

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA

Part VI.

Books on America in Spanish



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Carta de relació eñbiada a su. S. majestad del épa
 dor nño señor por el capitá general dela nueva spaña: llamado fernádo cor
 tes. Enla q̄l haze relació dlas tierras y prouicias sin cuéto q̄ há descubiert
 nueuaméte enel yucatá del año de. rix. a esta pte: y ha sometido ala corona
 real de su. S. A. En especial haze relació de vna grãdissima prouicia muy
 rica llamada Culua: éla q̄l ay muy grãdes ciudades y de marauillosos edi
 ficios: y de grãdes tratos y riq̄zas. Entre las q̄les ay vna mas marauillosa
 y rica q̄ todas llamada Timixtitá: q̄ esta por marauillosa arte edificadaso
 bre vna grãde laguna. dela q̄l ciudad y prouicia es rey vn grãdissimo señor
 llamado Auteequma: dōde le acaecierō al capitá y alos españoles espãto
 sas cosas de oyr. Cuenta largaméte del grãdissimo señorio del dicho Aute
 equma y de sus ritos y cerimonias. y de como se sirue.

TITLE-PAGE FROM
 CORTES. SEGUNDA RELACION.
 SEVILLE, 1522.

The original edition of Cortes' Second and earliest existing Letter.

See Item No. 84.


~~~~~ N.B. ~~~~~

*We have just published a remarkable catalogue, No. 495, Spanish Books, richly illustrated, containing over 1,400 items on 875 pages, which will be sent on application to clients interested.*

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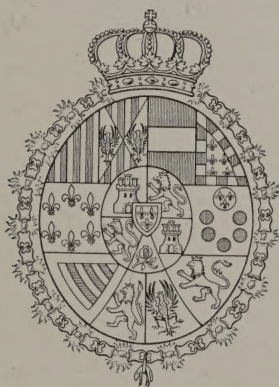
No. 496

1927

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA

PART VI

BOOKS ON AMERICA IN SPANISH



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COURIER PRESS
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AND LONDON

Bibliotheca Americana

Part VI

Books on North and South America (in Spanish)



I ACOSTA (Joaquin).

Compendio Historico del Descubrimiento y Colonizacion de la Nueva Granada en el siglo decimo sexto.

8vo, calf. Paris, 1848.

£1 15s

IA ACOSTA (José de).

Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias, en que se tratan las cosas notables del cielo, y elementos, metales, plantas, y animales dellas: y los ritos, y ceremonias, leyes, y gobierno, y guerras de los Indios.

4to, old calf.

Madrid, Alonso Martin, 1608.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 11. The third edition.

2 AGUILAR (Padre Jayme), Soc. Jesus, *Provincial of Paraguay*.

Memorial Remitido a las reales manos de su Magestad en su supremo consejo de las Indias. En Defensa de sus Missioneros, y Reducciones de Treinta Pueblos de Indios.

52 pp., small folio. New boards.

(Madrid, 1737.)

£10 10s

A very interesting relation, showing the troubles between the Spanish authorities and the Jesuit Missionaries in Argentine and Paraguay. Refuting the old and sinister reports which Don Martin de Barua, formerly Provisional Governor of Paraguay, had brought up against the Jesuit Missionaries, and defending the Jesuit proceedings in the 30 Reductions or towns among the Guarani Indians in Paraguay and the Province of Buenos-Aires.

The "*Reductions*" of the Jesuits were small towns in which they placed all the converts they made among the Indians, so practically forming Indian preserves, over which the Jesuits had absolute authority and control. Portuguese incursions compelled the Jesuits to repel force by force. So they trained these Indians as soldiers and armed them with muskets. They now became a formidable weapon in the hands of the Jesuits in their disputes with the Spanish authorities. These 30 Guarani settlements contained nearly 150,000 Indians.

Started in S. America, in 1610, they increased until 1767, when the Jesuit order was suppressed, the fabric then soon fell into ruin, and the Indians relapsed into their idolatry and savage habits. This social system established in Paraguay was the most effectual ever contrived for reclaiming the Indians from their savage mode of life.

This memorial was reprinted in Charlevoix' "*Historie du Paraguay*," and a very full account given of this dispute which finally led to the suppression of the Jesuits.

Not in Leclerc, Salva, or Sabin.

3 AGUILAR BILICIA Y GODOY (Joseph de), Curate of San Christobal de los Guachos in the Bishopric of Guamanga, Peru. Relation of Services of the Petitioner (in Spanish).

4 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1664.

£2 10s

- 3^A AGUILERA Y GAMBOA (Enrique de), Marqués de Cerralbo.
El Virreinato de Méjico.
8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

5s

- 4 ALARCON (Dr. Pedro).
Ephemeris del año del Señor 1748 Bissexto : segun el Meridiano
de Mexico.
With woodcut vignette on title.
12mo, new half morocco.
Mexico, Viuda de Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1748.

£1 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

- 5 ALARCON (Dr. Pedro).
Ephemeris anunciada al Meridiano de Mexico, para el año de el
Señor de 1749.
With woodcut vignette on title.
12mo, new half morocco.
Mexico, Viuda de Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1748.

£1 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

- 6 ALARCON (Dr. Pedro).
Ephemeris del año Santo en Roma 1750. Pronosticada al cir-
culo de posicion en Mexico.
With woodcut vignette on title.
12mo, new half morocco.
Mexico, Viuda de Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, [1750].

£1 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

7 ALARCON (Dr. Pedro).

Nueva Ephemeris del año del Señor de 1751, formada en el Meridiano de Mexico, para la Pronosticacion de anuncios.

With woodcut vignette on title.

12mo, new half morocco.

Mexico, Viuda de Joseph Hogal, 1750 .

£1 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

7A ALBUERNE (Manuel de).

Origen y Estado de la causa formada sobre la Real Orden de 17 de Mayo de 1810, que trata del Comercio de America.

8vo, boards, rough calf back.

Cadiz, Vicente Lema, 1811.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 33.

In this publication, the author, a member of the State Council and a high official at the Ministry for the Indies in Spain, gives a full account of the legal action that was brought by the Regency Council in Spain after the Napoleonic régime, in respect of an "apocryphal" decree which had been published in 1810. This decree, which contained certain clauses regarding the trade with and in America, had passed through the author's hands in his official capacity; and he explains why certain clauses were provisionally marked "for the present," in view of the political difficulties which beset the path of Spain at home and abroad.

8 [ALCALDE (Fr. Antonio).]

Noticia de la Muerte, piedad exemplar y zelo pastoral del Sr. D. Fr. Alcalde.

4 pp., small 4to, half bound, t.e.g.

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1793.

£1 1s

A short biography, and report of the death of Fr. Antonio Alcalde, Bishop of Yucatan and Guadalajara, who died on the 7th Aug., 1792, at the age of 91. The writer appends a long list of his donations to charities during his term of office.

9 ALCON (Juan José).

Diario de la Expedicion del Mariscal de Campo, D. Juan Ramirez, sobre las Provincias Interiores de La Paz, Puno, Arequipa, y Cuzco.

4to, original wrappers.

Lima, Bernardino Ruiz, 1815.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 39. This original source is of such great historical importance that it has been reprinted in Vol. III of the *Documentos Historicos del Peru*.

Sabin, 689. Medina, "*La Imprenta en Lima*," No. 3121.

Don Juan Ramirez was a Spanish General commanding in Peru. He was born in 1765 and died after 1823. He acted as Goyeneche's principal officer in Charcas, 1809-12, and was Commander-in-Chief of the forces used against the Rebellion of Pumacagua, being victorious at the Battle of Umachiri, March 11, 1815. This work contains the account of this campaign, written by one of the Lt.-Cols. of the Expedition. In 1816 Ramirez became President of Quito, and in 1822 he was defeated by Sucre at the Battle of Pichincha, capitulated and abandoned Quito, which was never again occupied by the Spanish.

9A Alegacion Juridica en defensa del justo modo de obrar de Don Phelipe Ricardos, Teniente General de los Reales Execitos, Gobernador y Capitan General de la Provincia de Venezuela; y de su Assessor Don Antolin de Liendo; en los autos formados y seguidos contra Don Manuel de Salas, Thesorero Oficial Real de Caracas, y otras: sobre Comercio ilicito, y trato con Estrangeros, executado por dicho Salas, estando en exercicio de su Oficio en el Puerto de la Guayra.

With woodcut vignette on title.

65 pp, folio. [Madrid, 1757.]

£5 5s

An official report and justification of the case brought by the Governor of Venezuela against the Treasury official at Caracas, Manuel de Salas, in connection with the latter's illicit trade with foreigners while exercising his office at the port of Guayras.

PRINTED IN PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES.

- 10 ALEGACIONES en favor del Clero, Estado Ecclesiastico, i Secular, Españoles, è Indios del Obispado de la Puebla de los Angeles. Sobre las Doctrinas, que en execucion del S. Concilio de Trento, Cedula, i Provisiones Reales, removiò en èl su Ilustrissimo Obispo Don Juan de Palafox i Mendoza, del Consejo de su Magestad, i del Real de las Indias, el año de 1640, en el Pleito con las sagradas Religiones de S. Domingo, S. Francisco, i S. Agustin.

Folio. Full crimson levant morocco, gilt, g.e., by Bedford.

(Puebla de los Angeles, Francisco Robledo, circa 1650-60).

£63

Not in Medina "*La Imprenta en Puebla de los Angeles*," or "*La Imprenta en Mexico*." Not in Sabin. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 41.

This extremely scarce work relates to the disputes among the members of the Dominican, Franciscan, and Augustinian Orders in Mexico, in which the celebrated Bishop of Puebla, Palafox y Mendoza, took a prominent part. It appears to be one of the earliest works printed at Puebla de los Angeles, by the printer of the secret papers of the Inquisition there, Francisco Robledo. There were a number of works printed in Mexico relating to these disputes, the majority of which were privately issued in extremely small numbers, and they are of considerable interest as examples of early Mexican Imprints.

11 ALLER (Julian de). Soc. Jesus.

Relacion que el Padre Julian de Aller, de la Provincia del Peru, y Superior de la nueva Mission de los Indios Gentiles, de las dilatadas tierras de los Mohos, que confinañ con las de Santa Cruz de la Sierra y se dio principio por el año de 1668 a instancias de el Excelentisimo Senor Conde de Lemos, Virrey de dicho Reyno, le haze al Padre Luis Jacinto de Contreras, Provincial de la Provincia de el Peru, su fecha a 9 de Setiembre de 1668.

Folio, boards, leather back. (1669.)

£15 15s

12 ALMAZAN (Felisardo de).

Copia de una Carta, que vino de Huayana, en que se dà cuenta de la lastimosa muerte del R. P. Fr. Andrès Lopez, y demàs atrocidades.

2 pp., by 1 blank leaf, folio, wrappers.

(Barcelona, 1735.)

£4 4s

Not in Palau's *Manual*, or Sabin. Medina, Vol. IV, No. 2972.

Addressed from Guiana, Sept. 23, 1735, by Felisardo de Almazan, and authorised to be copied in Barcelona, Oct. 11, 1735.

Concerning some attacks on poor Spanish settlers by "*Infamous Caribees*" aided by some Frenchmen.

13 ALVAREZ (Francisco).

Historia de las Cosas de Ethiopia, en la qual se cuenta muy copiosamente, el estado y potencia del emperador della (que es el que muchos han pensado ser el preste Juan) con otras infinitas particularidades, assi de la religio de aquella gente, como de sus cerimonias. Copia de diversas cartas de algunos padres y hermanos de la compania de Jesus, recibidas 1555, delas grandes marauillas, que dios nuestro señor obra en augmenta de la santa Fe catolica, en las Indias del Rey de Portugal, y en el reyno d'Japon, y en la tierra de Brasil. Con la description d'las varias leyes y costumbres de la gente del gran reyno de la China y otras tierras nuevamente descubiertas.

With the Arms of Don Artal de Alagon, Conde de Sagasto, engraved on wood on the title-page.

Black Letter, double columns.

Folio. A magnificent copy bound by Hardy-Menil in crimson levant morocco gilt, inside dentelles, g.e.

Saragossa, 1561.

(See *Illustration opposite, and Plate No. I*).

£85

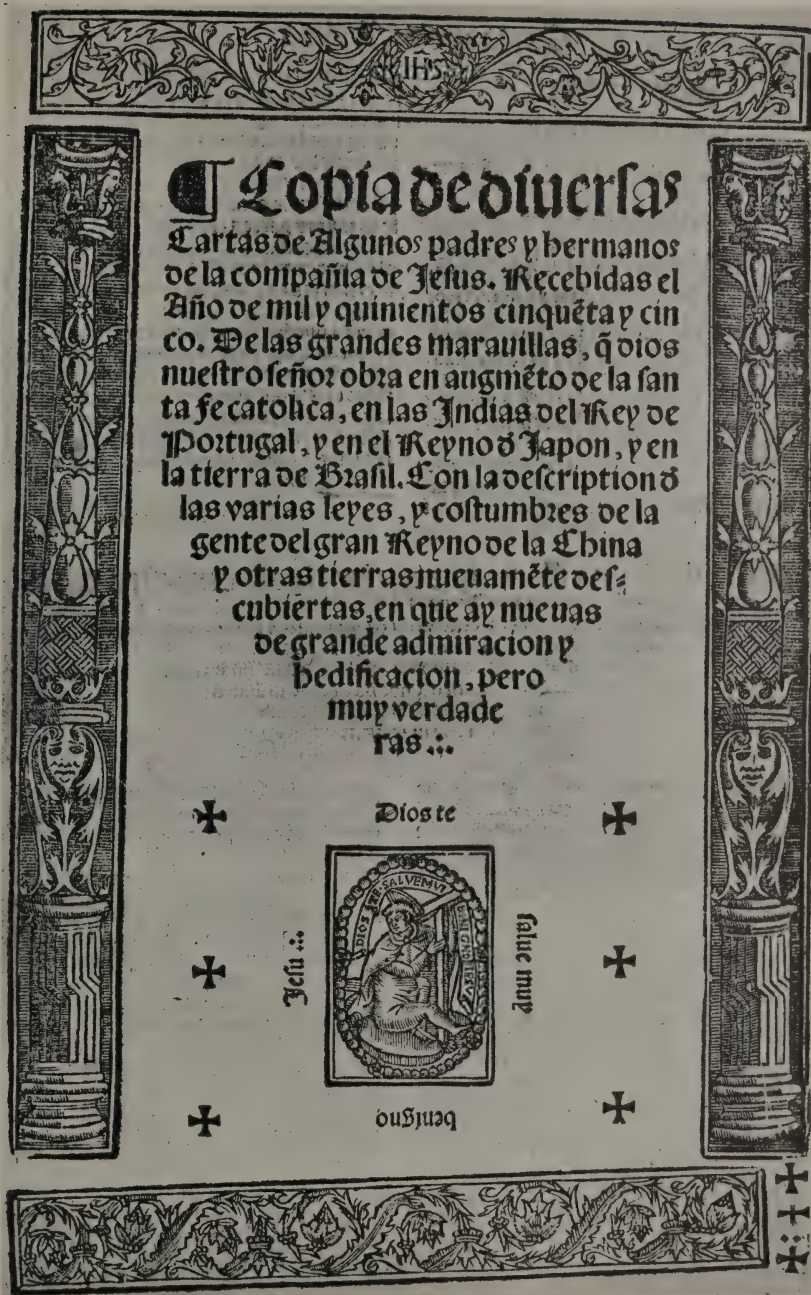
Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 56. Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*, 143. Medina, Vol. I, No. 185. See Sir E. Denison Ross, *Prester John and the Empire of Ethiopia* in A. P. Newton's *Travels and Travellers in the Middle Ages*, p. 183. Very rare Spanish translation made by Thomas Padilla, from the Portuguese.

Alvarez was sent as secretary by King Manoel I of Portuggal to Ethiopia with the Ambassador Duarte Galvao, he remained six years in Abyssinia, and this work contains a full account of this interesting voyage.

On folio 66 begins the second part, with separate title, THE JESUIT RELATIONS FROM BRAZIL, IN SPANISH, which end on Folio 80.

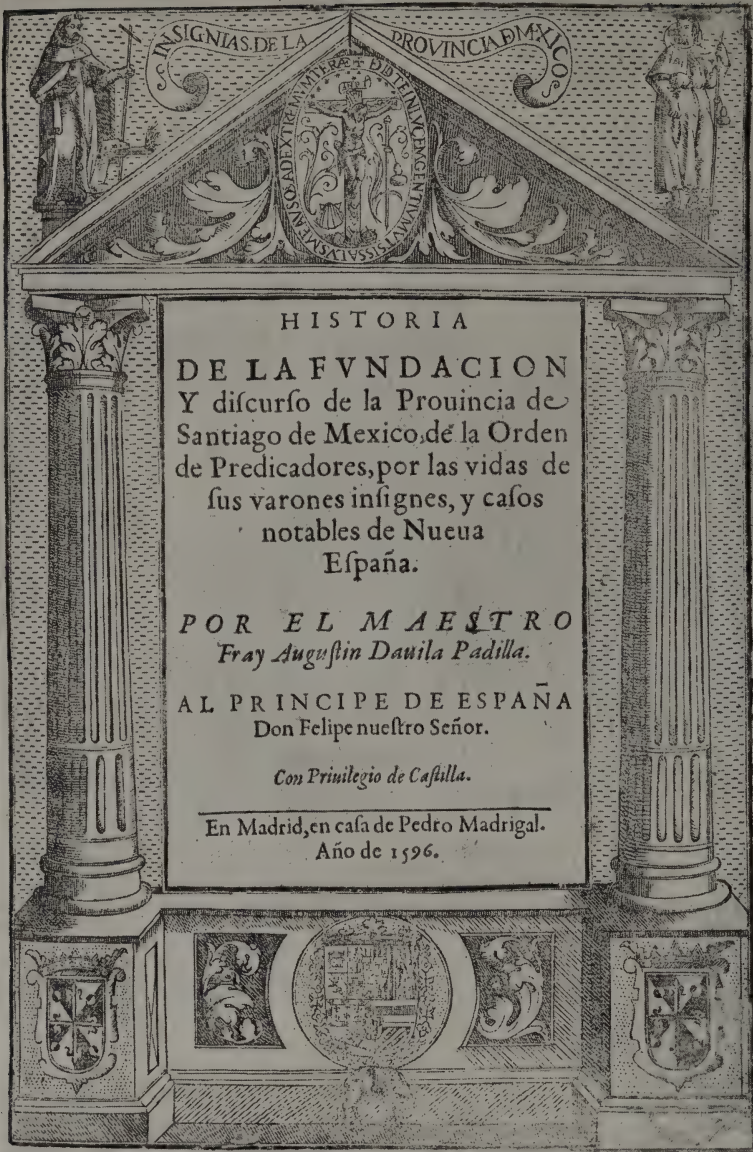
Title reads in translation as follows:—

“Copy of various letters from some Fathers and Brothers of the Order of Jesuits, received in 1555, of the great marvels which our Lord has accomplished in augmenting the Holy Catholic faith in the Indies, belonging to the King of Portugal and in the kingdom of Japan, and in the land of Brazil. With the description of the various laws and customs of the people in the grand kingdom of China, and other lands recently discovered.”



TITLE FROM "ALVAREZ, HISTORIA DE LAS COSAS DE ETHIOPIA," ETC.
 SARAGOSSA, 1561.

See Item No. 13.



TITLE-PAGE FROM
DAVILA Y PADILLA, HISTORIA DE LA PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE MEXICO.
MADRID, 1596.
See Item No. 91.



Historia de las cosas de Ethio-
pia, en la qual se cuenta muy copiosamente, el estado y potēcia del
emperador della, (que es el q muchos han pensado ser el preste Juan) con otras
infinitas particularidades, assi de la religio de aquella gēte, como de sus cerimo-
nias, según que de todo ello fue testigo de vista Frāscisco Alua:
rez, capellan del rey don Elhannel de Portugal.

¶ Dirigida al ilustrissimo señor don Xpō de Alagō y Debes. Cōde de Salsago, y señor de la villa de qñina, y de las varonias
de Aljubarin y Despes, y casa d' Ançano, y Alcaide por su magestad, de la ciudad de Villena, y villas d' Almadā y Yecia, mi señor.

TITLE-PAGE FROM ALVAREZ, HISTORIA DE LAS COSAS DE ETHIOPIA.
SARAGOSSA, 1561.

See Item No. 13.

14 ALVAREZ (Francisco).

Noticia del Establecimiento y poblacion de las Colonias Inglesas en la America Septentrional: Religion, orden de Gobierno, leyes y costumbres calidades de su clima, terreno, frutos, plantas y animales; y estado de su industria, artes, comercio y navegacion.

Small 4to, vellum. Madrid, Antonio Fernandez, 1778.

£2 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 56. Sabin, No. 975. Medina, 4832.

An interesting history and description of the English colonies in America, with separate chapters on the geography of Carolina, New Jersey, Maryland, New England, Florida, Canada, Georgia, Virginia, etc., the customs and religion of the Indian inhabitants of the same, and the natural and mineral resources which were then open to the English. It also includes information on the industry, commerce and navigation of the colonies.

15 ALVAREZ DE CASTRO (Antonio).

Por el Licenciado . . . Presidente en la Real Audiencia de la Ciudad de Guadalajara de la Nueva Vizcaya. Con el Señor Fiscal de el Consejo.

60 pp., folio. N.P. [circa 1675.]

£10 10s

This publication refers to an interesting lawsuit, in which the President of the Real Audiencia at Guadalajara, New Spain, seeks to rescind the sentence pronounced against him by the Council for the Indies in 1670, on the charges which are quoted in the text. The President of the Real Audiencia had been deprived of this or any other judicial office; condemned to perpetual banishment from America; a fine of twenty thousand pesos and all costs; and various other fines, on the charges brought against Don Antonio Alvarez de Castro by the "odium, rancour and animosity" of Don Fernando de Aguilar, and Don Juan Cesati, Oidores of the Audiencia; the hostility arising from the announcement of Don Antonio's appointment against the preferential treatment which his predecessor, Don Antonio de Ulloa, had promised to his own friends. The ninety-three charges included an alleged leniency towards one Lazaro de Mesa, whose sentence of four years' imprisonment in Havana had been commuted "for a consideration"; the wrongful imprisonment of the Alcalde Francisco de Mendoza; the appointment of unworthy and incapable persons to judicial and administrative posts; and other unjust and preferential treatment in return for bribes.

16 ALVIN (Fr. Juan), ord. S. Francisci.

Memorial Regular, y Veridico, que pone en las reales manos de V. Magestad el Ministro General de toda la Orden de S. Francisco, Fray Juan Alvin, en que representa la Suprema, y Ordinaria Autoridad, que tiene universalmente sobre todos los Frayles de esta Orden, y la especial, que tiene sobre los Comissarios Generales de la Familia, y de Indias, y sus gobiernos; sobre los Procuradores, y Agentes de la Curia Romana, y Cortes de los Reyes, y sobre el Vice-Comissario de Indias de Sevilla. Y manifiesta la irregulares pretensiones contenidas en un Memorial de el Comissario General de Indias Fray Julian Chumillas.

56 pp., folio, calf. Spain, circa 1690.

£7 7s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, *Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana*, 6200. Not in Sabin.

This is a Memorial to the King of Spain, by Father Juan Alvin, the "Ministro General" of the Franciscan Order, in which he discovered the Supreme and ordinary Authority he holds over all the Friars of the Order, and the Commisary Generals; the Indies, and their Governors; the Procuradors and Agents of the Curia Romana; the "Cortes de los Reyes," and the Vice-Commissary of the Indies at Seville, and points out the irregularity of the claims contained in a Memorial presented by Father Julian Chumillas, the Commissary General of the Indies.

17 ALVITEZ (Fr. Alejo de).

Puntual Descripcion, funebre lamento, y sumptuoso tumulo, de la pompa con que Lima, mando solemnizar las Reales Exequias de Doña Mariana Josepha de Austria, Reyna Fidelissima de Portugal y de los Algarves, el dia 15 de Marzo de 1756. El activo zelo del

(Continued over)

ALVITEZ (FR. ALEJO DE)—*continued*.

Excmo. Señor Don Joseph Manso de Velasco, Conde de Super-
Unda, Virrey y Capitan General de los Reynos del Peru y Chile.
Small 4to, old vellum, modern gilt arms on sides.

Lima, 1756.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 60.

Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, No. 1103, devotes three-and-a-half pages to a description of this work, which, in addition to a full description of the memorial service held in Lima in 1756, in memory of the Queen-Mother of Portugal (mother of the Queen of Spain) who died in 1754, also contains numerous sonnets and other poems to the late Queen, dedicated to her memory by more than forty writers.

18 AMUNATEGUI REYES (Miguel Luis).

Las primeras representaciones dramáticas en Chile.

8vo, cloth. Santiago de Chile, 1888.

10s 6d

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 73.

18A ANTON (Manuel).

Antropologia de los Pueblos de America anteriores al descubri-
miento.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

7s 6d

19 APELLO CORBULACHO (Juan Carlos de).

Vozes del Desengaño para la penitencia.

Woodcut frontispiece in red and black of Our Lady of Guadalupe and title in red and black, with border.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, title and 34 pp., wrappers.

Mexico, por Juan Joseph Guillena Carrascoso, 1699.

£2 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 90, "*Raro*." Sabin, No. 16753. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, No. 1719.

This contains a long religious poem, "*The Voices of Warning*," several sonnets, etc. Margin of last leaf damaged, affecting a marginal note.

19A Arancel de los derechos que S. M. señala a los escribanos de registros en los puertos de Indias, para las embarcaciones del comercio libre, y las que hacen el interior de unos Puertos á otros en los Mares del Norte y Sur de la America.

With coat-of-arms on title.

Small folio, wrappers. Madrid, Pedro Marin, 1778.

£1 10s

Text of a Royal Decree, specifying the tariff of fees payable to the notaries on register-ships, in respect of "free trade" vessels arriving at the ports of the Windward Islands, Canpeachy, Santa Marta, Rio del Hacha, Buenos Aires, Peru and Chile.

19B ARANZADI (Telesforo de).

Fauna Americana.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

7s 6d

20 ARENAS (Pedro de).

Vocabulario Manual de las Lenguas Castellana, y Mexicana. En que se contienen las palabras, preguntas, y respuestas mas comunes, y ordinarias que se suelen ofrecer en el trato, y comunicacion entre Espanoles, é Indios.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, morocco.

Mexico, Henrico Martinez (1611).

(See *Illustration opposite*).

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 103. Sabin, 1935. Ternaux, 340. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, 256.

A VOLUME OF GREAT RARITY.

The volume is in two parts, Spanish-Mexican Vocabulary, and Mexican-Spanish, with a separate title-page to each part.

21 [ARGENTINE INDEPENDENCE.]

Medios de pacificar las provincias de Buenos Ayres segun se proponen en el papel titulado "Adicion o Apendice de la Memoria."

Manuscript in Spanish

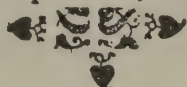
4 pp., folio. [Madrid, circa 1817.]

£9 10s

This manuscript consists of twelve paragraphs, outlining twelve measures for the pacification of the disturbed area round Buenos Aires, during the Argentine insurrection. It is apparently the draft of a set of instructions to the Spanish Viceroy, issued by the Indies Ministry at Madrid; and, in the light of subsequent events, the placid self-assurance of the statement "give the insurgents to understand that they lack the necessary political support in order to obtain the independence to which they aspire," makes interesting reading. Likewise, the puerile attempt to frighten the insurgents into abandoning their project by predicting that "instead of independence, they will come under the dominion of Brazil, aided by the British Government".

VOCABVLARIO
MANVAL
DE LAS LENGVAS
Castellana, y Mexicana.

EN QUE SE CONTIENEN
las palabras, preguntas, y respuestas mas cõ-
munes, y ordinarias que se suelen offe-
cer en el trato, y communicacion
entre Españoles, é Indios.



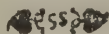
Compuesto por Pedro
DE ARENAS.

(*)

Impresso con licencia, y aprobacion.

EN MEXICO.

EN LA EMPRENTA
de Henrico Martinez.



TITLE-PAGE FROM
PEDRO DE ARENAS, VOCABULARY OF THE MEXICAN LANGUAGE.
MEXICO, HENRICO MARTINEZ (1611).

See Item No. 20.

22 ARLET (Padre Stanislas), Soc. Jesus.

Copia de Carta del P. Stanislas Arlet, el qual el año de 1694. passò de la Provincia de Bohemia à la Mission del Reyno del Peru adonde lleugo año de 1697, su fecha el primero de Diziembre de 1698.

4 pp., small folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1699.

£5 5s

Concerning the conversion of the Indians in Peru, and a new mission to Peru. Dated from the Moxos Mission, September 1, 1698.
Not in Sabin, nor in Palau's *Manual*.

22A ARRICIVITA (Fr. Juan Domingo).

Cronica serafica y apostolica del colegio de Propaganda Fide de la Santa Cruz de Querétaro en la Nueva España (Segunda Parte). Folio, original vellum.

Mexico, Don Felipe de Zuñiga y Ontiveros, 1792.

£25

Wagner's *Spanish South-West*, No. 174.

From the *protesta* of the author and the space allotted to the life of Father Antonio Margil de Jesus it seems possible that the immediate cause of the publication of this work was the active proceedings taken in that particular year, 1792, in his *Causa* of his beatification.

The entire first book is devoted to the life of Father Antonio Margil de Jesus, while book II contains the lives of other illustrious members of the College, many of whom had been active in Texas. A long account is given of Fr. Francisco Hidalgo.

Pages 321-386 contain an account of the missions of Texas down to the time of the visit of the Marques de Rubi, and pages 394-444 the history of the missions of Sonora beginning with the entry of the Franciscan Fathers into that province in 1768.

Book IV contains the account of Father Garcés, with his various journeys and final massacre on the River Colorado. For a long time this book was the principal, in fact only source for the history of the travels of Father Garcés and his two expeditions to California.

22B ARTECHE (José Gómez de.)

La Conquista de Méjico.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

7s 6d

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TAKING OF SAN SALVADOR, IN BRAZIL, FROM THE
DUTCH BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

23 AVENDANO Y VILELA (Francisco de.)

Relacion del viaje y suceso de la armada que por mandado de
Su Magestad partio al Brasil, a echar de alli los enemigos que lo
ocupavan.

With woodcut vignette on title, representing the King and two
bishops.

7 pp., 4to, morocco gilt, uncut, t.e.g., by Rivière.

Seville, Francisco de Lyra, 1625.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 136, could only quote a copy after Gallardo.
Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II, p. 125.

An interesting relation, by an eyewitness, of the expedition which set out
from Cadiz on 14th January, 1625, for Brazil, "for the purpose of expelling the
enemy who occupied it." The report gives the terms on which the Dutch ceded
San Salvador to Don Fadrique de Toledo, Marquis de Villanueva (the Spanish
commander), and a summary of the spoils which the conquerors seized. These
represented an amusing miscellany, including money, silver, munitions, slaves,
wine, spices, and Dutchmen.

24 AVILA (Francisco de.)

Arte de la Lengua Mexicana, y Breves Platicas de los Mysterios
de Santa Fee Catholica, y otras para exortacion de su obligacion
a los Indios.

Small 8vo, bound by David in full blue levant morocco, gilt

(Continued over)

AVILA (FRANCISCO DE)—*continued*.

lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, doublures of crimson morocco, corded silk fly leaves, g.e.

Mexico, Herederos de la Viuda de Miguel de Ribera Caldero en el Empedradillo, 1717.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 140.

24A AYERBE (Marqués de).

Tres hechos memorables de la Marina Española en el siglo XVIII. Estudios historicos.

With a map.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1907.

15s

Presentation copy.

Pages 183 to 239 "Sucesos Ocurridos en Nootka en 1789."

25 AZPURUA (Ramon).

Biografias de Hombres Notables de Hispano-América.

4 vols., half bound. Caracas, 1877.

£2 16s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol I, p. 151.

Important for the history of the Revolt of the American Colonies from Spain since 1810; it includes the lives of Bolivar, Miranda, Sarmiento, Belgrano, and in all 258 biographies of South American Patriots.

26 BADIA (J.).

Cartas sobre los Bancos de Los Estados-Unidos.

8vo, Spanish calf. Matanzas (Cuba), 1840.

£4 4s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

27 BAEZA (Pedro de).

Este memorial es traslado de otro que di a Su Magestad en mano propia quando le hable y le di cuenta deste negocio y asiento del azogue.

Memorial, presented by Pedro de Baeza to the King of Spain, with reference to the transportation of quicksilver from China to Acapulco for use in the mines of New Spain.

12 pp., small folio, half morocco, g.e.

Madrid, 1st October, 1607.

£5 15s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Perez Pastor, *Bibliografía Madrileña*, No. 958.

Pedro de Baeza, who spent a great part of his life in the service of the King in India, Malacca, China, Portugal and Spain, proposes in this Memorial to transport quicksilver from Canton to Acapulco, at far cheaper rates than had been possible previously. The quicksilver with which the gold and silver mines in New Spain were treated, was previously sold to the miners at the rate of 70 ducats per quintal. Baeza proposed to provide it at a price which would enable the Spanish Government to sell it to the miners at 30 ducats per quintal, "who will therefore receive this great benefit from your Majesty, which will result in a great increase of revenue for the Royal Treasury, for if the miners obtain quicksilver so cheaply, they will be able to deal with larger quantities of precious metal, which will consequently yield a larger sum in taxes for your Majesty." (The metallic earth in the gold-bearing district was mixed in a trough with quicksilver, which acted upon the particles of metal, separating them from the soil. In this way large quantities of precious metal were extracted, which would otherwise have been overlooked by the miners, and lost).

28 BAEZA (Pedro de).

Traslado del Memorial que se hizo con el licenciado don Francisco de Tejada, Oydor del Consejo Real de las Indias. . para tratar el assiento del açogue con Pedro de Baeça: y se halló que no convenia al servicio de su Magestad que se hiziese, sino de la manera que aqui va puesto, el qual se ha llevado al Consejo de Indias: y con el se van haziendo ciertas diligencias, por orden del Consejo (de Indias).

Text of agreement between Pedro de Baeza and F. de Tejada,

(Continued over)

BAEZA (PEDRO DE)—*continued.*

Judge of the *Consejo de Indias*, and appointed as commissary by that body, to provide quicksilver for America in accordance with the clauses set forth.

6 pp., small folio, half morocco.

Madrid, 13th December, 1607.

£3 3s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

Baeza was to send, at his own risk, an annual consignment of four thousand quintals of quicksilver from China, to Acapulco or Callao de Lima, for use in the precious-metal mines in Spanish America. He was to be allowed to take as many vessels as he required from Manila, but at his cost and risk, sail to Macao, and from there to Canton, purchase the best quicksilver and convey it to Manila, where the Governor of the Philippines was to give him every assistance. Amongst the interesting conditions in this agreement is one, by which the cargo of quicksilver was to be allowed to enter the Spanish-American ports free of all taxes or duties. The price was fixed at forty-five ducats per quintal.

28A BAPTISTA (Fr. Juan).

A Jesu Christo S. N. ofrece este Sermonario en lengua Mexicana. With woodcut vignette of Jesus on title, and a full-page woodcut of the Crucifixion.

Part I (all published).

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, old vellum, with ties.

Mexico, Diego Lopez Davalos, 1607.

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 168. Medina, No. 227. The only other copy known is at the British Museum.

These sermons are all written in the Mexican language, with a summary of the contents in Spanish, in a preliminary table. Although the author mentioned a "second part" which was "already partly printed," no copy of this has ever been seen.

The author was a Franciscan friar, a Lecturer in Theology, and was the Superior of the Franciscan Convent of St. Anthony of Padua in Tetzcuco. His contemporaries who knew the Tetzcucono language, describe it as a most admirable example of literature "in very elegant phraseology"; but the author acknowledges in the preface (in Spanish) the names of all the translators who assisted him in his work. He had spent more than twenty-eight years in the study of that language.

29 BARRIENTOS (Juan de).

Nueva Relacion, en que se da cuenta de una dilatada Provincia, que se ha descubierto, que confina con el Gobierno del Paraguay, en el Reyno del Perú. Refierense las grandes riquezas que ay en ella, la abundancia de frutos, y el modo de gobierno, y magestuosa grandeza de su Rey, llamado el Gran Paytite, con otras noticias muy particulares, y curiosas.

8 pp., small 4to, new boards. Madrid, circa 1690.

£10 10s

Not in Sabin or Medina, or Palau's *Manual*.

Announcing the discovery of a new, great and peaceful country, containing many large cities, and more than two thousand populous places, bordered on one side by Paraguay, and on the other by China and Tartary. The author states that he lived in this land for six years, and relates the great dangers he went through, and gives an account of the country, of its fruitfulness, its people, etc., etc. Evidently the relation of a new and wonderful land existing in the author's imagination, between South America and China.

30 BASALENQUE (Fr. Diego).

Arte de la Lengua Tarasca, dispuesto con nuevo estilo, y claridad. Sacalo a luz el R. P. M. Fr. Nicolas de Quixas, Provincial de dicha Provincia.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo.

Bound by David in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, doublures of scarlet morocco, corded silk fly leaves, g.e.

Mexico, Francisco de Rivera Calderon, 1714.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 184. Probably the only complete copy known, viz., the Fischer-Ramirez-Heredia copy.

31 BASALENQUE (Fr. Diego).

Historia de la Provincia de San Nicolas de Tolentino de Michoacan.

3 vols. in 2, half calf. Mexico, 1886.

£1 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 184. A reprint of this important work, which first appeared in 1673 (Sabin, No. 3876).

Father Diego Basalenque was the Chronicler of the Order of St. Augustin, and was in 1623 Provincial of his Convent of San Luis Potosi of Mexico and died in Michoacan in 1651.

31A BAZAN (Emilia Pardo).

Los Franciscanos y Colon.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

10s 6d

32 BELAUNZARAN (Fray José Maria de Jesus).

Cuarta Carta Pastoral que dirige a su Clero y Diocesanos, en el regreso a su Santa Iglesia de Monterey.

19 pp., small 4to, wrappers. Mexico, 1836.

7s 6d

The fourth pastoral letter sent by the Bishop of Monterey to his Clergy and Diocese.

33 BELENA (Eusebio Ventura).

Recopilacion sumaria de todos los Autos acordados de la real Audiencia y sala de crimen de esta Nueva España, y providencias de su superior gobierno.

With magnificently engraved portraits of Bernardo de Galvez and his son Miguel de Galvez.

2 vols., folio, calf, gilt, g.e.

Mexico, Felipe de Zuniga y Ontiveros, 1787.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 193. Sabin, No. 4419. Not in Medina.

- 33^A [BELGRANO]. Al General Manuel Belgrano, en el primer centenario de su muerte, el Colegio de Salvador de Buenos Aires. With portrait.
8vo, wrappers. Buenos-Aires, 1920.

38

ONE OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS PRINTED AT LIMA.

- 33^B BELVEDER (Juan de).

Libro General de las reducciones de plata y oro de diferentes leyes y pesos de menor y mayor cantidad y de sus interesses á tanto por ciento, con otras reglas y avisos muy necesarios para estos Reynos del Piru.

(Title in facsimile.)

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, old vellum.

Lima, Antonio Ricardo, 1597.

£25

Picatoste, No. 72. Medina (*Imprenta en Lima*), No. 11. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 195. Colmeiro, No. 109. No copy at the British Museum.

An exceedingly rare book, and one of the earliest publications in America.

The book consists almost exclusively of comparative tables of gold and silver coinage and its weight, etc., with a few pages of text. It is valuable as a record of the value of ancient Hispanic-American coinage, and minute mathematical calculations.

The author was a native of Tahusti in Aragon and an expert in mathematical sciences. He dedicates this book to Don Juan Ruiz de Prado, Inquisitor in Peru; and spent a great many years in that country. According to Medina, who devotes four pages to this item, there are some official manuscripts in the Indies Archives in Spain, containing reports on government administration in Lima, communicated by Belveder to the *Visitador* of the Real Audiencia, and to the King of Spain. In 1615 Belveder again wrote to his sovereign, informing him that he spent almost thirty years in the royal service; and in 1620, he asked the king's permission to return to Spain.

- 33^C BENGGOA (Ricardo Becerro).

La Rábida.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

10s 6d

SUPPRESSION OF THE PIRATES.

34 BERNAL (Joseph).

Memorial que presento al Excmo. Sor. Duque de la Palata, Principe de Massa, Virrey, y Capitan General en los Reynos del Perú. La Compania que se formo para mantener una esquadra de Guerra en la Mar, llamada N. Señora de Guia, contra las hostilidades de Pirata.

Woodcut of Royal Arms on title.

4 ff., folio, wrappers. (Lima), 1687.

£10 10s

Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, No. 599, only knew of one copy. Not in Sabin. Not in Palau.

Memorial presented to the Duke of Palata, Viceroy of Peru, by the company formed by him for maintaining a squadron of warships for the suppression of the pirates, putting forward seventeen proposals for the better conducting of this enterprise, as regards armaments, the ships, the volunteers, payment, etc. Of the vessels engaged in this suppression of the pirates, three were for the coasts of Panama, two for the coast of Chili, and one for the safeguarding of Callao.

34A BLASQUES (Antonio).

El adelantado Diego de Almagro: Paralelo entre este y Francisco Pizarro.

Small 4to, wrappers. Ciudad-Real, 1898.

10s 6d

This interesting little work gives a vivid account of the exploits of Diego de Almagro, who headed one of the most famous expeditions to Peru.

IN FAVOUR OF AMERICAN-BORN SPANIARDS.

35 BOLIVAR DE LA REDONDA (Pedro de).

Memorial en favour de los Españoles, que en ellas nacen, estudian y siruen, para que sean perferidos en todas las provisiones Ecclesiasticas, y Seculares, que par aquellas partes se hizieren (en las Indias).

Folio, boards. Madrid, Mateo de Espinosa y Arteaga, 1667.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 246.

con ayuda amor, con la traducción en la lengua Quichua
 y Aymara. Todo ello segun e como por el mismo. T. Conale Provincial
 ha sido fecho y aprobado. y ten. El sumario de los Privilegios
 concedidos a los Indios, que se mando poner junto con el Cathecismo
 y todo ello Visto por el T. Conale, proueyo y mando se vese
 y tenga por autentico, todo lo que se contiene en los Jo. bres y quadernos
 y que conforme a ello se pueda imprimir y ympuna auida la licencia
 que se requiere de su Mage. y la formacion de sus nombres.

T. Archep. de los Reyes. Frater antoni^{us} &
 Fr. didacus Ep. imperialis &
 Ep. s. iac. Chile Ep. s. Tucuman.
 El obispo de la plata Ep. Al. & p. &
 Fr. & de la &
 Don m. del P. Conz.
 El doctor &
 Valcares &
 El lic. + menac &

LAST PAGE OF DOCTRINA (IN QUICHUA AND AYMARA) SHOWING THE
 AUTOGRAPH AUTHENTICATION BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF LIMA, BISHOPS OF
 CHILE, LA PLATA AND TUCUMAN, AND THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF PERU.
 THE ORIGINAL MS. OF THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN PERU.

LIMA, 1584.
 See Item No. 97A.



Tratado del Esphera y del ar
te del marear: con el regimiêto de
las alturas: cõ algûas reglas nue
uamête escritas muy necessarias.

Con priuilegio Imperial.

AD. D. m. m. cc. xxxv.

TITLE-PAGE FROM

FALEIRO. TRATADO DEL ESPHERA Y DEL ARTE DE MAREAR.

SEVILLE, 1535.

See Item No. 113B.

36 [BOLIVAR.]

Descripcion de los honores funebres consagrados a los restos del liberador Simon Bolivar, decretados en 1842.

Royal 8vo, calf. Caracas, 1843.

£2 2s

Not in Sabin, or Palau's *Manual*.

37 Breve explicacion del Prognostico hecha por Don Phelipe de Zuñiga y Ontiveros, Philomathematico de esta Corte.

12mo, new half morocco.

Mexico, Imprenta Nueva de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1753.

£1 10s

Not quoted by Palau's *Manual*.

37A [BUCARELI A. M.]

Lamentacion del Estado Ecclesiastico de la ciudad de la Havana, por la ausencia del Excmo. Sr. su Governador y Capitan General Fr. D. Antonio Maria Bucareli, electo Virrey de la Nueva España.

5 pp, small 4to, half bound.

[Havana, c. 1771.]

£6 6s

A poetical farewell, in ten *octavas*, with a sonnet, dedicated to Antonio Maria de Bucareli, by the ecclesiastical body of Havana, on the occasion of his departure from Cuba, where he had been Governor, and appointment as Viceroy of New Spain.

Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua, son of the Marques de Vallehermoso, was born at Seville in 1717, and served in the Spanish army in the Italian campaigns. He was Governor of Habana for some time, and was appointed Viceroy of Mexico in September, 1771, a position which he filled until his death in Mexico in April, 1779. His régime was one of the most brilliant and prosperous which the dominion had known. He not only encouraged every form of enterprise for the development and fortification of the remoter provinces, and the exploration of the Californian coast, but actively furthered the development of Mexico, where he founded many institutions and made excellent administrative reforms. Charles III expressed his appreciation of Bucareli's services by granting him a handsome bonus in addition to his official salary.

38 BUENDIA (Fr. José de), S.J.

Oracion Funebre que en honras del immortal valor de los soldados Espanoles defuntos celebradas de orden de su Magestad en la Santa Iglesia Metropolitana de Lima el dia 15. de Noviembre de 1692.

41 pp., 4to, wrappers.

Lima, Joseph de Contreras, 1693.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. I, p. 283. Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, No. 648, only knew of one copy.

In the dedication to Porto Carrero Lasso de la Vega, former Governor General of Mexico, and Viceroy of Peru, Father Buendia gives very curious details about the City of Lima, and the earthquake, from 1687 to 1690.

"Padre José de Buendia, as historian, sacred orator, and philosopher, is called 'one of the literary glories of Peru in the seventeenth century.'" (Dr. Moses—*Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*.)

39 CADEREYTA (Marques de).

Text of a report addressed by the Marques de Cadereyta, Viceroy of New Spain, to the King of Spain.

Small folio, mottled calf. Madrid, Diego Diaz, 1639.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

The report is written by the Licentiate Fernando de Cepeda, from Mexico, on 6th October, 1638, on behalf of the Viceroy, and refers to the exploits of Don Carlos de Ibarra, Vizconde de Centenera, in command of the trans-Atlantic "convoy" fleet in April, 1638, "when he valiantly defended his armada against the enemy"—a Dutch fleet in the neighbourhood of Cuba. The publication incorporates the text of Don Carlos de Ibarra's own despatch to the Viceroy.

- 40 CALATAYUD (Antonio de), *Judge of the Supreme Court of Lima*.

Discurso Juridico en favor de los oidores de las audiencias de las Indias, sobre que se deve continuar el estilo de ser promovidos a su Real, y Supremo Consejo. Y en particular por el licenciado Don Antonio de Calatayud, Cavallero del Abito de Santiago, Oydor de la Audiencia de Lima.

42 pp., folio, new boards. (Madrid, 1653.)

£3 10s

Palau's *Manual*, p. 15. Not in Sabin.

A memorial to the King asking for a place on the Supreme Council of the Indies and proving his fitness for that post by a recital of his past experiences in Peru and examples of and names of other judges who had been similarly promoted.

- 41 CALDERON (Melchor), *Commissary of the Inquisition at Santiago*.

Tratado de la importancia y utilidad que ay en dar por esclavos a los Indios rebelados de Chile.

24 pp., folio. [Text wormed.]

(Santiago de Chile, c. 1600.)

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 18. "*Eote opusculo es rarissimo.*" It was sold with some other eight items for £100 at the Ramirez sale. J. T. Medina has reprinted it in its entirety in his "*Biblioteca Hispano-Chilena.*"

An interesting tract, presenting the case for and against claiming the Chilean Indian rebels for slaves. It is addressed by the Commissary of the Inquisition to the Viceroy and Audiencia of Los Reyes (Lima) for their decision.

- 42 CALDERON (Pedro), Soc. Jesus, *Procurator General of the Province of the "New Kingdom and Quito."*

Memorial presentado en el Real Consejo de las Indias 30 de Março de 1693 en respuesta de otro impresso del R. P. Fr. Ignacio de Quesada, del Orden de Santo Domingo, Procurador General de su Provincia de Santa Cathalina Martir de Quito.

Folio, new boards. Cologne, Hermann Dehmen, 1695.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

An attack by the Jesuit Father Calderon, Procurator General of the Province of Quito on Father Ignacio de Quesada, the Dominican Procurator General of the same Province of Quito. The latter had attacked an agreement which had been arranged between the Jesuit Colleges and Universities in Quito by members of their respective orders.

- 43 CAMPERO DE UGARTE (Mariano).

Fiestas Triunfales que consagró el 2 de Agostos de 1812 la fidelísima, Imperial Villa de Potosi, al invicto general americano, el Señor Mariscal de Campo Don José Manuel de Goyeneche.

Engraved device on title. 48 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Lima, Bernardino Rinz, 1812.

£3 3s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, "*La Imprenta en Lima*," No. 2804.

Containing an account of the rejoicings in the City of Potosi on August 2, 1812, in honour of the success of General Goyeneche, the leader of the Royalists against the Patriots in Bolivia. Dated from Potosi, August 24, 1812.

In Bolivia the War of Independence from the rule of Spain lasted from 1809 till 1825, with alternate success. "*The first movement of the war was the successful invasion of Upper Peru by the Army of Buenos Ayres, under Gen. Balcarce, which, after twice defeating the Spanish Troops, was able to celebrate the first anniversary of independence near Lake Titicaca, in May, 1811. Soon, however, its leaders became disorganized, and was attacked and defeated in June, 1811, by the Spanish Army under General Goyeneche, and driven back into Jujuy.*" This pamphlet is in commemoration of this rout of the Patriot forces and the Army of Buenos Ayres.

43^A CAMPILLO Y COSIO (Joseph).

Nuevo sistema de Gobierno Economico para la America: con los males y daños que le causa el que hoy tiene, de los que participa copiosamente España; y remedios universales para que la primera tenga considerables ventajas, y la segunda mayores intereses.

Small 8vo, half calf. Madrid, 1789.

£1 10s

44 CAMPO Y DE LA REYNAGA (Nicolás Mtabias del).

Memorial historico y juridico, que refiere el origen del Oficio de Protector General de los Indios del Peru.

24 leaves, folio, wrappers.

Madrid, Mateo de Espinosa y Arteaga, 1671.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 31. Not in Sabin. Medina, No. 1504.

Historical and Juridical Memorial concerning the origin of the Office of Protector General of the Indians of Peru in their heathenism, with the motives and benefits to be derived by our Glorious rulers of Castile from the continuation of this Office, the new lustre and Authority which it will give them.

The last leaf contains a list of the places where Protectors of the Indians were established, with the salaries paid to each.

45 CARAVANTES (Fr. José de).

Copia de Carta escrita al Marques de Aytona, etc., por P. Fr. Joseph de Caravantes, religioso Capuchino, Missionario en sus Indias Occidentales, entre el Barbarismo ciego de diversas Naciones de Infieles, que habitan en las Provincias de Caracas y Cumaná, etc.

12 leaves, small 4to, wrappers.

Sevilla, Juan Gomez de Blas, 1666.

£5 10s

Not in Medina, Palau's *Manual*, Leclerc, or Sabin. Medina mentions another 1666 Seville edition, by the same printer.

This edition differs slightly from the Granada edition, No. 46 of this catalogue, being more condensed at the end. Otherwise the text is the same.

See footnote to 46 of this catalogue.

46 CARAVANTES (Fr. José de).

Copia de Carta escrita al Marques de Aytona.

12 leaves, small 4to, wrappers.

Granada, Francisco Sanchez, 1666.

£5 10s

Not in Medina, Palau's *Manual*, Leclerc, or Sabin. Medina only knows the Sevilla edition of the same year.

"Copy of the letter written to the Marquis of Aytona by Padre Joseph de Caravantes, one of His Majesty's Missionaries in the Occidental Indies among the blind barbarism of several nations of infidels inhabiting the provinces of Caracas and Cumana (Venezuela), which reached this City of Seville from the Indies during August of this year, 1666, and which gives an account to His Excellency, of the progress and fruits of this mission in which the Capuchins of the Province of Andalusia, have made many converts to the Catholic religion from among the said Infidels."

Containing many interesting notices of various Indian tribes, Caribes, Guamonteyes, Chaimas, Papies, Azaguas, Cuacas, Cores, etc., mention of the English Pirates of Jamaica, and other matters.

Two leaves slightly cut into at foot.

47 CARDENAS (Fr. Bernardino de).

Memorial y relacion verdadera, de cosas del Reino del Peru.

With Coat-of-Arms of the King of Spain on title.

Small 4to, blue morocco, gilt border, gilt panelled back.

Madrid, Francisco Martinez, 1634.

£75

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 55. Not in Salva. Sabin (No. 10807) states that it is "a very rare book, apparently not printed for sale, as it has none of the usual Licences, approbations, etc., customary at the period of its publication."

The text is a report on the state of affairs in Peru as regards the Indians, and the writer suggests a better means of local government in certain districts. He was, at the time, Legate of the Argentine Santo Concilio.

48 CAROCHI (Horacio).

Arte de La Lengua Mexicana con la Declaracion de los adverbios della.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. Bound in red morocco, inside dentelles, g. e.

Mexico, J. Ruyz, 1645.

£31 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 63. "*Primera edicion actualmente rarissima.*"

This is a fine copy of an exceedingly rare book, which afterwards served as a basis for a compendium published in 1759 by Father I de Paredes.

48A CARRACIDO (José R.)

Los Metalúrgicos Españoles en América.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

15s

THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

49 CARRILLO (Fernando).

Origen, y Causa de los Repartimientos de Indios, daños que resultarán de quitarlos a las labores de panes, y el medio de que se podrá usar, para que no aya Juezes Repartidores, que era de donde nacia los daños a los naturales.

Folio, 8 pp., wrappers.

Dated from Mexico, 15th December, 1632.

£21

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 69, was only able to cite the Fischer copy. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, 428. Sabin, 11055.

This is a memorial sent to the King of Spain asking for the improvement of the condition of the Mexican Indians, relating "The Origin and Cause of the distribution of the Indians; the harm which was caused by the cessation of agricultural labour; and the means which should be adopted so as to avoid having distributing agents, who are the real cause of the injuries done to the natives."

- 50 Casos notables, sucedidos en las costas de la Ciudad de Lima, en las Indias, y como el Armada Olandesa procurava coger al armadilla nuestra, que baxa con la plata de ordinario a Cartagena, y se passò dexandolos burlados : desde el mes de Junio deste año passado de 1614.

Folio, 4 pp., half morocco, g. e.

Madrid, Bernadino de Guzman, 1625.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 87. Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II, p. 125.

This edition not in Medina, but see No. 782. Sabin, see footnote to No. 11342.

An interesting relation telling of the noteworthy events that had occurred off the coast of Peru, near Lima, and of how the Dutch fleet had tried to capture the small Spanish fleet carrying the silver ore to Carthagena, and how the Spanish fleet had escaped. Also relating the confession made by a Greek soldier who was captured, and who had been with the Dutch fleet, concerning the Dutch losses, their rations, and other matters. The relation traces the movements of this Dutch fleet from its leaving Holland on April 29, 1624, its touching at the Guinea Coast, and sailing round into the "South Sea," and sending a vessel to Count Maurice of Nassau telling him of the expedition's progress, etc.

51 CASSANI (José).

Historia de la provincia de la Compañia de Jesus del nuevo Reyno de Granada en la America, descripcion y relacion exacta de sus gloriosas misiones en el Reyno, llanos, meta, y rio Orinoco.

With fine folding map of the Province and missions of the Jesuits in the New kingdom of Granada.

Folio. Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gilt lines and corner fleurons on sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e.

Madrid, Manuel Fernandez, 1741.

£35

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 87.

PROPOSALS FOR THE FOUNDATION OF THREE CITIES IN VENEZUELA.

52 CASTEJON (Victorian de).

Señor, Fray Victorian de Castejon, Religioso Capuchino, y Procurador de las Misiones, en la Provincia de Cumanà, y en virtud de su poder, puesto à los Reales pies de V. Magestad, dize : etc.

12 pp., folio, wrappers. (Madrid, circa 1720.)

£10 10s

Not in Sabin, Medina, or Leclerc Catalogues.

A very interesting relation, containing an account of the troubles with the Caribees (Indians) and other tribes, and proposing the foundation of three new cities in Venezuela for the better safe-guarding the country, and for the easier propagation of Christianity among the natives.

The second section of this relation gives a description of the sites where these three cities are to be founded. The first at a place called Mazaqua on the banks of the river Guarapiche towards the north. In the neighbourhood of this first city, and towards the north-west, are the plains of the Serrania de Puncere, where there are numerous Indian villages, which would then be free from the fear of attacks by the Caribees. As a safeguard to the Spaniards, towards the east, settlements of the Chaymas, Aruacas, Aruros, Farautes, and Guaraunos tribes could be made, which would also serve to protect the coast from Paria to the Gulf of Triste from the Pirates and other enemies. The second city was to be founded, eight leagues from the first, also on the river Guaraphice (probably the Guanipa), at the junctions of the Amana. This would safeguard the country up to the banks of the Orinoco.

The third and last city was to be founded at the narrows of the Orinoco, two days from the Amana to the S.S.W., and by means of it the frontiers of the Caribees could be subdued. This city could be easily fortified as it would be on slight rise, and within 70 leagues by water of the Island of Trinidad.

The third city is undoubtedly Barrancas, and the other two probably now called Maturin and Aragua.

The third section of the relation discusses seven points in which the foundation of these cities would prove of great value, among them being the greater facilities for the missionaries, increased difficulty for other Europeans, especially the Dutch, to settle on the banks of the Orinoco, and the stopping of the inhuman slave raids of the Caribee Indians among the various other Indian tribes.

The last section of this work discusses the means by which these cities can be established.

An exceptionally interesting and important historical "*relation*."

53 CASTRO (Adolfo de).

La salida definitiva de Colon desde la peninsula para el primer descubrimiento del Nuevo Mundo no fué de Palos sino de Cádiz?

8vo, original wrappers. Cadiz, 1890.

10s 6d

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 102.

MEXICAN CATECHISM.

54 CATECISMO breve en lengua Otomi dispuesto por el P. Francisco de Miranda de la Compañia de Jesus.

14 pp., 12mo, wrappers.

Mexico, Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1759.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. V, No. 4559, only knew of one copy, viz., in his own collection. Sabin, No. 49411.

Exceedingly rare Catechism in the Otomi (Mexican) language.

55 CATECISMO para uso de los Parrocos, hecho por el IV Concilio Provincial Mexicano celebrado 1771.

With engraved plate.

4to, old calf.

Mexico (Printed by order of the Holy Council), 1772.

£8 8s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. V, No. 5472, could only trace one copy, viz., his own.

56 CAULIN (Fr. Antonio).

Historia coro-graphica, natural y evangelica de la Nueva Andalusia, provincias de Cumana, Guayana, y vertientes del Rio Orinoco.

With engraved frontispiece, large folding map, and three fine plates of martyred missionaries and Indians.

FIRST EDITION. Folio, Spanish calf. Madrid, 1779.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 118. Medina, Vol. V, No. 4893. Sabin, No. 11570.

The map is a very fine one, on a large scale, and was executed by Louis Surville under the order of Don Joseph Galvez, a noted name in Spanish American history. Caulin spent many years as a missionary in the Northern regions of South America, among the Indians, and his descriptions are the most truthful which are extant. He gives long descriptions about the customs, habits, natural products and precious stones which are to be found in many parts of America.

The author also gives many details on the famous missionaries among the American Indians.

57 Causa Jesuitica de Portugal, o documentos autenticos, bulas, leyes, reales despachos de la secretaria de Estado, y otras piezas originales, que precedieron a la Reforma, y motivaron despues la expulsion de los Jesuitas de los Dominios de Portugal. En que se halla la Republica del Paraguay, y Marañon, la relacion de la guerra que sustentaron los Jesuitas, contra las tropas españolas, y Portuguesas, en el Uruguay, y Parana. 4to, vellum. Madrid, 1768.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 119. Medina, Vol. V, No. 4290, could only trace one copy of this work. Sabin, No. 11576.

Interesting work containing all the documents, bulls, etc., referring to the war between the Jesuits and the Portuguese and Spanish troops in Uruguay and Parana.

PRINTED IN MEXICO, 1638.

58 CEPEDA (Fernando de).

Relacion que embiò à su Magestad el Marquès de Cadereyta, Virrey de la Nueva España, en que dà cuenta del feliz suceso que ha tenido esta Monarquía en la detencion de la Flota, por el gran peligro que tenia de los enemigos en el camino; y como la armada de los Galeones del General D. Carlos de Ybarra la defendio con su acostumbrado valor, y de sus famosos Capitanes, y valientes soldados.

FIRST EDITION. 20 pp., folio, wrappers.

Mexico, Francisco Salbago, 1638.

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 135, almost doubts the existence of this rare first edition, but cites Medina. Sabin, No. 11694. Medina, *Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. II, No. 501, could only quote one copy, viz., in Madrid. See also Beristain, Vol. III, p. 318.

This is the account, sent to the King of Spain, telling of the lucky chance which detained the Spanish treasure fleet in port (Havana), and so saved it from being captured by the pirates who were lying in wait for it, and how the Galleons under Don Carlos de Ybarra defended this fleet with their usual bravery. News had been received from the Leeward Islands, Havana, Campeachy and FLORIDA of the ravages of the pirates, and of the expected arrival of the Dutch under "*Pie de Palo*" (or "*Wooden-Leg*," the Spanish nickname for the corsair, Admiral Piet Heyn). A relation follows from Gabriel de Pastrana of Brussels to a friend in Seville, with news of the sailing of "*Pie de Palo*" with a fleet, to intercept the Spanish Galleons.

Another relation from the President of the "*Audencia*" of Santo Domingo, gives information of the movements of the Dutch pirates and Corsairs in the West Indies, including the seizure of several Frigates by the pirate Diaguillo the Mulatto, a native of Havana, who usually signs himself "*Diego of the Realms of Lucifer*."

At the end is a relation from the Spanish Admiral, Don Carlos de Ybarra, sent to the Marquis de Cadereyta, the Viceroy of Mexico, giving an account of the naval operations against the Dutch.

The celebrated "*Pie de Palo*" was especially famous for his great feat of capturing the Spanish galleons in 1628, and getting away with over 15,000,000 guilders worth of treasure, most of which went into the coffers of the Dutch West India Company, in whose employ he was. It is interesting to note that that year the Company distributed the unprecedented dividend of 50 per cent. to its shareholders. The pirate Diaguillo, or "*El Mulato*," also won great notoriety in the West Indies, and often worked in conjunction with "*Pie de Palo*."

THE PIRATES AND CORSAIRS IN THE WEST INDIES.

59 CEPEDA (Fernando de).

Relacion que embiò à su Magestad el Marquès de Cadereyta, Virrey de la Nueva España, en que dà cuenta del feliz suceso que ha tenido esta Monarquia en la detencion de la Flota, por el gran peligro que tenia de los enemigos en el camino; y como la armada de los Galeones del General D. Carlos de Ybarra la defendio con su acostumbrado valor, y de sus famosos Capitanes, y valientes soldados.

Folio, 12 pp., half morocco, t. e. g.

Madrid, Diego Diaz, 1639.

£25

994. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 135. Medina, *Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana*, Not in Sabin. See note to No. 58.

60 [CHARLES III OF SPAIN.]

Real Decreto que previene las Reglas y condiciones con que se puede hacer el comercio desde España a la Provincia de la Luisiana.

Folio, half morocco gilt, t. e. g.

El Pardo, 23rd March, 1768.

£15 15s

Text of an interesting Royal Decree regulating the conditions of trade between Spain and her province of Louisiana. This Spanish dependency was given to Napoleon together with six warships, in exchange for the Kingdom of Etruria, (which Charles IV of Spain presented to his nephew the Duke of Parma), and during the second decade of the nineteenth century, it again changed hands, being sold to the United States by the astute Corsican. The acquisition of Louisiana by the United States Government was the "thin edge of the wedge" which eventually ousted Spain's supremacy in North America.

61 [CHARLES III OF SPAIN.]

Promptuario para que los Administradores y Dependientes de las Rentas tengan presentes las Gracias concedidas por el Rey, para fomento del Comercio de las Islas de Barlovento, y Provincias de la Luisiana, Yucatan y Campeche.

Folio, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g. Madrid, 10th May, 1775.

£10 10s

Printed summary of various Royal Decrees ("rubricated" by the Conde de Torre Cuellar and Don Rosendo Saez de Paraynelo) referring to the privileges granted to the Revenue Department by the King of Spain, with regard to Spanish commerce with Louisiana, Yucatan and Campeachy. Among the concessions, Louisiana was allowed to send agricultural and industrial produce to foreign countries, export duty free; paying a duty of four per cent. on goods for Spain; while all exports from Spain, which were destined for Louisiana, were allowed to go duty free. Campeachy timber was allowed to be imported in Spain, free from taxation, as was all sugar from America, (following upon the concession previously granted to Havana); while the tax on leather from Yucatan, Campeachy and Louisiana, was considerably reduced.

FREE TRADE BETWEEN SPAIN, THE ARGENTINE AND SPANISH AMERICA.

62 CHARLES III OF SPAIN.

Real Decreto en que S. M. ha resuelto ampliar la Concesion del Comercio libre, contenida en Decreto de 16 de Octubre de 1765. Instruccion de la misma fecha, y demás Resoluciones posteriores, que solo comprehendieron las Islas de Barlovento, y Provincias de Campeche, Santa Maria, y Rio del Hacha, incluyendo ahora la de Buenos Ayres, con internacion por ella à las demás de la America Meridional, y extension à los Puertos habilitados en las Costas de Chile y el Peru, &c. Expedido en 2. de Febrero de 1778. Text of Royal Decree extending the concession of Free Trade, previously granted to Campeachy, etc., in 1765, to South American Dominions.

8 pp., folio, half morocco. Madrid (Juan de San Martin), 1778.

Not in Sabin or Medina.

£3 3s

Clause IX remarks that these regulations do not apply to the commerce of Louisiana, which is subject to special concessions. The decree is signed (*in print*) at the end by the celebrated Don Josef de Galvez.

- 62A DITTO. Another Edition.
8 pp., folio, half morocco.
Barcelona, Carlos Gibert, 1778.

£3 3s

THE ENGLISH STIR UP THE BARBARIANS OF FLORIDA TO ATTACK THE SPANISH
SUBJECTS OF LOUISIANA.

63 CHARLES III.

Real Cedula de S.M. en que manifestando los justos motivos de su Real resolucion de 21 de Junio de este año, autoriza á sus vasallos Americanos, para que por via de represalias y desagravio hostilicen por mar y tierra á los súbditos del Rey de la Gran Bretaña. Printed Royal Decree (in Spanish) drawn up by the celebrated Don Josef de Galvez, who led the Spanish expedition to Monterey in California & issued by Charles III of Spain; in which he authorised his American subjects to attack British subjects by land and sea.

7 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, g. e. Madrid, 8th July, 1779.

£6 6s

In this interesting decree, the King of Spain discourses at length upon his reasons for coming to the expressed decision, after his efforts to mediate for peace between the belligerent powers, England and France. He says: "The Court of London, after studied delays, has refused to admit the just measures which I proposed, and has revealed the ambitious spirit which dominates her. Her true object is to let Spain slumber, in the shade of the negociation . . . and wait until the time has elapsed for her project to ripen with regard to usurping some of my American dominions. . . . Past experience points to this, for not only have they roused, by tricks, new enemies amongst the barbarians of Florida, inducing them to conspire against my innocent vassals of Louisiana, and have begun secret negotiations for fortifications there in the hope of depriving me of allies in the event of a rupture, but have also abused my moderation, have offered insults to the Spanish flag, stolen vessels, made unjust captures at sea, seized, opened and torn up official documents found on my mail packet-boats, and committed other offences with violence against my vassals. Latterly, they have even usurped my Sovereign rights in the province of Darien, the Governor of Jamaica granting an Indian rebel the patent of Captain General of that place, and seizing, in the Bay of Honduras,

(Continued over)

CHARLES III—*continued.*

the possessions of the Spaniards whom they have imprisoned and despoiled of their property. . . . I therefore command my Viceroy, Governors, Ministers, Judges, etc., to publish this declaration, and to take every measure, not only to safeguard and defend the provinces, towns, ports, etc., according to the laws regulating the government of the Indies, but to take whatever offensive measure against the English which they might deem necessary."

TREATY SECURING THE COMMON NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, AND
DEFINING THE BOUNDARIES OF FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA.

64 CHARLES IV OF SPAIN.

Real cedula de S.M. y Señores del Consejo en que se manda observar y guardar el Tratado de Amistad, Limites y Navegacion concluido y ratificado entre su Real Persona y los Estados Unidos de América. Printed text of Royal Decree issued by Charles IV, ordering his Ministers, etc., to observe the terms of the Treaty of Friendship, Boundaries and Navigation, ratified between himself and the U.S.A.

Folio, half morocco, gilt, g. e.

Madrid (en la Imprenta Real), 1796.

£10 10s

The twenty-three Articles of the Treaty are quoted in full, the Spanish plenipotentiary being Sr. D. Manuel de Godoy y Alvarez de Faria, Principe de la Paz, Duque de la Alcudia, etc., while the United States were represented by Senator Thomas Pinckney. The Treaty was negotiated by Washington.

Various clauses of the Treaty define the boundaries of Florida, mark the Mississippi as the definite boundary between Spanish Louisiana and the settlements of the United States, and, most important of all, secure common navigation of the Mississippi to Spaniard and American.

For long Spain had asserted her absolute right to the navigation of the Mississippi. To the Western settler the Alleghanies and the bad roads were enough to cut him off from any other route to market than down the river, and it was not easy to restrain him from a forcible defiance of the Spanish claim. The Northern States were willing to allow the Spanish claim in return for a commercial treaty, but the Southern States protested angrily, and the question nearly caused dissolution, and the spectre was not laid until the formation of this Treaty.

THE FOUNDING OF VALDIVIA IN CHILE.

65 [CHILE.]

Al Secretario Juan Baptista Sanz Navarrete, Secretario en el Real de las Indias, de la parte de la Nueva España. Disposicion que se deve tener, para acabar la Guerra de Chile, poblar a Valdivia, y demas fuerças necessarias, remitida su razon.

16 pp., small 4to, new boards. (Madrid, 1644.)

£12 12s

A very interesting Memorial concerning the Conquest of Chile with many notices about the Indians.

FOUNDATION OF THE TOWN OF " FEDERACION " IN VENEZUELA.

66 CHOURIO (Juan de.)

Noticia del estado de la fundacion de la Villa de Perija, en la Provincia de Maracaybo, ofrecida, y pactada con el Rey nuestro Señor, por Don Juan de Chourio, en cuyo herencio ha entrado Don Manuel Garcia de la Neña.

4 pp., folio, wrappers. (Madrid, 1759.)

£4 10s

Not in Sabin or Medina, or Palau's *Manual*.

Notice of the proposed foundation of the town of Perija, now called Federacion, in Venezuela, giving the number of the families who had already come to the district from the Canary Islands, and the names of the proposed settlers. At the end there is the official manuscript certification, dated April 26, 1759, that this is a true copy of the manuscript report sent by Capt. de Navarro, the Commissary General of the Maracaybo Missions.

- 67 CHUMILLAS (Fr. Julian), ord. S. Francisci.
Copia del Memorial dado al Rey Nuestro Señor.
2 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, June, 1692.

£2 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*, Sabin, or Medina.

Memorial sent to the King of Spain by Father Julian Chumillas, the Commissary-General of the Indies, of the Franciscan Order, concerning a dispute regarding the authority of the Commissary-General and of the Prelate-General in the Indies.

- 67A CIEZA DE LEON (P.).
Historia, over Cronica del Gran Regno del Peru.
GOMARA (F. L. de).
Historia, delle nuove Indie Occidentali.
2 vols, 12mo, green levant morocco, gilt, g.e.
Venice, Giovanni Bonadio, 1564.

£8 8s

Sabin, 13053.

The first work was considered by Sir C. R. Markham to be "one of the most remarkable literary productions of the age of Spanish Conquest in America. It is, in fact, the only book which exhibits the physical aspect of the country as it existed under the elaborate culture of the Incas."

The second volume contains an account of Columbus' voyages to America; details concerning all the parts of America then discovered, including Darien, Cibola and Quivira; account of the Conquest of Peru by Francesco Pizarro, and the Rebellion and death of Gonzolo Pizarro; remarks on the Canary Islands, Borneo, the Moluccas, etc., and comments on Seneca's New World, and Plato's Atlantis, etc.

- 67B CIEZA DE LEON (Pedro de).
Tercero libro de las Guerras civiles del Perú, el cual se llama la Guerra de Quito, hecho por Pedro de Cieza de Leon, coronista de las cosas de las Indias, y publicado por Marcos Jimenez de la Espada.
Royal 8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1877.

15s

68 CLADERA (Christobal).

Investigaciones históricas sobre los principales descubrimientos de los espanoles en el mar Oceano en el siglo XV. y principios del XVI.

With the large folding Map of part of the Globe of Martin Behaim, and five engraved portraits, including Columbus and Magellan.

Small 4to. Bound by David in levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e.

Madrid, 1794.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 204. Medina, Vol. V, No. 5644. Sabin, No. 13179.

69 CLADERA (R. G. Gregorio), of *the Franciscan Order*.

Sermones de las Santissimas Imágenes de Maria Señora Nuestra de Aranzazu, y Begoña, en su sumptuossa Capilla, cita en el Convento de Nuestro P.S. Francisco, de la Corte, y Ciudad Mexicana en 19. de Agosto, y 16. de Septiembre año 1703.

68 pp., 4to, new boards.

Mexico, Miguel de Ribera Calderon, 1703.

£3 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol III, No. 2097.

PAPAL BULL.

70 CLEMENT XII (Pope).

Bulla concedida por la santidad de el Papa Clement X, prorrogada por la santidad del Papa Clement XI, y mandada publicer por N.M.S.P. Clemente XII, para los Patriarcas, Primados, Arzobispos, Obispos, Clerigos Presbyteros Seculares del Peru, Tierra Firme y sus Partidos, à quien estava prohibido el comer huevos, y cosas de leche en tiempo de Quaresma, lo puidan comer durante la Predicacion de la Bulla de la Santa Cruzada.

Broadside, printed on one side of a large 4to leaf. Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal below. In buckram case.

Madrid, 1735.

(*See Illustration opposite*).

£10 10s

By this Bull the Clergy of Peru, to whom it was forbidden to eat eggs and food prepared with milk during Lent, were allowed to eat such during the preaching of the Bulla de la Santa Cruzada.

TERCERA PREDICACION DE LA DECIMA CONCESSION.

BULLA CONCEDIDA POR LA SANTIDAD DE EL PAPA CLEMENTE DECIMO. prorrogada por la Santidad del Papa Clemente Vndecimo, y mandada publicar por N. M. S. P. Clemente Duodecimo, que al presente rige, y gobierna la Santa Sede Apostolica, para los Patriarcas, Primados, Arzobispos, Obispos, Clerigos Presbyteros Seculares del Perú, Tiera Firme, y sus Partidos, à quien estava prohibido el comer huevos, y cosas de leche en tiempo de Quaresma, lo puedan comer durante la tercera Predicacion de la decima Concepcion, que se ha de hazer al mismo tiempo que la tercera Predicacion de la decima quarta Concepcion de la Bulla de la Santa Cruzada de Vivos, Difuntos, y Compoficion.



VNO DE LOS MEDIOS MAS EFICAZES

de que se valió la Magestad de Dios para mover, y alentar à su Pueblo, à que sacudiesse de su cuello el pesado yugo de la esclavitud de Faraon, y emprendiesse con valor, y esfuerço la conquista de la Tierra de Promission, suè proponerles, que era tan prodigiosa su fertilidad, que corrian por ella arroyos de miel, y leche: In terram, quæ fluit lacte, et melle. Así se refiere en el capitulo tercero del Exodo, y en otros lugares, para que con las esperanças de gozar de tan suave alimento, venciesen



las dificultades, y peligros, que se les huvieran de ofrecer en las batallas, que avian de dár tantos, y tan valientes enemigos, y llegassen à la possession de la tierra prometida con felicidad. Este exemplo parece imita la Cabeza de la Iglesia Catholica, concediendo à sus hijos puedan vsar de lacticios, templando el rigor, y dispensando en la austeridad de la Quaresma, para que recreados en parte con este alimento, con mas facilidad se exerciten en los ayunos de aquel sagrado tiempo, venciendo los enemigos invisibles, que pretenden estorvarnos la entrada de la tierra de promission celestial; y los visibles, que con continuas guerras procuran molestar la Iglesia Catholica, socorriendo à los Exercitos de la Magestad Catholica, que con tan crecidas expensas se està empleando siempre en defenderla, y ampararla. Con este intento concediò esta Bulla nuestro muy Santo P. Vrbano Octavo, y la prorrogò nuestro muy Santo Padre Clemente Decimo, de felice recordacion, por su Breve de siete de Junio de mil seiscientos y setenta, para que pueda el Clero vsar de huevos, y lacticios en aquel santo tiempo, dando de limosna por esta Bulla lo que señalaremos Nos D. Fr. Gaspar de Molina y Oviedo, por la gracia de Dios, y de la Sta. Sede, Obispo de Malaga, del Consejo de su Magestad, Governador del Real de Castilla, Comissário Apostolico General de la Santa Cruzada, y demás gracias, en todos los Reynos, y Señorios de su Mag. Y por quanto vos disteis un peso de plata enfayada, para esta santa expedicion, y empresa, os damos licencia para que en el dicho tiempo, durante la dicha predicacion de la Bulla de la Santa Cruzada, podais comer huevos, y y cosas de leche. Dada en Madrid à de mil setecientos y treinta y cinco años.



El Obispo de Malaga



PAPAL BULL OF CLEMENT X. FOR PERU. MADRID, 1735.

See Item No. 70.

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Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 223.

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Madrid, 1891-1902.

£16 16s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 226. One of 500 copies only printed.Vol. 1. XERES (Francisco de). *Relacion de la Conquista del Peru*, 1534.Vol. 2. ACUNA (P. Christoval de). *Nuevo descubrimiento del Gran Rio de las Amazonas*, 1641.Vol. 3 and 4. ROCHA (Diego Andrès). *Origen de los Indios del Peru Mexico, Santa Fé y Chile*. Lima, 1681.Vol. 5 and 6. COLON (Fernando). *Historia del Almirante Don Cristobal Colon en la cual se da particular y verdadera relacion de su vida y de sus hechos, y del descubrimiento de las Indias Occidentales, llamadas Nuevo Mundo*.Vol. 7. BLANCO (Ruiz Matias). *Conversion en Piritu (Colombia) de Indios Cumanagotos y Palenques con la practica que se observa en la enseñanza de los naturales en lengua Cumanagota*.Vol. 7. VILLANUEVA (Francisco Alvarez de). *Los Franciscanos en las Indias*.Vol. 8 and 9. VARGAS MACHUCA (Bernardo de). *Milicia y descripcion de las Indias*, 1599.Vol. 10. PALAFOX Y MENDOZA. *Virtudes del Indio*.Vol. 11. *Tres Tratados de America*.Vol. 12 and 13. FERNANDES (P. J. Patricio). *Relacion-Historical de las Misiones de Indios Chiquitos que en el Paraguay tienen los Padres de la Compañia de Jesus*.Vol. 14 and 15. ROMAN (Fr. Jeronimo). *Republicas de Indias, idolatrias y gobierno en México y Peru antes de la Conquista*.Vol. 16, 17, 18, and 19. JARQUE (Dr. D. Francisco). *Ruiz Montoya en Indias*, 1608-1652.Vol. 20. SIGUENZA. *Infortunios de Alonso-Ramirez*. HENNEPIN (P. Luis) *Relacion de la America Septentrional*.

73A COLMEIRO (Doctor Miguel).

Primeras noticias acerca de la vegetacion Americana suministradas por el Almirante Colon y los inmediatos continuadores de las investigaciones dirigidas al conocimiento de las plantas con un resumen de las expediciones botanicas de los Españoles.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

12s 6d

73 COLINA (Captain Juan Antonio de).

Defensa Militar, en justificacion de la conducta del Thenyente General Don Andres Reggio, Branciforte, Saladino, y Colonna, y Comandante General dela Esquadra del Rey, que se hallaba en la Havana. Sobre la Accion que tuvo con la del Contra-Almirante Ingles Don Carlos Knowles, onze leguas a barlovento de aquel Puerto, el dia 12. de Octubre de 1748.

4to, original calf. (Spain, Privately Printed, 1755.)

£6 6s

Not in Sabin, Medina, or Palau's *Manual*.

Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, after having been Governor of Louisburg, was made Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica and after various operations in the West Indies conducted his fleet to a position near Havana in the hopes of meeting the Spanish plate fleet. Here he received news of the approach of a Spanish squadron of seven vessels. The Spaniards appeared in loose order, but Knowles delayed his attack for fear of the risk of losing the weather-gage, in accordance with his fighting instructions. When he did attack his own line was disordered owing to the unequal sailing of the ships, and his attack so rendered ineffective. However, one Spanish vessel was captured, one destroyed, and the rest put to flight. In his report home he accused some of his captains of "bashfulness" and they, in their turn, accused him of delay in attacking. A court-martial was held on him and his captains and he was reprimanded. Numerous duels took place, one of the captains being killed.

Meanwhile in Spain, Lt.-Gen. Andres Reggio y Colonna, who had been in command of the Spanish Squadron, was also getting into difficulties over his conduct in the engagement. This present work contains Capt. Juan Antonio de la Colina's defence of Reggio y Colonna, and a justification of his conduct in the action against Rear-Admiral Knowles which took place eleven leagues from Havana on Oct. 12, 1748.

74 [COLUMBUS.]

Los Restos De Colon. Informe de la Real Academia de la Historia al Gobierno de S. M. sobre el supuesto hallazgo de los verdaderos restos de Cristóval Colon en la Iglesia Catedral de Santo Domingo.

With 6 plates of the inscription on Columbus' coffin, a view of the coffin and of the remains of Columbus.

Together with:

FERNANDEZ DURO (Cesareo).

Nebulosa de Colon, según observaciones hechas en ambos Mundos. Indicación de algunos errores que se comprueban con documentos inéditos.

2 works in 1 vol., small 8vo, half calf.

Madrid, 1879-90.

15s

The second work is a treatise on various aspersions cast on the fame of Columbus, in five parts and two appendices, comprising:—Controversy between Prospero Peragallo and Harrisse; works published in the U.S.A. claiming for other persons the discovery of America; Nationality of Columbus; other claims made in Spain or Spanish America; Death of Columbus, etc.

PRINTED ENTIRELY UPON VELLUM.

75 COLUMBUS (Christopher).

His own book of Privileges 1502. Photographic facsimile of the manuscript in the Archives of the Foreign Office in Paris, now for the first time published, with expanded text translation into English and an Historical Introduction. The Transliteration and Translation by George F. Barwick, B.A., of the British Museum. The Introduction by Henry Harrisse. The whole compiled and Edited with Preface by B. F. Stevens.

Frontispiece (emblazoned Arms of Columbus) and several plates printed in colour, in addition to the facsimile of the original book of Privileges.

Folio, original half pigskin case. London, 1893.

£8 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 238.

75A [COLUMBUS.]

Memorial ajustado, hecho de orden del real y supremo Consejo de Indias, con citacion y asistencia de las partes, en el pleyto, que en grado de revista se sigue en el por el Señor Don Mariano Colon de Larreatequi y Don Pasqual Benito Belbis de Moncada, Marques de Belgida y Villamayor y Don Juan de la Cruz su hijo con Don Jacobo Stuard Colón de Portugal, Duque de Veragua, sobre la propiedad del mayorazgo que fundo D. Cristoval Colon, primer descubridor de las Indias.

With large folding genealogical diagram of the descendants of Columbus.

387 pp., folio, calf. [Madrid, circa 1790.]

£28

Diego Columbus, the great-grandson of Christopher, died in 1578, and with him the male line became extinct, thus beginning one of the most famous lawsuits of History. The above is an interesting account of the continuation of this lawsuit by his descendants, Señor Don Mariano Colon de Larreategui, Don Pasqual Benito Belbis de Moncada, Don Juan de la Cruz, Don Jacobo Stuard Colon de Portugal, Duque de Veragua, Don Carlos FitzJames y Colon, Doña Carlota Stolberg, etc., etc.

This volume contains many important documents, including the two wills of Columbus.

76 [COLUMBUS.] CARMONA CUESTA (Lázaro).

Apuntes sobre Colón.

8vo, calf. Jaén (Spain), 1892.

10s 6d

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 62.

This work comprises a collection of interesting particulars regarding the life of Columbus, published at the fourth centenary of the discovery of America.

76A COLSON (Pedro Novo y).

Magallanes y Elcano.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

10s 6d

- 77 CONSTITUCION de las Provincias Unidas en Sud-America. Sancionada y mandada publicar por el soberano Congreso General Constituyente en 22 de abril de 1819.

12mo, wrappers.

Buenos Aires, Imprenta de la Independencia, 1819.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 271.

FIRST EDITION OF THE CHILEAN CONSTITUTION.

- 78 CONSTITUCION de la Republica de Chile, Jurada y Promulgada el 25 de Mayo de 1833.

8vo, wrappers. Santiago de Chile, 1833.

£1 1s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 271.

- 78A Consulta y Representacion hecha al Exc^{mo}. Señor Marques de Villa Garcia, Virrey, Governador y Capitan General de los Reynos del Peru, Tierra Firme y Chile &c. Por el Tribunal del Consulado y Junta General de Comercio de esta ciudad de los Reyes.

33 pp., small folio, wrappers.

[Lima, 22nd March, 1745.]

£1 10s

The Lima Board of Trade petitions the Viceroy of Peru, through Don Manuel de Silva, Attorney of the Real Audiencia, to cancel a decree in favour of Don Lorenzo del Arco (who had been permitted to trade freely in clothing, in the kingdoms of Chile and Peru, but had sustained losses owing to obstacles raised by the Board of Trade).

- 79 COPIA DE CARTA escrita a un cavallero de la Ciudad de los Reyes, dandole cuenta de la muerte del Excelentissimo Senor Duque de la Palata, en la Ciudad de Portovelo, Viernes Santo 13. de Abril de 1691.

4 pp., folio, wrappers. (Madrid, 1691.)

Not in Palau's *Manual*, Sabin, or Medina.

£4 4s

An account of the death of the celebrated Viceroy of Peru, the Duke de la Palata. Dated from San Felipe de Portovelo, April 15, 1691, two days after his death.

ABOUT FRENCH PIRATES.

- 80 COPIA de una Carta que escrivió un Piloto . . . dandole cuenta diaria de los sucessos de dicha Armada sobre los Puertos de Mançanilla y el Guarico, habitados de Franceses Cosarios, a los quales han apresado doze embarcaciones, y assolado dichos Puertos.

4 pp., small 4to. Cadiz, Christoval de Requena, 1691.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 288.

An account, in diary form, written by the pilot of a vessel of the Spanish Barlovento Fleet to a friend in Havana, describing the exploits of the fleet against the French corsairs off the ports of Mançanilla and Guarico. He describes Guarico as a "very fertile land," with an abundance of fruit and timber, and can testify to the charm of its vines and the private gardens belonging to most of the houses, surrounded by lemon and orange trees. "They say this place is better than Flanders . . . and, on expressing my delight with it all, the soldiers declared that this was nothing compared with what it is like further inland."

- 81 COPIA de Carta, escrita por un Missionero de la Compañia de Jesus del Paraguay, al Padre Juan Joseph Rico, Procurador General de dicha Provincia en esta Corte, en que le refiere el estado presente de aquella Provincia, y sus Misiones, assi antiguas, como nuevas, entre Christianos, y Gentiles.

59 pp., small 4to, wrappers. (Madrid, circa 1741.)

£4 4s

Not in Sabin, Medina, Leclerc, or Palau's *Manual*.

A long account of Missionary and other matters, in Paraguay, Uruguay, Buenos Aires and along the river Parana.

- 82 COPIA del Memorial que el Tribunal del Consulado diò al Virrey, sobre la Poblacion de Portugueses en la Isla de San Gabriel, que remitieron à V. M. con cartas de Octubre de 83. al Consulado de Sevilla y à su Procurador General desta Corte, que se recibieron en 19. de Marzo de 685.

Folio, 7 pp., wrappers. (Madrid, circa 1686.)

£10 10s

Not in Sabin, Medina, or Palau's *Manual*.

Concerning the Portuguese settlement in the Island of San Gabriel, facing Buenos Aires across the River Plate. The authorities of Buenos Aires say that they have done their best to promote trade through their port with the other ports of Spanish America, but this Portuguese settlement within a few miles of them is preventing it. Discussing the trade done through Buenos Aires. The Portuguese had occupied this Island, and had made a settlement on the adjacent mainland of Uruguay at Colonia del Sacramento, about 1680. They were a continual source of trouble to the Spaniards in Buenos Aires who finally expelled them in 1704.

- 83 COPIA de una real Cedula de 23 de Abril de 1689, dirigida al Senor Virrey del Peru, dandole plena facultad para ajustar, y concluir con el Consulado de Lima la prorrogacion de los Assientos de Averias, y demas derechos que tiene à su cargo.

Folio, unbound. Madrid, 1689.

£2 10s

The title reads in translation, as follows:—

"Copy of a Royal Letter, dated the 23rd of April, 1689, directed to the Lord Viceroy of Peru, giving him full power to negotiate with the Board of Trade of Lima, about the revenues and contracts of damages sustained by merchandise and all other Dues that have reference to his office."

- 83B CORTAZAR (Daniel de).

Gea Americana.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

7s 6d

THE ORIGINAL SPANISH EDITION OF CORTES' SECOND AND EARLIEST
EXISTING LETTER.

84 CORTES (Fernando).

Carta de relacion enbiada a Su S. Majestad del Emperador nuestro Señor por el Capitan general de la Nueva España: llamado Fernando Cortes. En la qual haze relacion de las tierras y provincias sin quento que han descubierto nuevamente en el Yucatan del año del XIX a esta presente: y ha sometido a la corona real de su S.M. En especial haze relacion de una grandissima provincia muy rica llamada Culua: en la qual ay muy grandes ciudades y de maravillosos edificios: y de grandes tratos y riquezas. Entre las quales ay una mas maravillosa y rica que todas llamada Timixtitan: que esta por maravillosa arte edificada sobre una grande laguna, de la qual ciudad y provincia es rey un grandissimo señor llamado Muteecuma: donde le acaecieron al capitan y a los españoles espantosas cosas de oyr. Cuenta largamente del grandissimo señorío del dicho Muteecuma y de sus ritos y cerimonias y de como se sirve.

FIRST EDITION. With a fine large woodcut portrait of the Emperor Charles V. Black letter, forty-seven long lines to a full page, woodcut capitals.

Small folio, crimson levant morocco, g.e., by Rivière.

Seville, Jacob Cromberger, 1522.

(See *Illustration, Frontispiece*).

£1,600

FIRST EDITION OF THE SECOND LETTER GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS IN MEXICO FROM 1519 TO OCTOBER 30TH, 1520.

[*Title in translation*]: "Letter of information addressed to His Sacred Majesty the Emperor, by the Captain-General of New Spain, called Fernando Cortes; in which he gives an account of the lands and provinces, as yet undescribed, newly-discovered in Yucatan from the year XIX [1519] to the present, and subjugated to the royal crown of His Sacred Majesty. In particular he gives a relation of a visit and very wealthy province called Culua, wherein there are many great cities and wonderful buildings and great commerce and riches. Amongst these is a city

CORTES (FERNANDO)—*continued.*

which is richer and more marvellous than any other, called Timixtitan, which is, by wonderful art, built upon a great lagoon. The king of this city and province is a very great ruler called Muteçuma; and here, events which are terrible to hear of, have befallen the Captain and the Spaniards. He gives a lengthy account of the vast empire of the said Muteçuma and of its rites and ceremonies and mode of service."

Sabin, No. 16933; Escudero (*Hispalense*), No. 224; Medina, No. 64; Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 311; Gallardo, No. 1925; John Carter Brown Library; Harris, B.A.V., No. 118. In addition to the Harris-Barlow-Ines Church copy (now in the Henry E. Huntington Library) there are only two copies of this letter in the U.S.A., viz., in the John Carter Brown Library and the Lenox (New York Public) Library. In the rest of the world only four copies are known (British Museum, State Libraries at Vienna, Munich and a library at Madrid).

This is the excessively rare and important first edition (in Spanish) of the second letter of Cortes, which was written soon after his arrival in Mexico (dated Oct. 30, 1520), to the Emperor Charles V; the first letter he wrote (which is believed to have been printed at the time) has so far not been discovered, in spite of diligent search for several hundred years. Pinelo (the first American bibliographer) never saw a copy of this letter. This letter traces the events in Mexico after the departure of Cortes from Vera Cruz, when the Spaniards had been driven back from Mexico City. He devotes a great deal of space to his dealings with Montezuma; the latter's remarkable empire; and how some of Montezuma's children died whilst prisoners in the Spaniards' hands. He frankly admits his misgivings in the face of heavy odds, and that on more than one occasion he thought the Spaniards must inevitably be overcome. At the end Cortes reviews all his embarrassments and remarks that he holds danger and fatigue light in comparison with the attainment of his object; and that he is confident that the Spaniards would shortly be restored to their former position, and repair all their losses. He compares Mexico to Spain, and names the country "New Spain of the Ocean Sea."

"The letter excited the greatest sensation at the Spanish court and among the friends of science generally. Previous discoveries in the New World had disappointed the expectations which had been formed after the solution of the grand problem of its existence. They had brought to light only rude tribes, which, however gentle and inoffensive in their manners, were still in the primitive stages of barbarism. Here was an authentic account of a vast nation, potent and populous, exhibiting an elaborate social polity, well advanced in the arts of civilisation, occupying a soil that teemed with mineral treasures and with a boundless variety of vegetable products, stores of wealth, both natural and artificial, that seemed, for the first time, to realise the golden dreams in which the great discoverer of the New World had so fondly, and in his own day, so fallaciously, indulged. Well might the scholar of that age exult in the revelation of these wonders, which so many had long, but in vain, desired to see."

This letter was translated into Latin by Petrus Savorgnanus, and published in 1524.

[Some words on last leaf in facsimile.]

IMPORTANT UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT ON NEW MEXICO AND THE SPANISH
NORTH-WEST.

84A CORTES (José), *Lieutenant in the Royal Corps of Engineers.*

Memorias sobre las provincias del norte de Nueva España.

AN UNPUBLISHED SPANISH MANUSCRIPT.

268 leaves, folio, dark blue morocco, gilt border and Arms on sides, gilt back, g.e., by Hering. 1779.

£250

This manuscript on the northern border-provinces of New Spain is divided into three parts: the first, containing descriptions of the various provinces, with chapters on the native races, and the political situation in regard to the Spaniards' Anglo-American neighbours. The second, contains a history of the Apache nations; while the third, deals with other native races such as the Seris, Pimas, Papagos, living in the vicinity of the Mississippi, Missouri, Colorado and the coast of Upper California. This last section includes the text of a diary kept by the Padres Silvestre Velez Escalante and Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez during expeditions into New Mexico in 1776-7.

The author was a Spanish engineer officer who had served in New Guinea; and had studied the political developments in America with some misgivings. The book does not seem to have been published, and is not cited by Palau or Medina.

The manuscript contains the following especially important chapters:—

Part 1. Section 7. On the European Nation which most easily could invade the Spanish Colonies of North-West America.

Section 8. Dangers which the neighbourhood of the Anglo-American threaten to the northern part of Spanish America.

Part 2. History of the Apache Indians.

Section 1. Lands occupied by the Apache and other Indians to the north of the Province of New Mexico.

Section 2. Of the beliefs, superstitions, and marriages of the Apaches.

Section 3. Of the Apache language.

Section 4. Of the lands which the Apaches choose for living on and for their cattle.

CORTES (JOSE)—*continued.*

- Part 2. Section 5. Of their food and drink.
Section 6. Of the Apache Clothes.
Section 7. The state of agriculture, arts and trade of the Apache Indians, and the use they make of money.
Section 8. About the administration of their ranches, the reasons for moving them, and their favourite sport.
Section 9. The reasons for uniting several ranches, and the precautions which are taken for the safety of the territory occupied by the Apaches.
Section 10. Of their grand hunting expeditions.
Section 11. Of the arms used by the Apaches.
Section 12. Of war between the Apaches.
Section 13. The death of an Apache, mourning and funeral.
- Part 3. Section 1. Of the Indian tribes dwelling on the east of the Rio Grande.
Section 2. Of the Caribe Indians dwelling on the Coast of Texas and neighbouring islands.
Section 3. Of the tribes on the right bank of the Mississippi, description of the Missouri River and of its banks.
Section 4. Of the tribes dwelling to the east of northern New Mexico and of the tribes of Upper Sonora, of the Seris, Tiburones, and Tepocas, of the Pimas, Papogos and Cocomaricopas.
Section 5. Of the tribes of the Colorado River and of those who dwell on its banks to the west and north-west as far as the coast of Upper California.
Section 6. Of the Indian tribes living on the NNW. of New Mexico.
Section 7. Diary and route of the new discoveries of land to the north and north-east of New Mexico by Fathers Escalante and Dominguez.

WORLD-MAP MADE BY COLUMBUS' PILOT.

84B COSA (Juan de la).

Mapa-Mundi. Reproduccion en facsimile.

Together with:

Ensayo Biográfico del célebre Navegante y consumado Cosmógrafo Juan de la Cosa, y descripción é historia de su famosa Carta Geográfica, por Antonio Vascáno.

Fine facsimile reproduction, in colours, of the famous map of the World executed by Juan de la Cosa in the year 1500, size 6ft. 2ins. by 3ft. 2ins.; and with the 8vo volume of the text containing the life of Juan de la Cosa, and a full historical description of the Mapa-Mundi, in English, French, and Spanish.

The map is specially mounted on linen, folded to large 4to size, and bound in half levant morocco gilt. The volume of text is enclosed in a pocket in the back cover. Madrid, 1892.

£4 4s

This valuable map is especially important for its representation of America, which had just been discovered. Juan de la Cosa was the owner and captain of the Santa Maria, the Admiral's ship in the first voyage of Columbus, and accompanied Columbus on that voyage. He made numerous later voyages to America, and enjoyed the highest reputation, being considered as the best pilot in those seas. He was murdered by the Indians of Venezuela in 1510.

84C COTARELO Y GARASTAZU (D. Juan).

Biografia de Juan Sebastian de Elcano.

Small 4to, Spanish calf. Tolosa, 1861.

18s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

This work contains a life of the celebrated early 16th Century Spanish Navigator Elcano, who was a friend of Magellan's and accompanied him in his famous voyage as Captain of the "Conception." After the death of Magellan, and the loss of various of the vessels, he reached Spain as commander of the "La Victoire" and was the first one to circumnavigate the globe.

85 CRUZ (Madre Juana Iñez) del Convento de S. Geronimo.

Neptuno Alegorico, Oceano de colores, simulacro politico, que erigio la muy esclarecida, sacra, y augusta Iglesia Metropolitana de Mexico: en los lucidas, Alegoricas ideas de un Arco Trium-
phal, que consagro obsequiosa, y dedico amante á la feliz en-
trada de el Ex.mo Senor Don Thomas, Antonio, Lorenço,
Manuel de la Cerda, Manrique de Lara, Enriquez, Afan de
Ribera, Portocarrero, y Cardenas; Conde de Paredes, Virrey
Governador, y Capitan General de esta Nueva-Espana.

60 pp., 4to, wrappers.

Mexico, Juan de Ribera (1680).

£3 3s

Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. II, No. 1203.

86 Cuarto Centenario del Descubrimiento de América. Exposición Histórico-Americana. Catalogo Especial de España.
8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

4s

87 CUEVAS AGUIRRE Y ESPINOSA (José Francisco de).

Extracto de los autos de diligencias, y reconocimientos de los
rios, lagunas, vertientes, y desagües de la Capital Mexico, y
su Valle: de los caminos para su comunicacion, y su comercio:
etc.

Title printed in Red and Black.

With the scarce large folding map, engraved on copper by
Antonio Morino of Mexico.

Folio, Spanish calf.

Mexico, Viuda de Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1748.

£21

(Continued over)

CUEVAS AGUIRRE Y ESPINOSA (JOSE FRANCISCO DE)—*continued*.

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. II, p. 348. Medina, *La Imprenta in Mexico*, 6200. Sabin, 17848.

"This book is of the utmost typographical and historical importance," and treats of the surveys that were made of the rivers, lakes, waterfalls, and drains of Mexico City and its valley: of its main roads and commerce: of the various damages that were discovered: the remedies suggested, and the points decided upon: of the remedies carried out, and those reserved for further discussion.

88 DANTINY (Marcello).

Dialogos Familiares de la Agricultura Indiana entre un Irlandes Catholico y un Escoces Protestante donde se encuentra la piedra filosofal, y medicina universal de el contagio o enfermedad que los Espanoles padecen en su comercio de las Indias, etc.

Original Manuscript, written in two parts on 622 pp.

Folio, original calf. 1746.

£10 10s

The first portion of this manuscript gives an account of the sufferings of the Spaniards during their commercial intercourse with the Indians. The second part with the Exchequer and the revenues from the various sources, such as Tobacco, Minerals, Wool, etc., etc.

88A DANVILA (Manuel).

Significacion que tuvieron en el Gobierno de América la Casa de la Contratacion de Sevilla y el consejo supremo de Indias.

8vo, wrappers, uncut. Madrid, 1892.

10s 6d

89 DAVILA (Dr. Francisco), *a Canon of the Cathedral of Lima.*

Memorial y Informacion sobre las bobedas debaxo su Cemen-
terio.

24 pp., folio, wrappers.

Lima, Geronymo de Contreras, 1635.

£12 10s

Not in Sabin, or Palau's *Manual*.

This work of the learned canon was unknown to Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*.

The Cathedral of Lima had erected some booths and let them as shops in its cemetery, but had been prevented by the City authorities. The above gives a history of the dispute and is a defence of the ecclesiastical authorities.

90 DAVILA Y LUGO (Francisco), *of the Island of San Juan of Portorico.*

Memorial al Rey.

4 pp., folio, wrappers. (Madrid, 1638.)

£5 5s

Not in Medina, or Palau's *Manual*.

Relation of Services to the King with an account of the part played by his ancestors in the discovery and settlement of Santa Marta, the new kingdom of Granada, Peru, Porto Rico. The Petitioner was taken prisoner by the Dutch in 1629, had been governor of the Honduras, and had many adventures with the Indians, who had wounded him, etc.

91 DAVILA y PADILLA (Fr. Augustin).

Historia de la fundacion y discurso de la Provincia de Santiago de Mexico, de la Orden de Predicadores, por las vidas de sus varones insignes y casos notables de Nueva Espana.

With engraved vignette on title.

Folio, leather. Madrid, Pedro Madrigal, 1596.

(See *Illustration, Plate No. II.*)

£75

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 15.

An invaluable work for the history of the earliest missions to the New World.

All editions of this important work are of extreme rarity. It contains some of the most valuable materials in existence for the history of the Spanish Conquest and settlements in America; as well as of the manners, language, and religions of the aborigines. Davila Padilla was born in Mexico in 1562, and had the fullest opportunities of obtaining authentic information. He is the earliest writer who mentions the establishment of Printing in the New World, and the fact that the *Scala Cœli* of St. Joannes Climacus, translated by his namesake, Juan de Estrada, from the Latin version, was entitled to the distinction of being the first book printed in America (about 1535-6).

The author was made Archbishop of San Domingo in 1599 and died in 1604. He used as a source the manuscript of Fray Diego Duran, then unpublished.

- 92 DERROTERO DE LAS ISLAS ANTILLAS, de las Costas de Tierra Firme y de las del Seno Mexicano, formado en la Direccion de Trabajos Hidrograficos para inteligencia y uso de las Cartas que ha publicada.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, contemporary calf.

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1810.

£3 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Sabin, 19678. Medina, 6131.

An important work on the Navigation of the West Indies. It was the work of very competent men, and is very accurate. It is divided into nine sections: I, Preliminary Account of Winds and Currents. II, Account of Guiana. III, The Gulf of Paria, and Island of Trinidad. IV, The lesser Antilles; the Leeward and Windward Groups; advice for navigating among these Islands, with particulars concerning each of the more important Islands, Barbadoes, Tobago, Granada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Barbudo, and Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Eustache, Anguila, Virgin Group (San Juan, St. Thomas, and Virgin Islands), Santa Cruz, etc. V, The Greater Antilles, Puerto Rico, Santa Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba; South and East coasts of *Florida*; Navigation among the Islands; etc. VI, The Mainland, from the Gulf of Paria to Cartagena. VII, Mainland from Cartagena to Yucatan. VIII, Gulf of Mexico, from Yucatan to the Bay of San Bernado (Texas). IX, Northern and Eastern coasts of the Gulf of Mexico, from the Bay of San Bernado to the Tortugas. This last part, occupying 30 pages, is especially important, as it describes the United States coast from *Texas to the South of Florida*.

- 93 DERROTERO DE LAS ISLAS ANTILLAS, de las Costas de Tierra-Firme, y de las del Seno Mejicano, . . . Tercera Edicion. Corregida y aumentada con noticias muy recientes, un apéndice sobre las corrientes del Océano Atlántico setentrional; y una memoria descriptiva de las rocas, bajos y vigias del mismo Océano.

Third Edition. Small 4to, contemporary calf, gilt.

Madrid, Imprenta Nacional, 1837.

£2 15s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

For an account of this important and valuable work on the navigation of the West Indies; Guiana; Gulf of Mexico; Texas, Florida and the South Coast of the U.S.A., see footnote to the first edition, Madrid, 1810, No. 92 of this catalogue.

- 94 DIARIO de todo lo ocurrido en la expugnacion de los Fuertes de Bocachica, y Sitio de la Ciudad de Cartagena de las Indias.
12 pp., small 4to, half calf.
Barcelona, Joseph Texidò, 1741.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 44, "*tirada rara*." Medina, Vol. IV, No. 7913.
Not in Sabin.

The scarce Barcelona edition of Vernon's unsuccessful attack on Carthagena, see note to No. 95 of this catalogue.

- 95 DIARIO de todo lo ocurrido en la expugnacion de los fuertes de Bocachica, y sitio de la ciudad de Cartagena de las Indias: formado de los pliegos remitidos à su Magestad por el Virrey de Santa Fè Don Sebastian de Eslaba con D. Pedro de Mur, su Ayudante General.

With additional contemporary folding plan of Carthagena, illustrative of the British operations against that City in 1741.

23 pp., small 4to, wrappers. (Madrid), 1741.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 44. Medina, Vol. IV, No. 3265. Sabin,
No. 19951.

In March, 1741, Admiral Vernon, with a large fleet, and an army of 9,000 men, under the command of Brigadier-General Wentworth, arrived off Carthagena. The divided command, the incompetence and self-conceit of Wentworth, and the natural antipathy between the two characters, caused delays, which proved fatal. The forts guarding the entrance to the harbour were reduced, and the fleet cut the boom blocking the Boca-Chica, and passed into the harbour. Wentworth delayed his attack on the forts dominating the City for four days, so giving the Spaniards time to recover. When he did assault, his attack was beaten off with heavy loss. The wet season set in, and of the force of 6,600 who had landed more than half were dead or dying. On April 17, the miserable remnant re-embarked, and the fleet returned to Port Royal.

This "*Diario*" is the official Spanish Account of this unsuccessful attack on Carthagena, drawn up from the accounts sent to the King of Spain by the Viceroy of Santa Fè and his Adjutant-General.

- 96 DIARIO de todo lo ocurrido en la expugnacion de los fuertes de Bocachica.

23 pp., small 4to, new boards. (Madrid), 1741.

£10 10s

Fine tall copy.

Another copy of the previous item. Without the addition of the contemporary plan.

FRANCISCAN HYMNBOOK USED BY THE MISSIONARIES TO TEACH THE
CALIFORNIAN INDIANS AT THE MISSIONS.

- 96A DIEZ (Fr. Joseph), ord S. Francisci.

Aljaba Apostolica de penetrantes flechas para rendir la fortaleza del duro Pecador en varias Canciones, y Saetas, que acostumbran cantar en sus Misiones los R.R. P.P. Misioneros Apostolicos de N.S.P.S. Francisco.

With woodcut illustration of the Virgin.

16mo, old vellum. Mexico, 1785.

£25

Medina, No. 7562. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 61.

This collection of curious little verses are intended to "vanquish the fortress of the hardened sinner's" heart. The author was a commissary of the Holy Office, and at one time Superior of the Franciscan Convent at Queretaro.

This little book was one of a kind that was composed and used by the Franciscan missionaries to teach the Indians of California to sing hymns in Spanish. This method of evangelizing the Californian Indians was frequently alluded to by the Spanish missionaries in California, such as Fathers Kino, Salvatierra, etc., in their reports.

97 DIEZ DE LA CALLE (Juan).

Memorial Informatorio al Rey Nuestro Senor, en su y Supremo Consejo de las Indias, Camara, y Iunta de Guerra.

En manos del Señor Ivan Baptista Saenz Navarrete.

Contiene lo que su Magestad provee en su Consejo y Junta, y por las dos Secretarias de la Nueva España, y Piru, Ecclesiastico, Secular, Salarios, Estipendidos, y Presidios, su Gente, y Costa, y de que Cajas, y Hazienda Real se paga: valor de las Encomiendas de Indios, y otras cosas curiosas, y necessarias.

4to, full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, inside dentelles, g. e. (Madrid, privately printed, 1645).

£85

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 63. Exceedingly rare. See Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, pp. 130-131.

This was printed for the Council of the Indies, but not published. Only so many copies were printed, as were needed for official reference.

Diez de la Calle, who was Assistant Secretary to the Council for the first time in 1645, prepared and printed an abstract of the statistical account concerning the Spanish Empire and New Spain, California, and Central America, embracing also short historical summaries, which was considered by the King and Council to be a document of singular value for their own information.

The Memorial is a list of officials in America, with the salaries attaching to the several positions, and also contains a list of the *flotas* from 1581-1645, with the names of the commanders.

THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN PERU.
AUTHENTICATED BY THE AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURES OF THE CONCILIO
PROVINCIAL.

97A DOCTRINA CHRISTIANA Y CATHECISMO hecho y publicado con autoridad del Concilio Provincial de la ciudad de los Reyes. Y con la misma traducida en las lenguas Quichua y Aymara de los Indios.

The original Spanish Manuscript of the first Catechism (with the translation in Quichua and Aymara), in double columns; signed on last page by the members of the Santo Concilio Provincial, viz. the Archbishop of Los Reyes (Lima), the Bishops of Chile, La Plata, Tucuman, two other Bishops, Dr. Valcazar, and the Licentiate Menacho.

102 pp., small 4to, full levant morocco, g.e., by Rivière.

(Lima), 14th October, 1583.

(See *Illustration*, Plate No. III.)

£250

Medina (Imprenta en Lima, No. 1) devotes eighteen pages to the history of this translation, which was first printed in Lima (Los Reyes) by Antonio Ricardo, in 1584, and was the first book to be printed in Peru. Medina did not know of the whereabouts of the original manuscript.

From the preface in this manuscript, it is established that this authentic translation of the catechism into the native languages of Peru, had been done by "able and learned persons" deputed by the Concilio Provincial, but no names are given of the individual compilers of this work, which was published under the direct auspices of the Concilio.

Medina points out that Sommervogel has attributed the authorship to Padre José de Acosta; but this Jesuit, like Padre Juan de Atienza, whose name is also associated with the work, was no more than a proof-corrector, who signed the text to testify to its correctness in accordance with the original. The book is, however, the work of Jesuits, as a Royal Letter dated San Lorenzo, 1584, addressed to the Viceroy of Peru, proves. The Dominicans, however, made definite claim to the work of translating a great part of this book; but there seems to be no doubt that the final editing was in the hands of the Jesuits.

However that may be, the value of this manuscript is indisputable; not only because this is the ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT of the text which is declared to be the authentic one to be printed approved by the Santo Concilio Provincial, but because it bears the AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURES of all the members of the Council, and is the original manuscript of one of the bibliographical gems of America.

- 97B Documentos Relativos a los Antecedentes de la Independencia de la Republica Argentina.

Royal 8vo, wrappers. Buenos Aires, 1912.

10s 6d

One of the interesting historical publications of the Facultad de Filosofia y Letras: the text of documents relating to the period immediately preceding the Argentine Independence.

- 98 DOMINGUEZ (Francisco).

Catecismo de la Doctrina cristiana puesto en el idioma Totonaco de la Sierra Baja de Naolingo, distinto del de la Sierra Alta de Papantla.

39 pp., 12mo, boards.

Mexico, Reimpresso en Puebla, en la Imprenta del hospital de San Pedro, 1837.

£1 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 76. Leclerc, 2443. Sabin, 20566. Pp. 26-37 contains a vocabulary of the dialects of the "*Sierra Alta*" and of the "*Sierra Baja*." The first separate edition. Totonaco is spoken in the Northern part of the State of Puebla and in a part of that of Vera Cruz.

- 99 [DU GUAY TROUIN.]

Relacion que haze el Señor du Gué Trouin, de lo executado en la Costa del Brasil, en el Puerto, y Ciudad, del Rio Janeiro, desde 9 Junio 1711, hasta 6 Febrero 1712, que llego a Brest.

4to. Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines, and gilt ornamental sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e.

Madrid, Juan de Aristeo, 1712.

£21

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 90, could only trace one copy of this rare item.

- 99A DURO (Cesáreo Fernandez).
Amigos y Enemigos de Colón.
8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

10s 6d

- 99B DURO (Cesáreo Fernandez).
Primer viaje de Colón.
8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

10s 6d

- 99C DURO Cesáreo Fernandez).
Nebulosa de Colon segun observaciones hechas en ambos mundos: indicacion de algunos errores que se comprueban con documentos inéditos.
Small 8vo, half morocco. Madrid, 1890.

18s

- 99D DURO (Cesáreo Fernandez).
Pinzon en el Descubrimiento de las Indias, con noticias criticas de algunas obras recientes relacionadas con el mismo descubrimiento.
8vo, half morocco. Madrid, 1892.

£1 5s

100 ECONOMICS.

Quadro Comparativo de la Poblacion de los Estados Unidos del Norte y de las Provincias Unidas de la Nueva Granada al Tiempo de su Transformacion Politica.

Printed record (in Spanish) of the comparative population of the United States, from 1775 to 1800 and the dominion of New Granada, from 1791 to 1810.

1 page, folio. (Spain, circa 1812).

10s 6d

The population of the United States in the year 1775, according to particulars supplied to Congress by the various Deputies, was 2,448,000, including negroes, the state of Virginia containing the largest population, 400,000; the smallest population being found in Georgia and Delaware—30,000 each. The statistics compiled by Dr. Holmes from the second U.S. census taken in 1800, show that the population had increased to a total of 5,379,750. The approximate progressive population is given for New Granada from the year 1791 to 1810, according to the rate which George Washington allowed in his calculations. The actual figures are given for the last year, however, showing the population in each of the principal Spanish-American towns, the total population for the dominion being two and a half millions.

100A Edicto para manifestar al publico el Indulto General, concedido por nuestro Catholico Monarca el Señor Don Carlos III, a todos los comprehendidos en las revoluciones acaecidas en el año pasado de 1781.

With engraved episcopal seal; and signed by the Archbishop's Secretary.

19 pp., folio, wrappers.

Santa Fé de Bogota, 7th August, 1782.

£2 2s

Edict, issued by Don Antonio Cavallero y Gongora, Archbishop of Santa Fé and Viceroy of New Granada, in which he proclaims the pardon granted by Charles III of Spain to all those who had taken part in the revolution the previous year, 1781.

101 ELHUYAR (Fausto de).

Indagaciones sobre la amonedacion en Nueva Espana.

8vo, boards. Madrid, 1818.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 106.

A study of the coinage of New Spain, since the early days of the Spanish conquest, and its relation to the mining industry, by the Minister of the Department of Commerce, Mines and Coinage at Mexico.

102 EL SEUDONIMO DE VALENCIA.

Carta de Christobal Colon Enviada de Lisboa a Barcelona, en Marzo de 1493. Nueva Edicion Critica: conteniendo las Variantes de los diferentes Textos, juicio sobre estos, reflexiones tendentes a mostrar a quien la carta fue escrita, y varias otras noticias. Por El Seudonimo de Valencia.

With a Map of the Antilles.

Small 8vo, half morocco. Vienna, 1869.

£3 10s

One of 120 copies only printed of this work.

103 ENRICH (Francisco).

Historia de la Compañia de Jesus en Chile.

2 vols., 8vo, half calf. Barcelona, 1891.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 115.

104 ENRIQUEZ DE SOTOMAYOR (Alonso).

Discurso que hizo el Reyno de Panama, y Provincia de Veragua, de la Vida, y Acciones de don Enrique Anriquez su Governador, y Capitan General, y del Habito de Santiago: en el llanto que hizieron a su muerte el año de 1638.

Engraved Coat-of-Arms on title.

Small 4to. Wrappers. Madrid, Pedro Taxo, 1642.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, *Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana*, 1035.

An account of events in Panama and the Province of Veragua, of the life and actions of Enrique Anriquez, the Governor and Capt. General, various poems, and the Funeral Orations at his death, in 1638.

105 EPILOGO de todos los Memoriales representados a la sagrada Congregacion de Regulares, con las escrituras autenticas de los daños que se experimentan en las Indias, y de los remedios con que se podrán evitar.

4 pp., folio. Madrid, about 1700.

£1 10s

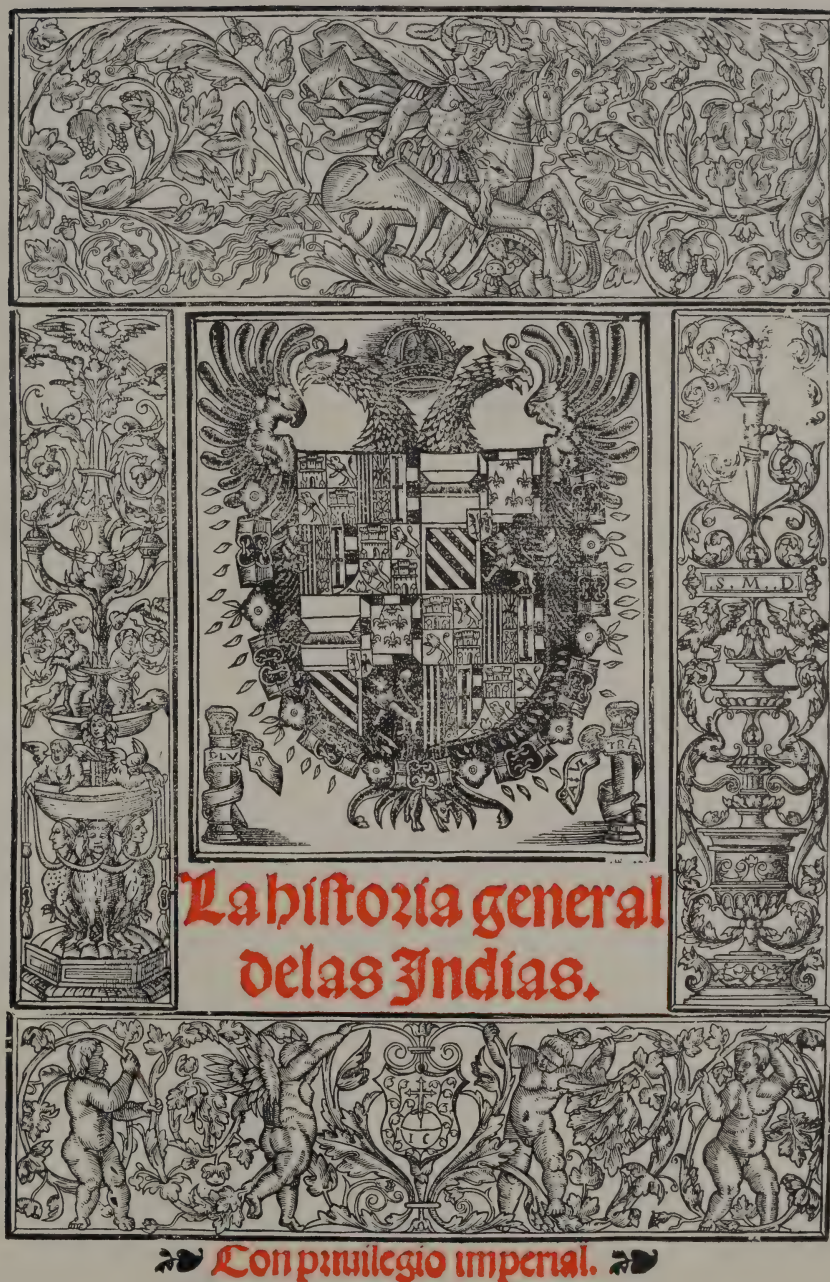
Not in Palau's *Manual*.

105A ERBER (Padre Innocencio) and DANESI (Padre Pedro Pablo). Autograph reports signed, on the negotiations with the Indians of Paraguay and on the natives' refusal to withdraw from certain districts in spite of threats of war from the Spanish Governor. 2 pp., folio. San Luis, 25th September, 1753.

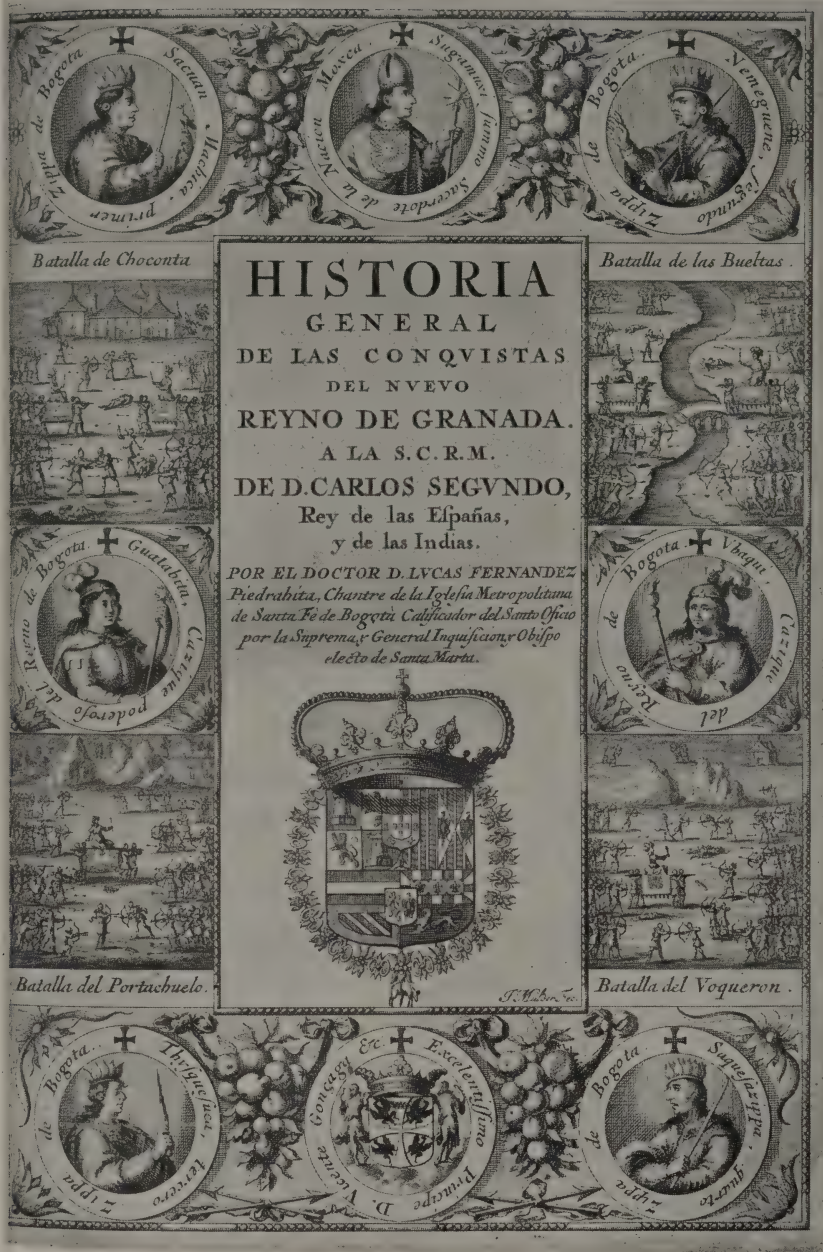
£10 10s

The first statement (signed by Padre Innocencio Erber, Curate of San Luis, and confirmed by his assistant, Pedro Pablo Danesi) is to the effect that he had made repeated efforts to induce his Indian parishioners to leave, and had even escorted them to the district which they were expected to colonize at San Thomé; once, accompanied by Padre Joseph Fleishauer, and, another time, by Padre Bernardo Nusdorfer; that he had given them what was necessary for the journey, and presents of linen and knives; that they had gone many leagues beyond the Uruguay; but that they had returned!

In desperation, the Padre had had the Governor's letter translated into their



TITLE-PAGE FROM
FERNANDEZ OVIEDO Y VALDES, LA HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS INDIAS,
SEVILLA, 1535.
See Item No. 117.



TITLE-PAGE FROM
 FERNANDEZ PIEDRAHITA. HISTORIA DE LAS CONQUISTAS DEL NUEVO REYNO
 DE GRANADA (COLUMBIA). ANTWERP, 1688.
 See Item No. 118.

ERBER PADRE (INNOCENCIO) and DANESI (PADRE PEDRO PABLO)—*continued*.

native language threatening them with war and ordering them to leave; "but they said they would die in their own country." When told that if they remained obdurate, the Padres would be obliged to go, "and leave the flock without pastors"; they replied that they would not go, or allow the Padres to leave! They had done the work thoroughly, too, placing armed guards in the Missionhouse, and on the roads; burning letters to and from the missionaries; refusing them horses and all mode of conveyance.

[According to Sommervogel, this Jesuit missionary, Padre Innocencio Erber, was born at Laibach in Austria, in 1715, and was sent to the Paraguayan Missions in 1726, where he died forty years later.

The manuscript refers to the order, given by the Spanish government, that the Indians should leave certain districts in Paraguay when that territory was ceded to the Portuguese in exchange for the former Portuguese colony of Sacramento.]

106 ESCOBAR ALVARADO (Augustin de).

Procurador-General of the City of Popayan, Peru.

Señor. Don Agustin de Escobar Alvarado, Procurador General de la Ciudad de Popayan, en las Provincias de Peru, dize; Que con motivo de averse fomentado, de pocos años a esta parte, las Minas de Oro que contiene aquella Provincia, las del Choco, y demás confinantes, es en tanto grado el trafico de este precioso Metal en Polvo, Puntas, y Tejos, que se tiene por cierto tributan anualmente excessivas cantidades; siendo materia averiguada, que los Negros Esclavos que trabajan en ellas, passan de tres mil y quinientos, repartidos en varias Quadrillas, sin incluir la gente libre, Mestizos, y Mulatos que se dedican en los Labaderos, Rios caudalosos, y Quebradas, á sacar Oro; y por defecto de moneda formada, comercian con el en polvo, sin detenerse en la especulacion de estar, o no satisfechos los Reales Quintos en las Caxas que devengaron.

8 pp., folio, new boards. Madrid, 1731.

£3 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

Memorial to the King of Spain, asking him to institute a Mint in the City of Popayan, for the benefit of trade, the extermination of illegal commerce, and the increase in number of negro slaves working in the Mines.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS FOR AMERICAN INFORMATION.

- 107 *Escrivense los sucesos de la Europa . . . e Provisiones para Indias.*

A series of Spanish News-sheets sent out from Spain to America, giving the contemporary social and political news in Europe; and the diplomatic, ecclesiastical and other appointments in Spanish America.

Together, 50 pp., folio. Half morocco, t.e.g.

Madrid, 1647-1652.

£15 15s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

These quaint examples of early journalism, giving European news for the information of Spanish officials in America, contain some extraordinary interesting items of social and historical importance. Dramatic point is given to the contemporary report of Charles I's trial: "Horrible things are happening in Great Britain, to which there is no parallel in history. . . . Parliament, now lord of the kingdom, has formed an army of which Thomas Fairfax is General. . . . Unspeakable things have been witnessed against the King, who on Tuesday, the 9th February, 1646, was beheaded on the block in front of the Palace in the city of London, in view of the populace, and in consequence of a sentence passed by 150 men nominated by Parliament to enquire into the case. Two hours later it was proclaimed that anyone speaking of the Prince of Wales as King of England, or Ireland, would be regarded as a traitor; he was to be known solely as Charles Stuart. . . . At the end of April, 1649, the Government proclaimed a Republic, depriving the heirs of the late King for ever of their kingdom."

There is, in addition, much interesting news of Europe, Mexico, Peru, etc.

- 108 [ESLABA (Sebastian de) Viceroy of Santa Fé.]

Diario de todo lo ocurrido en la expugnacion de los Fuertes de Bocachica y sitio de la ciudad de Cartagena de las Indias.

Small 4to, half morocco, gilt g.e. Madrid, 1741.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 138.

A scarce tract, compiled from the official reports forwarded to the King of Spain by the Viceroy of Santa Fé, of the storming of the forts at Bocachica, Cartagena (America) by the British fleet under Admiral Vernon. It is stated that

ESLABA (SEBASTIAN DE)—*continued*.

"from the 1st to the 5th May the enemy was engaged upon the work of demolishing the citadel in the port; and having got all their ships through Bocachica on the 5th, 6th and 7th of May, more than twenty vessels left on the 8th, including warships, and made for Jamaica, the rest of the ships following on, while the rearguard was covered by Admiral Vernon on the 20th with fourteen warships, some packet-boats and bilanders. There were the essential parts of what is the biggest expedition which the American seas have witnessed since the discovery." A graphic account is given of the events, in which "Spain bravely held her own," losing altogether 200 men in defence of her forts as against 9000 enemy losses.

"THE APOSTLE OF NORTH AMERICA."

109 ESPINOSA (Isidro Felix de).

El Peregrino Septentrional Atlante; delineado en la Vida del P. F. Antonio Margil de Jesus, Prefecto de las Misiones de Propaganda fide en todas las Indias Occidentales.

With curious portrait of Father Margil preaching to the Indians.
FIRST EDITION. 4to, limp vellum.

Mexico, 1737.

[Sold]

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 149. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 102. Not in Sabin. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. IV, No. 3461.

Padre Margil's travels and piety, both of which are depicted in this volume, obtained for him the name of "*Apostle of Guatemala and North America*."

"Father Antonio is particularly noted in South-west history for his expedition to Texas in 1716 and the founding of the Missions in North-east Texas. For some years previous, he had been in charge of the organization of the College of Guadalupe in Zacatecas, and a guardian having been appointed in 1713, Father Antonio was free to make a missionary effort in the north."

Several years were passed in New Leon and Coahuila, until in April, 1716, the Texas expedition set out from the missions on the Rio del Norte, the account of which will be found on pages 278-290. Espinosa accompanied Father Antonio on this expedition, and gives a touching account of the old man in an illness which overtook him.

The French having invaded the province, the missionaries were obliged to abandon the missions in 1719. In 1722, Father Antonio returned from Texas to the College of Zacatecas, having been chosen guardian. He died in Mexico August 6, 1726, at the age of seventy, after having passed 53 years in the priesthood.

“ THE APOSTLE OF TEXAS.”

110 ESPINOSA (Padre Fr. Isidro Felix de).

El Peregrino Septentrional Atlante : delineado en la exemplarissima vida del Venerable Padre Fr. Antonio Margil de Jesus. Prefecto de las Misiones de Propaganda Fide en todas las Indias Occidentales.

Title in red and black.

With full-page engraving, depicting Fray Antonio Margil preaching to the Indians.

FIRST SPANISH EDITION. Small 4to. Gilt panelled back.

Valencia, Joseph Thomas Lucas, 1742.

[Sold]

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 149. Medina, Vol. IV, No. 3296. Not in Serrano y Morales' *Diccionario de Impresores Valencianos*. Sabin, No. 22898.

A full and very interesting chronicle of the life of the “Apostle of Guatemala,” and North America; by a fellow-missionary and ex-Superior of the Franciscan College of Santa Cruz de Queretaro.

Fray Antonio Margil de Jesus was born at Valencia on 18th August, 1657, and entered the Franciscan Order when he was barely sixteen years of age. He was a brilliant scholar, making a special study of theology and Holy Writ; and was sent by his Superiors to the Indies in 1683, when he began his missionary work amongst the natives with great zeal. At great personal risk, he penetrated to the interior of ancient Guatemala, where he had to contend with the fierce hostility of the Indians. These he won over by his gentleness, and finally succeeded in teaching them the rudiments of Christianity, and in tempering their primitive cruelty and animalism. He baptized over forty thousand converts, and founded colleges at Guadaloupe and Zacatecas. In 1717 he founded the missions of Dolores and Adaes, lived for five years in the wilds, and compiled several dictionaries of Indian languages. Exhausted by illness, he was finally persuaded to leave the natives and transfer his work to the Franciscan convent of Mexico, where he died on 6th August, 1726. He had spent the greater part of his life in the Indian Missions in Texas, New Spain, Guatemala, Nueva Galicia and Nueva Biscaya.

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 102A, and see note to No. 109 of this catalogue.

III ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS (Miguel).

Prognostico para el año del Señor de 1752 Bissexto. Al Meridiano de Mexico.

With woodcut vignette on title, and full-page astronomical engraving.

12mo, new half morocco, t.e.g.

Mexico, Maria de Ribera [1751.]

£2 10s

II2 ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS (Christoval Antonio S. G. M.)

Calculo Astronomico, y juicio conjetural de los Tiempos, para el año del Señor de 1754 . . . al Meridiano de Mexico.

With full-page engraving.

12mo, new half morocco.

Mexico, Imprenta Nueva de la Biblioteca Mexicana [1753.]

£1 10s

II3 FABIAN Y FUERO (Francisco).

Carta Pastoral a todos los Fieles de esta nuestra Diocesi.

25 pp., folio. Puebla, 28th October, 1767.

£1 1s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 178.

Pastoral letter from the Bishop of Puebla to the Christians of his diocese.

In this letter he refers to the sentence of excommunication passed on his illustrious predecessor, John Palafox y Mendoza, Bishop of Puebla.

II3A FABIE (Antonio Maria).

El P. Fr. Bartolomé de las Casas.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

7s 6d

A BOOK ON NAVIGATION BY A LIFE-LONG FRIEND OF MAGELLAN.

113B FALEIRO (Francisco).

Tratado del Esphera y del arte del marear: con el regimiento de las alturas: con algunas reglas nuevamente escritas muy necessarias.

Title in Gothic letter within ornamental woodcut border, beneath woodcut astronomical sphere; other astronomical illustrations in the text; text in Gothic letter.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, full levant morocco by Riviere, g.e. Seville, Juan Cromberger, 1535.

(See *Illustration*, Plate No. IV).

£250

Medina, No. 99: "*Es libro rarissimo.*" Picatoste, p. 92. Escudero, *Hispalense*, No. 362. Fernandez de Navarrete, *Bibl. Maritima*, Vol. I, p. 459. Unknown to Sabin, Leclerc, and Salva. Not in John Carter Brown Library.

This extraordinarily rare book is divided into two parts: the first, dealing with the globe, meridians, zones, eclipses, climate, the zodiac, etc. "and refutes many popular beliefs, such as that the sun suffers during an eclipse; when in reality all that might suffer would be that which is temporarily deprived of the sun's rays."

The second part deals with latitudes, winds, the declinations of the sun, the compass, the horizon, etc.

Little is known of the life of Falero or Faleiro. Espasa's *Enciclopedia* only mentions him in connection with the biography of his brother Ruy, who was a life-long friend and associate of Magellan. The two brothers, natives of Portugal, were astronomers and geographers; and left Lisbon together with Magellan in 1517, as Ruy had in some way forfeited the favour of Dom Manuel I. Arrived in Spain, however, they managed to obtain the patronage of the Emperor Charles V, who granted them an allowance. Francisco (who, according to Navarrete, was also sometimes spoken of as "Fernando") was to have accompanied his brother and Magellan on an expedition in search of spices, but abandoned the project; turning his attention to the compilation of this work on the art of navigation, which was submitted to the university of Salamanca before publication.

Medina publishes the text of some documents relating to Francisco Faleiro in his *Fernando de Magellanes*, his recent historical study of Magellan, No. 206 of Catalogue.

WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO TRACE ANY OTHER COPY OF THIS BOOK.

THE APOSTLE OF THE NEGRO SLAVES.

113c FERNANDEZ (Padre José), Soc. Jesus.

Apostolica y penitente vida de el V. P. Pedro Claver, de la Compañía de Jesus. Sacada principalmente de informaciones juridicas hechas ante el Ordinario de la Ciudad de Cartagena de Indias.

With engraved portrait of Father Claver.

4to, vellum. Saragossa, Diego Dormer, 1666.

£4 4s

Peter Claver, Saint, the son of a Catalonian farmer, was born at Verdu, in 1581; died 8 September, 1654. He obtained his first degrees at the University of Barcelona. At the age of twenty he entered the Jesuit noviciate at Tarragona. While he was studying philosophy at Majorca in 1605, Alphonsus Rodriguez, the saintly door-keeper of the college, learned from God the future mission of his young associate, and thenceforth never ceased exhorting him to set out to evangelize the Spanish possessions in America. Peter obeyed, and in 1610 landed at Cartagena, where for forty-four years he was the Apostle of the negro slaves. Early in the seventeenth century the masters of Central and South America afforded the spectacle of one of those social crimes which are entered upon so lightly. They needed labourers to cultivate the soil which they had conquered and to exploit the gold mines. The natives being physically incapable of enduring the labours of the mines, it was determined to replace them with negroes brought from Africa. By its position in the Caribbean Sea, Cartagena became the chief slave-mart of the New World. A thousand slaves landed there each month. They were bought for two, and sold for 200 *écus*. Though half the cargo might die, the trade remained profitable. Neither the repeated censures of the Pope, nor those of Catholic moralists, could prevail against this cupidity. The missionaries could not suppress slavery, but only alleviate it, and no one worked more heroically than Peter Claver. Although timid and lacking in self-confidence, he became a daring and ingenious organizer. Every month when the arrival of the negroes was signalled, Claver went out to meet them on the pilot's boat, carrying food and delicacies. The negroes, cooped up in the hold, arrived crazed and brutalized by suffering and fear. Claver went to each, cared for him, and showed him kindness, and made him understand that henceforth he was his defender and father. He thus won their good will. To instruct so many speaking different dialects, Claver assembled at Cartagena a group of interpreters of various nationalities, of whom he made catechists. While the slaves were penned up at Cartagena awaiting to be purchased and dispersed, Claver instructed and baptized them in the Faith. On Sundays during Lent he assembled them, inquired concerning their needs, and defended them against their oppressors. This work caused Claver severe trials, and the slave merchants were not his only enemies. The Apostle was accused of indiscreet zeal, and of having profaned the Sacraments by giving them to creatures who scarcely possessed a soul. Fashionable women of Cartagena refused to enter the churches where Father Claver had his negroes. He was canonized 15 Jan., 1888, by Leo XIII.

“ THE POPE MUST HAVE BEEN DRUNK AND THE KING OF SPAIN
WAS AN IDIOT.”

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN SPANISH ON AMERICA.

114 FERNANDEZ DE ENCISCO (Martin).

Suma de geographia que trata de todas las partidas y provincias del mundo; en especial de las Indias y trata largamente del arte del marear; Juntamente con la esfera en romance; con el regimiento del Sol y del Norte; nuevamente hecha.

FIRST EDITION. Black Letter, side notes, 42 lines to a full page, woodcut border to first leaf, the top half of which is occupied with a large woodcut engraving of a sphere held by a hand, the title occupies the lower half.

Folio. A magnificent copy in blue, levant morocco, the sides covered with gold tooling to a floral pattern, doublure of maroon levant morocco elaborately tooled, watered silk fly leaves, g.e.

Seville, Jacob Cromberger, 1519.

(See *Illustration opposite*).

£650

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN SPAIN AND IN SPANISH ON AMERICA.

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 206. Sabin, No. 22551. Harisse B.A.V., No. 56. Church Catalogue, No. 42, only knew of five other libraries possessing copies of this magnificent book.

In English the title reads:—" *Compendium of Geography, which treats of all the parts and regions of the world, and especially of the Indies; also at length of the art of navigation and of the sphere in the Spanish language, together with the Rule of the Sun and North. Newly composed.*"

Enciso's object in writing this work was to aid pilots and mariners in accomplishing discoveries, and also for the instruction of Charles V. The description of America was principally from his own observation.

Martin Fernandez de Enciso first came to the New World with Rodrigues



Suma de geographia q̃
trata de todas las partidas 7 prouin-
cias del mundo: en especial delas indi-
as. 7 trata largamēte del arte del mare
ar: juntamēte con la espera en romāce:
con el regimiēto del sol 7 del norte: nue-
uamente hecha.

Con preuilegio real.

TITLE-PAGE FROM
THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN SPANISH ON AMERICA.
MARTIN FERNANDEZ DE ENCISCO, SUMA DE GEOGRAPHIA.
SEVILLE, 1519.

See Item No. 114.

FERNANDEZ DE ENCISCO (MARTIN)—*continued.*

de Bastidas. He was the owner of the vessel as well as the planner of the expedition in which Vasco Nuñez de Balboa acquired so much fame. Having lived in San Domingo, where he acquired wealth as a lawyer, he returned to Spain in 1512, but came back to America with Pedrarias Davila in 1513, where he held the office of Alguazil Mayor of the Golden Castile.

A great hydrographer and explorer, his work is invaluable for the early geographical history of the Continent of America. His accounts of his intimation to the Indians of Zenu, to surrender to the King of Spain, is one of the most singular relations that ever escaped the scrutiny of the Spanish Inquisition.

On the page which occupies the reverse of h4, he records the curious conversation with two chiefs of Zenu, in which he informed them that the Pope had bestowed all those regions upon the King of Spain; they replied "*that the Pope must have been drunk and that the King was an idiot.*"

115 FERNANDEZ DE NAVARRETE (Martin).

Coleccion de los Viajes y Descubrimientos que hicieron por mar los Españoles desde fines del Siglo XV. Con varios documentos inéditos concernientes à la Historia de la Marina Castellana y de los establecimientos Españoles en Indias.

With three folding maps.

5 vols., small 4to, half morocco.

Madrid, Vols I and II, Imprenta Nacional, 1858-9; Vol. III, Imprenta de Moya y Plaza, 1880; Vols. IV and V, Imprenta Nacional, 1837.

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 213.

The second edition of this relation of Spanish voyages from the end of the fifteenth century, containing the text of many historical and hitherto unpublished documents referring to the discovery of America. The folding maps depict (1) North America and the Atlantic, showing the route followed by Christopher Columbus; (2) Tierra Firme and the West Indies, showing Columbus's course; and (3) Southern Florida, Cuba and Tierre Firme.

The fourth volume, which refers to the voyages and discoveries of Magellan and Juan Sebastian de Elcano, in the Moluccas, contains an engraved portrait of the former, and an illustration of a statue of the latter. The fifth volume treats of expeditions to the Moluccas and the voyages of Loaisa and Saavedra, and contains the text of many original documents relating to these expeditions.

THE GREATEST SPANISH HISTORY OF THE INDIES.

117 FERNANDEZ DE OVIEDO Y VALDES (Gonsalo de).

La Historia General de las Indias.

FIRST EDITION. Title printed in red and black, within woodcut border, and with large woodcut Coat-of-Arms of the Emperor Charles V. The whole enclosed by woodcut border. On folio X is a very large woodcut of Columbus' Coat-of-Arms. Other woodcuts of American interest and of natural history.

Seville, 1535.

(See Illustration overleaf and Plate No. V.)

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 214. Harrisse, No. 207. Church Catalogue, No. 71. Sabin, No. 57988.

"This work is much fuller than that published in 1526 (our No. 116). In this the author gives us nineteen books and eleven chapters of *Libro veynte y ultimo desta primera parte*. At the end is a *Carta missiva* to which the author, as was his usual practice, has attached his signature."

Oviedo early visited America, where he resided for more than twenty years, crossing the Atlantic no less than twelve times. He was Governor of the Province of Cartagena and filled other high positions. The knowledge thus acquired of men and events gave him unusual opportunities for gathering information for this, his chief work. Authority was given him by the Emperor to demand from the different governors of Spanish America such documents as he might need for this work. He gives a vivid picture of conditions as they then existed, and his work is a vast storehouse of facts relating to the times. This is the source from which most literary writers have drawn their accounts of the early occurrences in the New World.

The work is complete in itself, though Oviedo left a much longer account in manuscript. In 1557 the twentieth book, the first of the second part, was printed under the title: *Libro XX De la segunda parte de la general historia de las Indias*.

Together with:

Libro XX de la Segunda Parte de la General Historia de las Indias, que trata del Estrecho de Magellans.

(Continued over)



gente que en tal hacienda y ejercicio se ocupan. Mas se de notar que para vn par de indios que laven son menester dos personas que sirvan en traer les tierra / y otros dos q̄ cauen o escopeten o rompan la tierra y hinchā las bateas de seruicio. Por que assi se llaman del seruicio aquellas Bateas en que se lleva la tierra desde los que cauan hasta los que lavan. Estos indios estan en esta ocupacion del oro sin los otros indios y gente que ordinariamente atienden alas here-

hazer y despues labran y lauan aquella tierra del suelo y cogen el oro que en ella hallan: segun se vió de suso. Pero si es rio o arroyo el que se ha de labrar / sacan el agua de su curso. E despues que esta seco en medio de la madre por donde primero yua el agua / asi como la han ramurado / que en lengua o estilo delos que son mineros platicos quiere dezir agotado. (Por que ramurar es agotar.) Hallan oro entre las piedras y oquedades y resquicios delas peñas: y en aque-

A WOODCUT AND PORTION OF TEXT FROM

FERNANDEZ DE OVIEDO Y VALDES, HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS INDIAS.

SEVILLA, 1535.

See Item No. 117.

FERNANDEZ DE OVIEDO Y VALDES (GONVALO DE)—*continued*.

Large woodcut Arms on title.

Valladolid, Francisco Fernandez de Cordova, 1557.

(*See Illustration overleaf*).

Folio. Magnificent copy of the two vols. bound in one by Bedford, in full crushed levant morocco, g.e.

£600

Harrisse, *Notes on Columbus*, p. 14. Church Catalogue, No. 106.

This XXth Book, which was published separately, was intended to form the first part of Volume II, but in consequence of the author's death, no more was issued.

118 FERNANDEZ PIEDRAHITA (Lucas).

Historia general de las Conquistas del Nuevo Reyno de Granada (Columbia).

With three fine engraved titles by J. Mulder, containing 31 medallion portraits of the Spanish conquerors of Colombia, and of famous Indians. The title also contains four views of battles, Choconta, Bueltas, Portachuelo, and Voqueron.

Small folio, original vellum.

Antwerp, Juan Baptista Verdussen (1688).

(*See Illustration, Plate No. VI.*)

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 215. Medina, Vol. III, No. 1816, devotes 3 pp.
(Continued over)



**Libro. xx. De la segunda parte de la general
historia de las Indias. Escrita por el Capitan
Donçalo Fernandez de Oviedo, y Valdes. Al-
cayde de la fortaleza y puerto de Santo Domín-
go, de la isla Española. Cronista de su Magestad.
Que trata del estrecho de Magallans.**

**En Valladolid. Por Francisco Fernandez de Cordoua
Impressor de su Magestad. Año de. M. D. L.**

TITLE-PAGE FROM
FERNANDEZ OVIEDO Y VALDES, LIBRO XX. DE LA GENERAL HISTORIA
DE LAS INDIAS. VALLADOLID, 1557.

See Item No. 117.

FERNANDEZ PIEDRAHITA (LUCAS)—*continued.*

to this work. Sabin, No. 62704. "A work of the highest importance for the early history of New Granada."

Very scarce, and with the half title. "This work was written from the manuscripts of Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada, the conqueror of Columbia, and the first European to penetrate the Cundinamarca Mountains. New Granada is one of the parts of America about which we possess the fewest documents."

Only the "*Parte Primera*" was ever published of this important work, the standard history of the early times of New Granada. It brings the narrative down to 1562, and begins with an account of the natives and their customs, laws, and kingdoms for many years previous to the conquest.

"In the last half of the seventeenth century an historian of considerable merit appeared in the person of Bishop Lucas Fernandez Piedrahita, born in Bogota, 6th March, 1624. Through his mother he held by birth a more or less distant relationship to a member of the family of the Incas in Peru. The literary ambition of youth manifested itself in the writing of a number of dramas that are not known to exist. Piedrahita became the favourite preacher and through his influence with the President, harmony was established between the ecclesiastical and civil officials.

"In 1661 Piedrahita was called to Spain to defend himself before the Council of the Indies against charges preferred by Cornejo, the Visitador. His defence was so complete that the Council not only absolved him from fault, but also offered him the office of Bishop of Santa Marta, and this appointment was immediately confirmed by the Pope. He remained six years in Spain, from 1663 to 1669, and during this period, he wrote his '*Historia General del Nuevo Reyno de Granada*.'

"In 1669 Piedrahita returned to America, and after his consecration entered upon the exercise of his functions as Bishop of Santa Marta. Here he displayed many of the virtues of the primitive Christian teacher, visited and taught the Indians, distributed his income among the poor, and lived in poverty. His charitable gifts left him hardly means for decent clothing. In 1676 he was promoted to the see of Panama, but before he left Santa Marta the town was taken by pirates, who seeing the meanness of the Bishop's dress, concluded that by his apparently miserly habits, he must have large accumulations concealed. The pirates, therefore, took the Bishop and tortured him, in order to make him reveal the hiding place of his treasures; unsuccessful in this, they carried him off and brought him before the distinguished pirate Morgan, who received him with marked consideration, gave him a pontifical robe, stolen at Panama, and caused him to be conducted to his new diocese.

"Here Piedrahita continued for twelve years the devoted life he had led in Santa Marta, and died at the age of sixty-four.

"In respect to his style, Piedrahita represents a considerable advance over the prose writers of South America, who preceded him. He wrote clearly in what might not improperly be called modern Spanish." (Dr. Moses—*Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*).

ON THE DEATH OF BUCARELI, THE PROMOTER OF EXPEDITIONS TO
UPPER CALIFORNIA.

118A FERNANDEZ DE SAN SALVADOR (Agustin Pomposo).

El Sentimiento de la Nueva España en la muerte del Excmo.
Señor Baylio Fr. D. Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua.

16mo, wrappers. Mexico, Felipe de Zuñiga y Ontiveros, 1779.

£3 3s

Medina (No. 7057) quotes the following biographical note by Beristain on the author of this elegy: "San Salvador was a native of Toluca, advocate of the Mexican Audiencia, and rector of the Mexican University. A painstaking and pious mind, and a worthy grandson of the Spanish European nobles."

This little publication, dedicated to Don Ramon Gonzalez Becerra, a Judge in Mexico, refers to the death of Antonio Bucareli, the famous Viceroy of New Spain, under whose régime many important expeditions and discoveries were made in California and north-west America. It consists of a dialogue between four allegorical figures: America, the clergy (of whom Bucareli was one), an Indian, who represents the native races who found in Bucareli a powerful champion, and the Inhabitants, who variously lament the death of the Viceroy.

118B FERREIRO (Martin).

Influencia de Descubrimiento del Nuevo Mundo en las ciencias
Geográficas.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

10s 6d

119 FEYJOO DE SOSA (Miguel).

Relacion descriptiva de la Ciudad, y Provincia de Truxillo del
Peru. Con Noticias Exactas de su Estado Politico.

With magnificent engraved large folding maps, one of which is
printed in blue.

Folio. Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines
on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g.e.

Madrid, Imprenta del Real, 1763.

£21

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 231.

Vocabulario en lengua cal

te llana y quate malteca, que se llama: cak chiquel chi,

A para llamar, sico a hombre,	Tare, sies amuger, Tere,
llamandole abozes. o,	yxt. Aee. tare,
Aa, del que halla a otro hazien	Ata, Ayto,
do algun maleficio,	
Aa, del que serie,	hi hi hi, ha ha ha,
A al guna parte,	bala, vuc bala,
A ambas par tes,	huti hgam, gula gamo, gula,
A ambos lados,	hu tak gam,
A bad prelado, odigni dad,	Ahauh, quinabeyp, quiri hilp,
A badezo es carauazo pon co no so,	y can, x pag pan,
A ba de sa de mon zas,	Te exel,
A ba har algo,	quina bafin, tiuabaf, quichuhutula,
A ba da cosa,	a va bim,
A ba ha my assi,	avabinic, abinem,
A balan car se o ehar se pore	tin si cahui, tin ghakifui,
so, suelos,	tin rro kifui,
A ba lan car se me fiendo se	tin fulupifui, tin copifui,
entre otros,	
A balan car se ehar se a la guas	tin fu lupif,
A bar car entre los brazos,	tin saluf, tin zetef, tin ghelef,
A bar cada cosa assi,	salum. zetam, ghe tem,
A bar car de baxo del so baco,	tin makel,
A bar cada cosa assi,	makem,
A bar ca dor tal,	Ma ke yom,
A barran car se,	tin hakui chici van, tintic may h kauri,
	chici van, tintorif kauri, chici van,

TITLE-PAGE FROM THE MANUSCRIPT VOCABULARY OF THE GUATEMALA LANGUAGE.

WRITTEN ABOUT 1578.

See Item No. 143.



En MADRID
en la Oficina Real de Nicolas Rodriguez Franco. 1726. Con Privilegio de su Magestad.

AN ENGRAVED TITLE-PAGE FROM "HERRERA'S HISTORIA GENERAL DE LOS HECHOS DE LOS CASTELLANOS EN LAS ISLAS Y TIERRA-FIRME DEL MAR OCEANO." 8 VOLS. MADRID, 1725-1730.

THE BEST EDITION.
See Item No. 149.

- 120 FIGUEREDO (P. Juan de) & TORRES RUBIO (P. Diego de).
 Arte y Vocabulario de la Lengua Quichua General de los Indios
 de el Peru, Que compuso el Padre Diego de Torres Rubio de la
 Compañia de Jesus, y añadio el P. Juan de Figueredo de la
 misma Compañia. Ahora nuevamente corregido, y aumentado
 en muchos vocablos y varias advertencias, notas, y observa-
 ciones, para la mejor inteligencia del idioma, y perfecta instruc-
 cion de los Parochos y Cathequistas de Indios.

8vo, calf, gilt, g.e.

Lima, Imprenta de la Plazuela de San Christoval, 1754.

£52 10s

The most complete edition. Not in Sabin. Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, No. 1068. Not in Palau's *Manual*.

Medina points out that there has been some uncertainty, not to say controversy, over the identity of the revisers of Torres' original grammar. Certainly this, the third edition, was not printed under the supervision of Figueredo, who had died many years before its publication. The later revisions are attributed to Padres Jacinto Ochoa and Juan Ignacio Aguilar.

Diego de Torres Rubio, one of the earliest authorities on native American languages, was born at Alcazar de Consuegra, Toledo, in 1557, and began his novitiate at Valencia in 1572.

He joined the Society of Jesus, and in 1579, sailed for Peru, where he made practically a life-long study of the native languages. His first grammar and vocabulary of the "general language of Peru, called Quichua" was published in Seville in 1603, and was followed by other works, in which the original vocabularies were amplified by phrases and words not in daily use. Amongst his other works were a treatise on the Aymara dialect, an Aymara-Quichua-Castilian grammar and dictionary and a book on the Sacraments and other Catholic rites in Aymara. He died circa 1638.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST EXPEDITIONS TO CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA,
AND NEW MEXICO.

121 FIGUEROA (Francisco de; Procurador de las Provincias de las Indias).

Memorial presentado a Su Magestad, acerca del Martyrio de nueve Religiosos y de otros dos religiosos, uno del Orden de S. Domingo y otro de San Francisco.

12 pp., small 4to, calf.

Barcelona, 1617.

(See *Illustration opposite*).

£105

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 234. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, No. 22A. Incorrectly quoted by Sabin, No. 24319.

An exceedingly rare piece, of the highest importance for the history of the first expeditions to New Mexico, Florida, and California.

The book begins as follows: "Sir, Francisco de Figueroa, of the Company of Jesus, Procurator of the Provinces of the Indies, declares as follows: Because of the rebellion of the Indians, called Topehuanes, Sinaloa, and other tribes, which took place at the end of the year 1617; were reduced to the populations of San Luis de la Paz, and others; with this an end was put to the many deaths that took place, and damages to the Royal Treasury, and to private people, which were exceptional, many discoveries took place of different tribes of Indians, such as the Tepehuanes, of Topia, San Andres, Xixenes, the Parras, and Sinaloa, 150, 200, and 300 leagues of Mexico, in the northern part, and this was New Mexico."

At the end the Author has himself corrected the date (1600), the date of the martyrdom of Father Gonzalo de Tapia, to 1594 in pen and ink.

"This memorial contains the fullest and most important account that exists in print of the uprisings of the Tepehuanes in what is now the state of Durango, Mexico, in 1616, perhaps the most serious Indian rising which occurred in Mexico after the Mixton war. More than two hundred were killed, all told, including eight Jesuit missionaries, and one each belonging to the orders of San Domingo and San Francisco."

SEÑOR.



RANCISCO de Figueroa de la Compañia de Iesus, Procurador de las Provincias de las Indias, dize: Que por quãto acerca del alçamiẽto, y rebelion de los Indios Tepehuanes, Zinaloas, y otras naciones, que succedio por fin del año de mil y feys cientos y deziseys, se han esparzido varias relaciones, mezclandose en ellas algunas cosas que causan confusion: Para su inteligencia se ha de suponer, que en la gouernacion de la Nueva Vizcaya (cuya cabeça es la ciudad de Guadiana del Obispado de Guadalajara, en la nueva España, q̃ dista como cien leguas la tierra adẽtro de la ciudad de Mexico:) despues que los Indios Chichimecos se reduxeron a la obediẽcia de V. Magestad, por los medios de paz que intentò el Marquez de Villamanrique, y executò, y configuio el Marques de Salinas, Virreyes de la nueva España, reduziẽdolos a las poblaciones de S. Luis de la Paz, y otras: cessando con esto las muchas muertes que auia, y gastos de la hazienda Real, y de particulares, que se haziã muy de ordinario: se fueron descubriendo diferentes naciones de Indios, Tepehuanes, de Topia, san Andres, Xixenes, las Parras, y Zinaloa, a ciento y cinquenta, dozientas, y a trezientas leguas de Mexico, a la parte del Norte, y házia el Nuevo Mexico.

La conuersiõ destos Indios se encomendò por los Virreyes de la Nueva España a los Religiosos de la

A 2

Com-

FIRST PAGE OF TEXT FROM
FIGUEROA'S MEMORIAL TO THE KING OF SPAIN.
RELATING TO THE FIRST EXPEDITIONS TO CALIFORNIA,
NEW MEXICO, FLORIDA, ETC.
BARCELONA, 1617.
See Item No. 121.

REPORT BY THE COMMISSARY OF FLORIDA AND NEW MEXICO.

122 FLORES (Fray Luis).

Memorial que remite à su Magestad, dandole cuenta del estado que tiene la obra del desagüe de Gueguetoca.

Together with:

FLORES (Luis).

Razon de la ultima medida, y estado en que oy esta el desagüe de la Ciudad de Mexico.

Folio, 56 pp., wrappers. Mexico, 1653.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 248. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, 781. Sabin, 24822.

This is the Report made by Father Luis Flores, the Commissary General of Mexico, and Custodian of Florida, New Mexico, Tampico, and Rio Verde, concerning the draining operations then in progress in the neighbourhood of Mexico City. Owing to its position in a hollow, surrounded by high hills, the city has always been subject to floods, and various draining operations have been constantly carried on, the largest of which was that begun by Martinez in 1607, and completed in 1789, of a great cutting 13 miles long, which is said to have cost the lives of 70,000 Indians. This work refers, in part, to this undertaking.

123 FLORES Y MONTENEGRO.

Memorial de los servicios y calidad de Don Pedro Alfonso Flores y Montenegro, Cavallero del Avito de Santiago, Vizconde de Pena-Parda, . . . Alguazil Mayor de la Ville de Alcantara, . . . en cuya consideracion pidese le haga merced.

10 pp., small folio, wrappers.

Madrid, 1640.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

In the lengthy relation of the Claimant's services and merits an account is given of the father Don Juan Gutierrez Flores, who fought in Florida and Peru, and

FLORES Y MONTENEGRO—*continued*.

was a high official of the Inquisition in Lima and Corregidor of the City of La Paz. An uncle of the claimant died in Chili. Another uncle, Doctor Pedro Gutierrez Flores, was an official in the American Casa de Contracion at Seville, served also in Peru in the absence of the Viceroy Don Francisco de Toledo, and made the laws of Peru still in use there. Another uncle, Don Pedro Ordoñez y Flores, was Inquisitor of Peru for more than 20 years, and prepared many autos da fé. The claimant's great grandfather was the famous Captain Hernando de Montenegro, one of the first Conquistadors of Peru, about whom an important letter of Pedro de la Gasca (three pages in extent) is here printed for the first time.

THE DEFENSES AND FORTIFICATIONS OF PERU.

124 FLOREZ DE LEON (Diego).

Preguntas que se propusieron acerca de la defensa y fortificacion del Perú, y sus costas, y lo que a ellas responde.

14 pp., folio, new boards. Madrid, about 1650.

£7 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

THE FRANCISCAN MISSIONARIES LEAVE FLORIDA.

125 [FRANCISCAN ORDER.]

Renuncia que hizo la Religion de nuestro Padre S. Francisco de todas las Doctrinas y Conversiones que tiene en la Nueva España é Islas Filipinas.

4 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, t.e.g.

(Convent of San Juan de los Reyes), Toledo, 9th June, 1645.

£25

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, *Bibliographia Española de las Islas Filipinas*, No. 164.

A declaration, addressed to the King of Spain by the General of the Franciscan Order, claiming recognition for the Franciscans as the spiritual pioneers in Florida, Zacatecas, Guatemala, Yucatan and the Philippines, and renouncing all their work in the "Spiritual vineyards" there, in view of certain apostolic briefs which had been obtained "by sinister means" for their disturbance and annoyance. He requests that the Franciscans should be provided with a free passage back to Spain.

125A FRANKLIN (Benjamin).

El Libro Del Hombre de Bien, Opúsculos morales, económicos y políticos extractados de Benjamin Franklin.

Small 8vo, wrappers. Barcelona, 1843.

15s

125B FRANKLIN (Benjamin).

El Libro del Hombre de Bien opusculos morales, económicos y políticos extractados de Benjamin Franklin. Regalo a los Sres, Suscritores del Lloyd de España.

Small 8vo, wrappers. Barcelona, 1867.

12s 6d

Extracts from the works of Benjamin Franklin, with a short life of the same.

125c FRANKLIN (Benjamin).

Lo Camí de la Fortuna consells brèus y senzills pera esser rich (*in Catalan*).

8vo, wrappers. Barcelona, 1868.

12s 6d

126 [FRANKLIN (Dr. Benjamin).]

Vida del Dr. Benjamin Franklin sacada de documentos autenticos.

With engraved portrait on title page.

Small 8vo, old calf. Madrid, Panteleon Aznar, 1798.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 272.

127 FUENTE (Fray Diego Joseph de la).

Memorial historico de lo sucedido el dia veinte de marzo del año passado de 1737. en el Cerro de la Sal, Reyno del Perú.
3 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1738.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 277. Not in Sabin or Medina.

Memorial sent to the King of Spain by the Procurador General of the Provinces of the Indies concerning letters from Padre Fr. Lorenzo Nunez de Mendoza, Commissary of the Missions in the "*Cerro de la Sal*," Peru, and Padre Fr. Cayetano Rodriguez; containing accounts of the successes and set-backs of the missionary enterprise in the Cerro de la Sal, and announcing the deaths of several of the missionaries.

127A FURLONG (Guillermo).

El Primer Historiador Santafesino. Francisco Javier Iturri. S.J.
Sua Vida y Sus Escritos. (1738-1822.)

8vo, wrappers. Buenos-Aires, 1920.

3s

An account of the life and writings of Francisco Javier Iturri, Soc. Jesus.

SPANISH OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ENGLISH IN FLORIDA.

128 GALVEZ (Bernardo de).

Diario de las operaciones de la expedicion contra la Plaza de Panzacola concluida por las Armas de S. M. Catolica.

48 pp., small 4to. Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g.e.

Madrid, 1781.

£31 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 294. Sabin, 26475. Not in Medina.

Galvez's account, in diary form, of his operations against the British under Chester and Campbell, in Florida, and the capture of Pensacola, and West Florida for Spain. Mentioning the Destruction of the village of Mobile. The last 14 pages contain the Articles of Capitulation.

Pensacola, town and port of Florida, situated on the Bay of St. Marie de Galvez, was taken by the French in 1719, and ceded to England by the Treaty of Versailles in 1762. In 1781 the Spanish, under Galvez, captured it from the English.

An extremely rare relation.

128A [GALVEZ (José).]

Noticia Breve De La Expedicion Militar de Sonora y Cinaloa, su exito feliz, y ventajoso estado en que por consecuencia de ella se han puesto ambas Provincias.

Folio, levant morocco, g.e., by Rivière.

Mexico, 17th June, 1771.

£35

Wagner, *Spanish Southwest*, 155. Medina, *Imprenta en Mexico*, No. 5425.

"This document contains the results of the famous expedition to Sonora of Joseph de Galvez, at least as he would like to have had them known. It was composed by someone in his interest, and is usually supposed to have been written by Galvez himself, but I have never seen any precise statement as to the authorship.

There is a large amount of material extant regarding this expedition which was not written by Galvez nor anyone in his behalf, but on the contrary by enemies of the famous *visitador*, professed or otherwise. They present the facts in an entirely different way from his narrative, and instead of leaving the province pacified the truth seems to be that he accomplished very little. Dr. Joseph I. Priestly of the University of California, has issued an exhaustive treatise on Galvez' operations in the North of Mexico. My own impression after reading both sides is that Galvez went a little crazy in Sonora, either on account of the heat or native liquor, and as a result indulged on some rather unwarranted proceedings. Aside from the expedition to California of Portola, which had some result, the country had very little to show for the enormous amount of money spent on his enterprises."

According to Wagner, only seven copies of this important historical document are known.

129 GARCIA (Gregorio).

Origen de los Indios del Nuevo Mundo, e Indias Occidentales.

. . . Segunda impresion, enmendada, y añadida de algunas opiniones o cosas notables. . . .

Copperplate engraving on title of the Indians, and engraving of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Folio, calf. Madrid, 1729.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 305. Medina, Vol. IV, No. 2713. Sabin, No. 26567, "a work of vast erudition. All that has ever been imagined as to the

GARCIA (GREGORIO)—*continued*.

origin of the Americans, and the manner in which this New World was peopled, is gathered here."

Garcia's opinion, as opposed to the special theories of other writers, was that the American Indians drew their origin from various races of the old world, including Chinese and Tartars. But all his learning on this subject is of less value than the positive facts concerning the native tribes, which he drew partly from his own experiences in the New World, and partly from a MS. work by Juan de Vetanzos (one of the companions of Pizarro, and a man specially skilled in the native languages), which was in the possession of Garcia, and which has never been published. The fifth book of Garcia's work contains the native Indian accounts of their origin, and is divided into sections which treat separately of the various distinct tribes of Mexico and Peru.

PRINTED AT THE ARMY PRESS, CAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY.

130 GARCIA CAMBA (Andres).

Apuntes para la Historia de la Revolucion del Peru.

Small 4to, half calf, g. e., by Rivière.

Lima, Imprenta del Ejercito, tomada a los Enemigos, 1824.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 309. Medina, Lima, 3785. Not in Sabin.

A scarce pamphlet dealing with the war of liberation in Peru, from the Spanish point of view, during the years 1820 to 1823. Mostly relating to operations against San Martin. Also referring to O'Higgins, Cochrane, etc.

130A GARCIA DE CESPEDES (Andres).

Regimiento de Navegacion, que mando haser el Rei nuestro señor, por orden de su Consejo real de las Indias.

Engraved title, with galleon, folding world-map, and numerous diagrams.

Folio, original vellum.

Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1606.

£75

Sabin, 11718. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 310.

A scarce early Spanish work on the theory of Navigation. The second part
(Continued over)

GARCIA DE CESPEDES (ANDRES)—*continued*.

of the volume has a separate title-page and treats of Hydrography. Of special interest is the long final chapter occupying leaves 172-184. This is a general guide to Navigation in America, includes various particulars for sailing in the West Indies, to Veracruz, Havana, Nombre de Dios, etc., directions for sailing from Spain to the Rio de la Plata and Straits of Magellan and to the Pacific Coast of South America. Among other contents are some curious documents relating to the dispute with Portugal about the line of demarcation of the Spanish and Portuguese dominions in America, which was for more than two hundred years a subject of dispute between the two nations.

131 GARCIA DE LA CONCEPCION (José).

Historia Bethlehemica. Vida exemplar, y admirable del P. Pedro de San Joseph Betancur, fundador de el regular instituto de Bethlehen en las Indias Occidentales.

With one engraved plate.

Folio, half calf. Seville, 1723.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 310. Medina, Vol. IV, No. 2450. Sabin, No. 26571.

This rare work is divided into three books, the first of which contains the life of Father Bethencourt, the founder of the Order of Bethlehem in Guatamala, 1673. The work further contains the history of this Order and the life of the chief missionaries. It furnishes us with important documents for the history of the Monastic Orders in Mexico.

Father Jose Bethencourt was a descendant of the celebrated John de Bethencourt, the discoverer of the Canary Islands.

132 GARCIA DE LA VEGA (Joseph Antonio).

El Amante de Diana, y Piscator de la Nueva España. Calculo Astronomico y Prognostico de Temporales para el año del Señor de 1755 al Meridiano de Mexico.

With astrological engraving.

12mo, half morocco. Mexico, Maria de Rivera, 1754.

£2 10s

133 GARCIA DE LA VEGA (Joseph Antonio).

Calculo Astronomico y Prognostico de temporales, para el año del Señor de 1754, al Meridiano de Mexico.

With engraved vignette on title.

12mo, half morocco. Mexico, Nicolas Pablo de Torres [1754].
£2 10s

134 GELVES (Marques de).

Relacion del estado en que el Marques de Gelves hallo los Reynos de la Nueva España, de lo sucedido en el tiempo que la governo, y del tumulto y lo demas, hasta que volvio a España.

64 pp., folio, new boards. (Madrid, 1624.)

£15 15s

Medina, Vol. VI, No. 6604.

Document justifying the conduct of the Marquis de Gelves during his viceroyalty in Mexico, under the circumstances mentioned in the note to No. 4164 of this catalogue. The document was written and published by the Marquis as soon as he arrived home in Spain in 1624.

PRINTED IN MEXICO IN 1559.

135 GILBERTI (Fray Maturino).

Vocabulario en lengua de Mechuacan, & Vocabulario en la lengua Castellana y Mechuacana.

First title within ornamental woodcut border flanked on either side by the figures of Adam and Eve. (The second title is in facsimile.)

Small 4to, old calf, blind stamped.

Mexico, Juan Pablos Bressano, 1559.

£100

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 341. Medina, No. 37. ("Leclerc 2434. . . . This lacks a second title, but in spite of its imperfections), we consider it one of the most rare and precious items in our collection. It belongs to that valuable series of
(Continued over)

GILBERTI (FRAY MATURINO)—*continued*.

the earliest linguistic works published by the missionaries at the time of the Conquest. There is, moreover, no more important vocabulary in existence—even amongst those published in our day—than Padre Gilberti's work on the Tarasca Language, one of the principal languages of the ancient Mexican Empire."

Sabin, No. 27361. "These works of Gilberti are all of excessive rarity and interest, being early examples of printing in the New World." (Blank margins of last few leaves strengthened.)

"It is rare because the Consejo de Indias forbade its circulation, in spite of numerous licences to print."

ON "TABASCO" PEPPER.

135A GOMEZ ORTEGA (Casimiro).

Historia Natural de la Malagueta ó pimienta de Tavasco, y noticia de los usos, virtudes y extension de derechos de esta saludable y gustosa especia.

With full-page plate, illustrating the Tabasco pepper-tree.

Small folio wrappers. Madrid, Joachin Ibarra, 1780.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 363.

The author was a member of the Royal Society of London and senior professor of the Spanish Royal Botanical Gardens. His publication contains an interesting description of the *malagueta*, or Tabasco tree, which originally flourished in America and Jamaica; and was successfully transplanted in Europe through the agency of the Spaniards, being known in England as "all-spice."

It was Dr. Francisco Hernandez, protomedico to Philip II, whom the Spanish King sent to New Spain for the purpose of writing the natural history of that country, who first described the fruits and the tree under the Mexican name of Xocoxochitl, or Pimienta de Tavasco.

136 GONZALEZ (José Eleuterio).

Noticias y documentos para la historia del Estado de Nuevo-Leon.

Second Augmented and Revised Edition.

2 vols., 8vo, half roan. Monterey, 1885.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 368.

137 GONZALEZ DE AGUEROS (Pedro).

Descripcion historial de la provincia y archipielago de Chiloé, en el reyno de Chile.

With a very fine large folding map and a curious engraving of a tree growing in the form of a crucifix.

4to, half calf.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 369.

Pages 251-318, *Noticias Practicas*, give account of expedition from Callao to Otaniti. The author of the book was a Franciscan, and became Archbishop of Lima.

138 GONZALEZ DE AGUEROS (Fray Pedro).

Clamores Apostolicos, dirigidos a todos los Religiosos del orden de nuestro Padre San Francisco . . . solicitando operarios a pasar a las Misiones de las Indias.

8vo, half morocco, g. e. (Madrid), Benito Cano, 1791.

£3 3s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

The appeal, addressed by a former Superior of the Franciscan Convent at Ocopa, Peru, for "evangelical workers who, zealous for the welfare of souls, are anxious to proceed to the Missions in the Indies to engage upon the work of converting the heathen who dwell in the mountains"; containing an account of the conditions in North and South America and the Philippine Islands.

FLORIDA AND CANADA IN 1817 CITED AS CENTRES OF CIVILIZATION.

138A GONZALEZ ARAUJO Y SAN ROMAN (Dr. Pedro).

Impugnacion de algunos impios, blasfemos, sacrilegos y sediciosos articulos delCodigo de Anarquia, cuyo titulo es: Decreto Constitucional para la libertad de la America, sancionado en Apatzingan a 22 de Octubre 1814; y de otros varios escritos de los fingidos representantes de las provincias y pueblos de la America Septen-

(Continued over)

GONZALEZ ARAUJO Y SAN ROMAN (DR. PEDRO)—*continued*.

trional, en que por sus mismos principios y notorios hechos se les convence de enemigos de la religion y del estado: Extendida por el Sr. Dr. Pedro Gonzalez . . . Prebendado de esta Santa Iglesia Metropolitana.

Small 4to, wrappers.

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1817.

£5 5s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

The text of a discourse published by the Archbishop-elect, Dr. Pedro Josef Fonte, and the Dean and Chapter of Mexico, refuting the "sacrilegious and blasphemous" arguments of the "anarchists" who proposed political and religious freedom for North America at Apatzingan in 1814. References are made to Voltaire's offensive allusions to America, and the communities of Chile, Florida, Canada, Jamaica, Cuba, and New Granada, are cited as centres of civilization, apart from Mexico and Peru.

The Dean and Chapter of Mexico call upon all loyal Spaniards to combat the influence of the revolutionaries; and forbid the publication of seditious pamphlets, under penalty of excommunication.

139 GONZALEZ CHAPARRO (Juan), Soc. Jesus.

Relacion del Gran Terremoto; o temblor de tierra que assolo toda la Ciudad (de Santiago) de Chile.

4 pp., small 4to, calf. Seville, 1648.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 373. Similar to though not identical with Sabin, No. 11937.

An account of the terrible earthquake of the 13th of May, 1647, which completely destroyed the City of Santiago and the effects of which were felt over the greater part of South America.

139A GONZALES DE MENDOZA (Juan).

Historia de las Cosas mas notables, ritos, y costumbres del gran Reyno de la China, sabidas assi por los libros de los mesmos Chinas, como por relacion de los Religiosos, y otras personas que han estado en el dicho Reyno con un Itinerario del Nuevo Mundo.

Thick small 8vo, contemporary calf.

Medina del Campo, 1595.

£45

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 377. Sabin, No. 27776. Medina, Vol. I, No. 361. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, pp. 66-67 (No. 7aa). Only three copies in U.S.A.

This was the product of three missions. The notes of Martin de Rada, or de Harrada, in the first expedition (along with Pedro Sarmiento) in 1575, and those of Gonzalez de Mendoza on his mission in 1578, enabled the latter to write the *Historia*. A third journey in 1581, by Martin Ignacio de Loyola, furnished the *Itinerario*, which includes Mexico and the Philippines.

This *Itinerario* is very interesting. Fr. Ignacio on his Voyage to China went via the Canaries and St. Domingo, from there he passed to Vera Cruz, across Mexico, between Mexico and Acapulco, and re-embarked from this port for the Philippines and China. Although brief, the account of the Voyage is extremely interesting. He speaks of the discovery of New Mexico by Ant. d'Espejo.

The itinerary gives curious details concerning the Canaries, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, and especially Mexico. Ortelius, in his *Atlas*, declared that he had received more information concerning America, from this *Itinerary*, than from any other single book.

COMMERCE BETWEEN MEXICO AND PERU AND THE PHILIPPINES, ETC.

- 140 GRAU Y MONFALCON (Juan), *Procurator General of the Philippines in Madrid, Agent of the Principality of Catalonia and Syndic of the City of Barcelona.*

Justificacion de la conservacion y comercio de las Islas Filipinas. Al Señor Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, Obispo de la Puebla de los Angeles.

Engraved Arms on title-page.

4to, boards. (Madrid, 1640.)

£85

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 408. Tavera, No. 1246.

See also Medina, *Bibliografia Española de las Islas Filipinas*, No. 148, who cannot quote a copy.

Retana: *Aparato Bibliográfico de la Historia general de Filipinas*, Nos. 186 and 188, describes this work incorrectly.

"This must have been a quarto volume from which Thevenot, in his work, published an extract in French entitled 'Mémoire pour le commerce des isles Philipines.' The book thus mentioned was already exceedingly rare in the year 1738, and we do not know of its existence at the present time in any library. Since Grau y Monfalcon wrote the memorials which he presented to the King for the Council of the Indies, he thought it useful to write the 'Justification,' (which we offer for sale above) which he dedicated to Bishop Palafox, who was the most influential member of the Royal Council of the Indies, in order to influence him personally and to present it as a resumé of the arguments he had presented in the earlier documents which the King had passed on for examination to the said Bishop.

"Grau lays stress on four chief points; firstly, in what form and in what quantity there should be trade with the Philippine Islands. Secondly, if permission should be given to a larger extent than heretofore to send merchandise from the Philippines to Mexico and return the value thereof in silver. Thirdly, if the permission already given to send merchandise should apply to goods of Chinese provenance or only to native products of the country. Fourthly, if permission should be given anew for Peru to trade to Mexico because of the damage that the Philippines suffered when this said trade had been suspended.

"It is interesting to note in this connection that in 1593, by a Royal decree date 11th January, the merchants of the Philippines were forbidden to go to China to buy merchandise."

141 GRAU Y MONFALCON (Juan).

Memorial Informatorio en favor del maese de campo Don Antonio Urrutia de Vergara. Respondiendo a la Contradicion hecha por parte de Don Francisco de la Torre, y a los dos escritos que ha presentado.

Copia de Tres Sentencias, que en 18 del mes de Março pronuncio el senor Obispo de la Puebla, Visitador General por su Magestad de los Reinos de Nueva Espana en las causas de don Francisco de la Torre y el Maese de Campo don Antonio de Urrutia y Vergara, y consortes, y se advierte que todas tres sentencias, en que pudo ser interessado el dicho don Antonio, se publicaron en un dia.

Sentencia en la Querella, y acusacion, que hizo don Francisco de la Torre, contra el, señor Marques de Cerralbo, y el Maese de Campo don Antonio de Vergara.

Two parts in one, small 4to, calf, gilt ornamental sides, gilt back, inside dentelles. (ca. 1641.)

£12 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 408, can only cite one copy of this rare item. Not in Medina.

142 GRIMALDI LEOPOLDO GREGORIO (Marques de).

Respuesta a la memoria que presento en 16 Enero 1776 el Ex^{mo} señor Don Francisco Inocencio de Souza Coutino, embaxador de S. M. F. cerca del Rei N.S. relativa a la negociacion entablada para tratar del arreglo y senalmiento de limites de las posesiones españolas y portuguesas en América meridional. Apendice de documentos que se citan en la respuesta. Carta de acompanamiento que precede á la misma respuesta.

4to, wrappers, uncut. (Madrid, 1776.)

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 410. Sabin, 70089.

Important privately printed document for the history of the negotiations
(Continued over)

GRIMALDI LEOPOLDO GREGORIO (MARQUES DE)—*continued*.

between Portugal and Spain in order to settle the boundaries between the Colonies belonging to the two Powers on the Rio de la Plata and especially as regards the Colony of Sacramento.

"Though I do not venture to answer for the accuracy of a note written by a very well informed Spanish bookseller at the beginning of a copy I have in my possession, in which he states that there were but six copies of this work printed, I can confidently affirm that it is one of the scarcest books which the Spanish press has lately produced."

MANUSCRIPT VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE OF GUATEMALA.

143 (GUATEMALA LANGUAGE.)

Vocabulario en Lengua Castellana y Guatemalteca que se llama Cak Chiquel Chi.

Unpublished Manuscript vocabulary of the Spanish and Guatemala Languages.

442 pp., 4to, old red morocco, gilt back, g. e. About 1578.

(See *Illustration, Plate No. VII.*)

£250

This work is anonymous, but bears a "*rubrica*" (autograph sign) on the last page. It was evidently compiled by one of the Dominican or Franciscan Missionaries in Guatemala, amongst whom Fray Alvaro Paz was recognised as an authority on the various native languages and himself instructed many of the Religiosos in them. This book is very comprehensive, and does not appear to have ever been printed.

144 GUMILLA (José).

El Orinoco Ilustrado, Historia Natural, Civil, y Geographica, de este Gran Rio, ye de sus caudalosos Vertientes: Gobierno, usos y costumbres de los Indios sus habitantes, con nuevas y utiles noticias de Animales, Arboles, Frutos, Aceytes, Resinas, Yervas, y Raices medicinales: y sobre todo, se hallarán conversiones muy singulares a nuestra Santa Fé, y casos de mucha edificacion.

With two plates and engraved folding map.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, vellum.

Madrid, Manuel Fernandez, 1741.

£10 10S

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 433. Heredia, No. 7813. Sabin, No. 29274.

The first edition of this absorbingly interesting study of the geography, natural history, and ethnology of the districts on the banks of the Orinoco, containing also a political history of the people, the customs of the Indians, and their conversion to Catholicism. According to Alcedo, "at the time it was published, the good father was supposed to have availed himself of the traveller's privilege; but later discoveries have proved the truth of his assertions, and his work has received the credit to which it is entitled.

Father Joseph Gumilla was a Spanish Jesuit missionary and explorer, who was born at Janavas in 1686, and died in America in 1750. He went out to the Orinoco missions when still almost a youth, and spent thirty years of his life there amongst the tribes whose characteristics and habits he studied and noted, with a view to the compilation of his history later on. He was Superior of the Orinoco Missions, and in 1738 became rector of the college of Cartagena de Indias, where he wrote an account of the life of the Jesuit, Padre Juan Ribero, and his first study of the Orinoco, *El Orinoco Ilustrado*, which was followed by other books on the same subject. Much of this celebrated work was based upon the manuscripts of Padre Mercado and Ribero, but the greater part of it was the outcome of his own personal observations. It was Padre Gumilla himself who drew the map, showing the locality of the missions, garrisons, towns, tribes, and places where missionaries had died.

145 GUMILLA (P. Joseph).

Historia natural, civil y geografica de las Naciones situadas en las Riveras del Rio Orinoco.

With portrait map, and 6 plates of antiquities.

2 vols., small 4to, calf. Barcelona, 1791.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 433. Medina, Vol. V, No. 5460. Sabin, No. 29276.

This is the best edition. Gumilla lived from 1690 to about 1758; thirty years of his life were spent among the tribes of the Orinoco. "*Précieux pour la multitude de renseignements qu'il renferme*" Brasseur de Bourbourg.

Father Gumilla was sent at an early age to the American missions. While acting as a missionary he studied the history of the countries which he was evangelising. As Superior of the missions of the Orinoco, he visited the banks of this great river as far as the obstacles allowed, which he met at every step. In 1738 he became director of the College of Carthagena, but left in the same year for Spain. It was at Madrid that he finally wrote his celebrated work, which he based on the manuscripts of Fathers Mercado and Ribera. Father Gumilla returned to America, where he died.

This work contains a fuller and more complete history of the nations of the Orinoco river than the earlier work by the same author, entitled *El Orinoco Ilustrado y Defendido*. It is described by Sabin as "one of the most curious and interesting hitherto published upon the country of the Orinoco."

The first volume is principally geographical and descriptive, while the second deals fully with the ethnology and natural history of the districts on the banks of the great river. In addition to the portrait and map, there are interesting plates illustrating the Mapuy Indian dance; a death scene; native doctors treating a patient; war drums and various local instruments. The work is valuable on account of the wealth of information it contains.

145A GUZMAN (Juan Pérez de).

Descubrimiento y Empresas de los Españoles en La Patagonia.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

6s

THE JESUIT MISSIONS IN BRAZIL.

146 GUZMAN (Luis de).

Historia de las Misiones que han hecho los religiosos de la Compañía de Jesus, en la India Oriental, y en los Reynos de la China y Japon.

2 vols., folio, calf. Alcala, 1601.

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 440. Retana, *Aparato Bibliográfico de la historia general de Filipinas*, Vol. I, No. 50. Medina, *Bibliografía de las Islas Filipinas*, No. 31, only knew of 2 copies. Sabin, No. 3338.

A very interesting work, giving the history not only of the Missions to Japan, China, and India, but also a long account of the MISSIONS IN BRAZIL. This Brazilian sections occupies nearly 40 pp.

147 HARRISSE (Henry).

Los Restos de don Cristoval Colon. Disquisicion por el Autor de la Biblioteca Americana Vetustisima.

8vo, half morocco. Seville, 1878.

18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 11.

148 HERRERA (Francisco Manuel de).

Representacion que la muy noble y muy leal ciudad de Cadiz haze el Rey nuestro Señor, en respuesta al Segundo Memorial presentado a nombre de la muy noble y muy leal ciudad de Sevilla, sobre las pretensions a la translacion del Comercio y Carrera de las Indias.

Folio, wrappers. Cadiz, 1727.

£4 4s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

Representation made to the King of Spain by the city of Cadiz in reply to a Memorial presented by the city of Seville.

Cadiz, then the official centre for Spanish-American commerce and shipping, disputed Seville's claim that the "Consulate" (Board of Trade) should be transferred there because it had previously been established in Seville.

THE BEST EDITION OF THE GREAT HISTORY OF THE SPANIARDS IN AMERICA.

149 HERRERA (Antonio de).

Historia general de los hechos de los Castellanos en las Islas i Tierra-Fierme del Mar Oceano.

With 9 engraved title-pages and 14 maps.

8 vols. in 6, small folio, vellum. Madrid, 1725-1730.

(See *Illustration*, Plate No. VIII.)

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 27. Medina, Vol. IV, No. 2580. Sabin, No. 31546. "D deservedly regarded as the best Edition." Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 12 l.

Of the greatest importance for the history of the conquest, colonies and progress of the Spaniards in America. On the title-pages are the engraved portraits of the most famous missionaries, generals, governors, and soldiers who served in America during its conquest and occupation, views of America, etc.

This is the genuine best edition of the work, edited by the learned Barcia, which, although in preparation since 1725, did not appear till 1729. Another similar edition, in 4 vols., folio, with portraits, was brought out at Antwerp in 1728, one year previously, in haste, to forestall the work which Barcia had in hand, but of course it is an inferior production, disfigured with faults, and omitting the fourteen maps which are unavoidably necessary for the understanding of the description. It contains also so-called portraits of the Incas of Peru, which are merely copies of De Bry's fictitious engravings, while Barcia's edition gives the genuine designs which Herrera himself had used, after the native pictures.

According to Perez Pastor (*Imprenta en Madrid*, Nos. 784 and 1334) the 14 engraved maps are in many cases the first of many of the American provinces described, and the 39 portraits of the conquistadores and other historical personages given on the title-pages are the most authentic that are known. More than half of the last volume is occupied by a remarkably full index (225 ff.), "*Tabla general delas cosas notables y personas contenidas en la Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales, i en los 8 Decadas.*" In addition to the 8 Decadas, at the beginning of Vol. I, is Herrera's "*Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales.*"

THE GREAT HISTORY OF THE SPANIARDS IN AMERICA.

150 HERRERA (Antonio de).

Historia General de los Hechos de los Castellanos en las Islas i Tierra firme del Mar oceano.

The eight Decades, with separate engraved title-pages. [Together with the following additional publication, bound with the fourth *decada*: *Descripcion de las Islas y Tierra Firme del Mar Oceano, que llaman Indias Occidentales, de Antonio de Herrera*. With complete text and fourteen engraved folding maps (as in Sabin No. 31539), but lacks the engraved title.]

EXCESSIVELY RARE FIRST EDITION. 8 vols. in 4, 4to, old calf, gilt panelled back. Madrid, 1601-1615.

£125

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 27.

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 12 (pp. 83-84).

Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*, Nos. 1218 and 1219.

(Some marginal repairs).

Of the greatest importance for the history of the conquest, colonies and progress of the Spaniards in America. On the title-pages are the engraved portraits of the most famous missionaries, generals, governors, and soldiers who served in America during its conquest and occupation, views of America, etc.

According to Perez Pastor (*Imprenta en Madrid*, Nos. 784 and 1334) the 14 engraved maps are in many cases the first of many of the American provinces described, and the 39 portraits of the conquistadores and other historical personages given on the title-pages are the most authentic that are known.

There are full indices given with each *decada*.

150A HERVAS Y PANDURO (Don Lorenzo).

Catalogo de las lenguas de las Naciones conocidas, y numeracion, division, y clases de estas, segun la diversidad de sus idiomas y dialectos.

With six folding tables.

6 vols., 8vo, Spanish calf. Madrid, 1802-1805.

£10 10s

Palual's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 33.

The first volume of this very learned work, similar in its object to Adelung's "Mithridates," is devoted to the American languages, Vol. I, to the Pacific Peoples and the people who spoke them.

THE JESUIT POWER IN CALIFORNIA AND SINALOA.

150B HUIDOBRO (Manuel de).

Extracto primero. Toca las proposiciones injuriosas del Gobernador Don Manuel de Huydobro en los autos de la sublevacion de los indios Hiaquis, Mayos, Pimas vajos y convezinos—contra la Sagrada Compania de Jesus.

Contemporary Spanish manuscript, containing a summary of the Governor of Sinaloa's report against the Jesuits in connection with the Indian rising of 1740.

30 pp., folio, half rough calf.

Mexico, 12th June, 1743.

£150

This interesting manuscript contains excerpts from the voluminous dossiers relating to the Governor Don Manuel de Huidobro's report on the rising of the Yaqui, Pima, Mayo and other Indian tribes of the province of Sinaloa, in connection with which he had made bitter accusations against the Jesuits of the Sinaloa Missions.

HUIDOBRO (MANUEL DE)—*continued.*

The Jesuits had asked for copies of these dossiers, and the authorities in Mexico, being of the opinion that the Governor's report was not derogatory to the Jesuits, had refused. As the passages quoted from the Governor's report, however, are very disparaging to the Missionaries, the manuscript was evidently the work of a Jesuit, or someone who had the Jesuits' interests at heart, and who was anxious to prove that the company of Jesus had a real grievance against the Governor of Sinaloa. For the most part, the contentions arose on a question of administration; the civil and ecclesiastical rulers of the Spanish King's vassals being unable to co-operate for the common good.

The first point dealt with in this manuscript is the allegation that the Yaqui and Mayo Indians had retreated, on account of the bad treatment they had received at the hands of the Jesuits, and that this had caused the sullen hostility of the natives. Secondly, the Missionaries had aggressively usurped the civil authorities' powers and prerogatives. Furthermore, "the whole Island of California is in the hands of the decrepit old Rodriguez and his son, because they allow themselves to be ruled by the missionaries," and Huidobro himself had been deprived of his governorship through the machinations of the Jesuits. Briefly, "it is the Jesuits and their coyote familiars who are the principal cause of the rising."

Although the story of this dispute is given principally in *précis*, there are many lengthy quotations from original documents, which add greatly to the value of this manuscript. One of them is a Royal Decree, dated 24th June, 1742, in which reference is made to the fact that Huidobro had appealed to the King, and informed him officially of the native rising in March, 1740, and of his difficulty in holding back the rebels with only thirty men, until help came from Nueva Vizcaya, and the rising was quelled on 15th October, 1740; "and that, in spite of this, the *religiosos* of the Society of Jesus, prompted solely by the fact that since he (Huidobro) had taken up the Governorship, he had opposed their arrogating to themselves superior judicial powers, they had made false accusations against him to the Viceroy, the Duque de la Conquista, who was influenced by the malicious information he had received, and had ordered the Governor to hand over the Governorship of those provinces, to Don Augustin de Vildozota." Instead of the Governor illtreating the natives, as had been asserted, "it was the Jesuits who wished to acquire absolute power, so that they might, without restraint, make the Indians work like slaves in the cultivation of the land and in other work which would be of benefit to the Jesuits themselves, and not to the Missions which they administer."

It is only by the recovery of documents like these that the true history of California and the adjacent provinces can be gradually unfolded.

151 IBANEZ (Fr. Diego).

Memorial sent to the King of Spain, commencing: "Señor. Fray Diego Ibañez, de la Orden de San Francisco, Guardian de Mexico, y Procurador General de la Provincia del Santo Evangelio en las Indias Occidentales de Nueva-España, dize," etc. Folio, 54 pp., wrappers. (Mexico, about 1630.)

£7 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Not in Medina or Sabin.

This was probably printed in Mexico, as the other pieces ascribed to Father Diego Ibañez are printed there.

In this Memorial the Author points out to the King the uneasiness which had been caused in parts of Mexico by certain Bishops trying to exceed their lawful authority and jurisdiction over many of the missionaries and other clerics, by altering customs which had been in use for a hundred years, and cites various apostolical briefs in confirmation of his statements.

CONCERNING BUENOS AYRES.

152 IBARRA (Dr. Alvaro de).

Informe en derecho por el illmo. Sor. Dom. Fray Christoval de Mancha, Obispo de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, en defensa de la libertad Ecclesiastica, contra los estatutos, que promulgo Don Jacinto de Laris, Gobernador del Puerto de Buenos Aires.

Woodcut on title.

7 leaves, folio, wrappers. (No place, 1649.)

£12 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, Vol. VI, No. 6541.

On August 5, 1649, the Governor of Buenos Ayres, Don Jacinto de Laris, published a Statute making it unlawful for the Convents or Religious Communities to buy up the various estates in the neighbourhood, on the grounds that it prevented the entrance of the ordinary settlers, on whom the safety of the Province depended. This was signed at the end by the Bishop of Buenos Ayres. In this present document the Bishop repudiates that Edict, as being contrary to ecclesiastical liberty, and beyond the due power of the Governor to authorize, and threatening to have him excommunicated.

It is interesting that the Governor had been particularly careful to arrange for the posting up, in various parts of Buenos Ayres, of each copy of his edict, to be carefully witnessed by several leading citizens. This gives rather an interesting picture of the continual quarrel existing between the Spiritual and Temporal powers in South America.

- 152A Iconografia Colombina. Catálogo de las Salas de Coloón.

Royal 8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

6s

- 153 Individual, y verdadera Relacion de la extrema ruina que padeciò la Ciudad de los Reyes Lima, con el horrible Temblor de tierra acaecido en ella, la noche del 28. de Octubre de 1746. y de la total assolacion del Presidio, y Puerto del Callao, por la violenta irrupcion del Mar, que acasiono en aquella Bahia.

20 pp., 4to, wrappers.

Mexico, Viuda de Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1747.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 94. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. V, No. 3584, only knew of one copy and that in his own collection.

This is an account of the dreadful earthquake which happened at Lima and the neighbouring port of Callao on the 28th of October, 1746.

PROHIBITION FOR THE MEXICAN INDIANS.

- 154 Informe que la Real Universidad y Claustro pleno de ella de la ciudad de Mexico de esta Nueva España haze a el Excellentissimo Señor Virrey de ella, en conformidad de orden de su Excelencia de 3 de Julio de este año 1692 sobre los inconvenientes de la bebida de el pulque.

33 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, t. e. g.

(Mexico, 1692.)

£25

Bartlett, No. 1438.

The report addressed by the University authorities of Mexico to the Viceroy of New Spain, in response to his appeal for their decision regarding the prohibition of pulque. This was a rough intoxicating liquor which the Indians drank, and which caused them to commit abominable crimes during their drunken orgies.

The University assembly opined that the prohibition should remain.

155 INGA (Bernardo), *a Franciscan*.

Carta que escrivì el P. Bernardo Inga, Presbytero, de los PP. Clerigos Menores, à D. Juan Nuñez Vela de Ribera, Presbytero, residente en la Corte de Madrid, Cavallero descendiente de los famosos Capitanes D. Francisco Comar, y D. Felipe Carlos Synchipuma Inga, Embaxador que fue al Señor Emperador Carlos V.

4 pp., folio, new boards. Seville, 1690.

£5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

An account of the marriages between Spaniards in Peru and the descendants of the Incas.

156 INSTRUCCION y forma que se ha de tener y guardar en la publicacion, predicacion, administracion, y cobrança de la Bula de la Sancta Cruzada, de la tercera predicacion, que se ha de hazer del tercero assiento, en el Arçobispado de Mexico y Obisposados de Taxcala, Guaxaca, Mechuacan y Nueva Galicia y Yucatan: despues de cumplida y acabada la primera del dicho assiento.

With woodcut signatures of Don Phillippe de Tassis and Juan de Talavera.

15 pp., small folio.

[Given at Valladolid, 20th March, 1602.]

£10 10s

Text of an edict given by Don Philippe de Tassis, of the Inquisition in Spain, Prior of the Church of Osma, and Commissary General of the "Holy Crusade"; containing full instructions for the administration, and publication of the papal bull of indulgence for contributors to the funds of the "Crusade against infidels," in the Mexican diocese. The preachers are urged to provide interpreters in the Churches, to explain the conditions and indulgences to the Indians, who might wish to avail themselves of the benefits offered.

- 157 INSTRUCCION y forma que se ha de tener y guardar en la publicacion, predicacion, administracion, y cobrança de la Bula de la Santa Cruzada, de la quarta Predicacion, que se ha de hazer de la dezima concession, concedida por su Santidad del Papa Paulo Quinto : que se ha de publicar en el Arçobispado de Mexico y Obispado de Mechoacan, Guaxaca, Tlaxcala, Nueva Galicia, Yucatan, Guatemala, Honduras, Chiapa, Verapaz y Nicaragua : y en el Arçobispado de Santo Domingo, y Obispado de Puerto Rico, y de Cuba, y Abadia de Xamaica, y assimismo en las Islas Filipinas que son en el Arçobispado de Manila y Obispados de Nueva Segovia y Santissimo Nombre de Jesus y Caceres.

With woodcut episcopal seal and facsimile signature of the Patriarch and Commissary-General of the Holy Crusade.

16 pp., small folio.

[Given at Madrid, 1st September, 1688.]

£10 10s

Text of edict, given by Don Antonio de Benavides y Bazan, Patriarch of the Indies and Commissary General of the Holy Crusade, containing the rules governing the publication and general administration of the *Bula de Cruzada* in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Cuba, Jamaica, the Philippines and other bishoprics in the Indies.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVAL DOCKYARD IN CALIFORNIA.

- 158 INSTRUCCION para el mejor Regimen de los establecimientos fixos de Marina en Cartagena de Indias, Montevideo, y San Blas de Californias.

4 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1793.

£3 3s

- 159 INSTRUCCION Y MEMORIA, de las relaciones que se han de hazer, para la descripcion de las Indias, que su Magestad manda hazer, para el buen gobierno y ennoblescimiento dellas. Folio, 3 pp., wrappers. (Spain, about 1620.)

£10 10s

Instructions, and memorial of the reports which have to be made, for the description of America, which his Majesty orders to be done for their better government and imprisonment.

Any unusual events that took place in America, or any new discoveries that were made, had to be reported to the Spanish authorities in Spain, and this work gives a list of fifty special subjects that should be dealt with in making these "relations" or reports, among them being that the name of the explorer or discoverer should be given, together with the one who ordered the expedition, any towns or settlements, rivers and various natural features, native inhabitants, various animals, productions, etc.

At the commencement is an order authorising the copying and distributing of this document to those in authority, and to the various towns and settlements throughout America.

- 160 ITURRIAGA (José de).

Manifiesto que prueba los grandes beneficios, que ha producido el establecimiento de la Real Compañía Guipuzcoana de Caracas, y califica quan importante es su conservacion al Estado, à la Real Hacienda, al bien Publico, y à los verdaderos intereses de la misma Provincia de Caracas.

21 ff., folio, new boards. Madrid, 1749.

£2 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 114. Medina, Vol. IV, No. 3500. Not in Sabin.

"Manifiesto proving, incontestably, the great benefits that have been produced by the establishment of the Royal Guipuzcoan Company of Caracas and proving how important its conversation is to the state, to the Royal Finances, to the Public Good, and to the true interests of the said Province of Caracas."

A discussion in 168 sections concerning the doings of this trading company, containing much interesting material concerning the Province of Caracas, in Venezuela. Some of the sub-titles read:—

The state of the Province of Caracas on the foundation of the Company, difficulties that had to be overcome, etc.

ITURRIAGA (JOSE DE)—*continued*.

The general commerce of Caracas.

Benefits which have resulted to the world-wide trade of the King's subjects.

Augmentation of the Royal Exchequer.

Public benefits to Spain.

The increase of the harvests, herds of cattle, and the population in Caracas.

Satisfaction shewn in Caracas at the establishment and conduct of the Company.

161 J. L. R.

Guayaquil independiente o sea el nueve de Octubre de 1820.

Small folio, wrappers. N.P. [Circa 1635.]

With plates.

8vo, original cloth. Guayaquil, 1920.

6s

161A JARDIEL (Florencio).

El Venerable Palafox.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

6s

162 (JESUIT MISSIONARY LETTERS.)

Copia de unas cartas embiadas del Brasil, por el padre Nobrega de la Companhia de Jesus: y otros padres. . . Tresladadas de Portugues en Castellán.

Woodcut of a galleon on title.

27 pp., small 4to, boards. Lisbon, circa 1551-1555.

(See *Illustration Overleaf*.)

£150

Sabin, 55393. Medina, 420. Not in Rodrigues, Church, John Carter Brown Catalogues or Palau's *Manual*.

This scarce and valuable pamphlet is divided into six chapters, comprising: Information relating to various parts of Brazil, by Father Nobrega. Letter sent by Father Antonio Pérez from the Capitania of Pernambuco, 2 August, 1551. Letter from Father Nobrega, Pernambuco, 1551. Letter from Father Nobrega, Puerto del Spiritu Santo, Brazil, August, 1551. Letter from Father Francisco Pérez, Ciudad del Salvador (Bahia), 1551. Letter from Father Leonardo Nuñez, Puerto de S. Vincente, 1551.



Copia de vnas cartas em

biadas del Brasil/ por el padre Nobrega dela
 companhia de Jesus: y otros padres que
 estan debaro de su obediência: al padre
 maestro Simon preposito de la di-
 cha compañía en Portugal: y
 a los padres y hermanos
 de Jesus de Co-
 imbra.

Tradadas de Portugues en Castellán
 recebidas el año de
 1555

TITLE-PAGE FROM
 NOBREGA'S COPIA DE CARTAS DEL BRASIL. (LISBON), 1551-1555

See Item No. 162.

“THESE REVELATIONS EXHIBIT A MONSTROUS SYSTEM.”

163 JUAN (Jorge), Y ULLOA (Antonio de).

Noticias secretas de America, sobre el estado naval, militar y politico de los reynos del Peru y provincias de Quito, costas de Nueva Granada y Chile: gobierno y regimen particular de los Pueblos de Indios . . . abusos escandalosos introducidos por los Misioneros. Presentadas en informe secreto à S.M. Don Fernando VI.

With two portraits.

2 vols. in 1, small folio, half bound. London, 1826.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 141. Sabin, No. 36807.

“These revelations exhibit so monstrous a system that it is difficult to realize that the revelations are true.”

“The above is an extensive report designed for the instruction of the King. It was not generally known until it was published in London by David Barry in 1826. It is the most frank and searching examination of the affairs of the colonies that has come down from the colonial period. It presents the abuses of the courts, the civil employees, the corregidores, and the clergy. It treats, moreover, of the contraband trade, the frauds that appeared in the various branches of the administration, the scandalous acts of the officials, and the oppression and the cruelty of the Spaniards in their dealing with the Indians. It describes the state of the ports and the lack of arms and of other means for defending the coast against invaders, and sets forth the increasing hostility between the Spaniards and the creoles. It makes exceedingly damaging specifications as to the treatment which the Indians received at the hands of the corregidores, the manufacturers, and the priests.”

164 JUDICE (Gen. Nicolas).

Text of a Memorial addressed to the King of Spain, in which the writer complains of the behaviour of General Don Antonio de Oquendo.

Small folio, wrappers. N.P. [Circa 1635.]

£7 10s

General Nicolas Judice, General in command of the troops on board the fleet at Tierra Firme, complains of the high-handed action taken by General Antonio de Oquendo, in command of the Galleons, who, in contravention of the King's decrees and other instructions, had deprived Judice of his command, and subjected him to imprisonment and other indignities at Portobello and Habana; and, by his lack of judgment, lost some vessels off Habana. The petitioner requests that he should be reinstated and compensated for his annoyance, and that Don Antonio de Oquendo should be duly punished.

“THE PEARL OF AMERICA.”

165 JULIAN (Antonio).

La perla de la America, provincia de Santa Marta, reconocida, observada, y expuesta en discursos historicos.

With folding map of the Province of Santa Marta.

4to, calf. Madrid, 1787.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 145. Medina, Vol. V, No. 5225. Sabin, No. 36882.

The work is divided into three parts, of which the first deals with the wealth (the gold and silver mines, pearls and pearl fisheries) and commerce of the province of Santa Marta, the second is devoted to the Indian tribes (Indios Tayronas, Arnocos, Tupes, Chimilas, Motilones, Guagiros), of that province; the third deals entirely with the ports and rivers.

The fourteenth *discurso* relates to the Guagira language. The author says that it is clear, short and sonorous, and it appears to him to be the best American-Indian language. He states that he had a dictionary of this tongue in his possession, given him by a cleric, a brother of the Cacique Don Cacilio.

The province of Santa Marta is situated in new Granada. It is one of the four provinces which were originally formed out of the Columbian district of Magdalena.

- 166 La Comision de Reemplazos representa a la Regencia del Reyno, El estado de insurreccion en que se hallan algunas Provincias de Ultramar; la urgente necesidad de enérgicas medidas para la pacificacion; clase y extension de las que deben adoptarse con este objeto, y males que amenazan á la Nacion Española, si el Gobierno no remite los auxilios que se reclaman.
8vo. Cadiz, 1814.

7s 6d

- 166A LAGUNA (Maximo).
La Flora Americana.
8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

7s 6d

- 167 LAGUNEZ (Matias).
Memorial a cerca del beneficio, y cobranza de los tributos de los Indios.
12 leaves, folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1686.

£7 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 171. Medina, No. 1789. Not in Sabin.

Memorial concerning the profits and collection of the tribute from the Indians, and the means which should be taken to prevent the frauds which are committed in the said collection to the injury and detriment of the Royal treasury.

- 168 LAINEZ (Fr. Juan).

Copia de una Carta que escrivio a Fr. Joseph de Sisneros, Padre de la Santa Provincia de la Concepcion, y Comissario de todas las del Pirù. En que le da Cuenta del Viage de los Galeones, Batalla con Pie de palo, y otros sucessos hasta que llegaron a España.

32 pp., small 4to, boards.

Malaga, Juan Serrano de Vargas y Ureña, 1639.

£21

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, Vol. II, No. 997, only knew of one copy.
A detailed account of the voyage of the Spanish galleons to America, and of
(Continued over)

LAINEZ (FR. JUAN)—*continued*.

the great naval battle off Cuba with the fleet of "*Pie de Palo*," or "*Woodenleg*" (the Spanish nickname for Admiral Piet Heyn), in which the Dutch were worsted, and also of other engagements with the Dutch and English buccaneers in the West Indies, off Cuba, The Isle of Pines, the Coast of Florida, etc., during 1638.

"*Pie de Palo*" was especially famous for his great feat of capturing the Spanish treasure galleons in 1628, and getting away with over 15,000,000 guilders worth of treasure, much of which went into the coffers of the Dutch West India Company, in whose employ he was. It is interesting to note that that year the Company distributed the unprecedented dividend of 50 per cent. to its shareholders.

Not in Leclerc, Salva, or Sabin.

169 LA REA (B. de).

Cronica de la Orden de San Francisco, Provincia de San Pedro y San Pablo de Mechoacan en le Nueva Espana.

(Mexico, 1643.) 8vo, half roan. Mexico, 1882.

10s 6d

A reprint of Sabin, No. 39024.

CONCERNING BUENOS AYRES.

170 LARIS (Don Jacinto de).

Auto de Estatutos que puso, y publicò Don Jacinto de Laris, Governador de Buenos Ayres.

4 pp., folio, wrappers. (Lima, 1649.)

£10 10s

Not in Sabin or Medina.

Edict of the Statutes made and published by the Governor of Buenos Ayres, Don Jacinto de Laris, and agreed to by Don Fr. Christoval, Bishop of Buenos Ayres. complaining of the Convents and Religious communities buying up all the grounds and estates round Buenos Ayres, and thus preventing ordinary people settling there, making this illegal, and making it illegal for people to sell their property to Convents, etc. Dated from the City of Trinidad, Port of Buenos Ayres, August 5, 1649. It also contains the names of the places where these notices had been posted up, and the names of those attesting the fact.

170A Las Misiones de la Alta California.

Title printed in red and black.

8vo, wrappers. Mexico, 1914.

10s 6d

A COMPLETE SET OF THE FIRST EDITIONS OF THE WORKS OF THE
 "PROTECTOR OF THE INDIANS."

171 LAS CASAS (Bartholome de).

COMPLETE SET OF HIS RARE AMERICAN TREATISES, NAMELY :

(I.) Brevisima relacion de la destruycion de las Indias.

(II.) Lo que se sigue es un Pedaço de una carta y relacion que escrivo cierto hombre, etc.

(III.) Entre los remedios que don fray Bartolome de las Casas . . . referio por mandado del Emperador . . . en los ayuntamientos y mando hazer su Magestad para reformation de las Indias. . .

(IV.) Aqui se contiene treynta proposiciones muy juridicas . . . al derecho que la yglesia y los principes christianos tienen o pueden tener sobre los infieles, etc.

(V.) Aqui se contiene vna disputa . . . entre el obispo Bartholome de la Casas . . . y el doctor Gines de Sepulveda sobre que el doctor contendia : que las conquistas de las Indias contra los Indios eran licitas, etc.

(VI.) Un tratado sobre la materia de los Indios que se han hecho en ellas esclavos.

(VII.) Aqui se cotiene unos avisos y reglas para los confessores que oyeren confesiones de los Españoles que son o han sido en cargo a los Indios de las Indias del mar Oceano.

(VIII.) Principia quedam ex quibus procedendum est in disputationibus ad manifestandam et defendendam Justiciam Indorum.

(IX.) Tratado comprobatorio del Imperio soberano y principado universal que los Reyes de Castilla y Leon tienen sobre las Indias.

FIRST EDITIONS. In 1 vol., 4to, calf, gilt.

Seville, Trugillo, 1552-3.

(See *Illustration*, Plate No. IX.)

£210

Church Catalogue, Nos. 87-96. Sabin, Nos. 11228-11235. Medina, Vol. I, Nos. 146-152, 156.

EXCESSIVELY RARE. A complete set of these original treatises, containing the
 (Continued over)

LAS CASAS (BARTHOLOME DE)—*continued.*

nine parts as issued. All First Editions. With title-pages nearly all printed in red and black with woodcut borders. Dibdin remarks:—" *This History is a prodigiously great gun in the bibliographical battery of collectors; especially if the . . . parts be complete.*"

The Church Catalogue only knows of sets in the following nine libraries: British Museum, Huth, Rothschild, John Carter Brown, Pequet, Lenox, Halsey, Hoe, and Ayer Libraries.

Bartolomé de Las Casas, the Apostle to the Indians of the Sixteenth Century, was born in Seville in 1474 of aristocratic lineage, and died at Madrid in 1566. In 1502 he went with Nicolas de Ovando to Hispaniola, where he settled, and in 1510 was ordained a priest. In 1511 he went as curate to a village in Cuba. He soon began to preach against the atrocious wrongs committed by the Spaniards against the natives, under a system of slavery the most cruel and destructive the world has ever known. This drew upon him the animosity of his countrymen. Unable, by any means in his power, to check this cruelty, in 1515 he returned to Spain to make a personal appeal to his sovereign. Ferdinand's death, which happened soon after his arrival in Seville, put an end to his hopes in this direction, but he found sympathetic friends in Cardinal Ximenes and Adrian, the Regents, though he encountered general hostility to his views.

He returned to Hispaniola Nov. 11, 1516, fortified with the title of the "*Protector of the Indians.*" He made numerous voyages between the Indians and Spain, in his endeavours to alleviate their condition. At last wearied with his efforts and lack of success, he retired to a Dominican convent in San Domingo, in 1522. He there spent eight years in retirement, occupied in study and writing.

His work was not at first allowed to be printed, but was submitted to the Emperor and his ministers. Twelve years later the work was published with a dedication to Philip, the heir to the throne. Though the number of victims was contested, it should be remarked that the acts of cruelty which he described were never called in question.

NOTES.

- I. One of the most gruesome books ever written.
- II. These four leaves which are appended to the *Brevissima Relacion* are usually mentioned as a separate tract, though it is really a part of that work. It contains the narrative of a Spanish traveller who witnessed some of the cruelties practised upon the natives by the Spaniards.
- III. This tract gives the eighth of the proposed remedies, and assigns twenty reasons to prove that the Indians should not be given to the Spaniards in any form of slavery.

LAS CASAS (BARTHOLOME DE)—*continued.*

IV. The Bishop, during his absence in Mexico attending a council, had written twelve rules to the confessors whom he had appointed in his diocese to govern them in giving absolution. The rites of the Church were, by a Bull of Pope Paul III, refused to all who held Indians in slavery, and restitution of goods obtained by violence from them was required by the rules of the Bishop founded upon this great authority. Complaint having been made to the Council of the Indies of the rigour of these rules, the thirty propositions were written to sustain them.

V. This tract contains a strong enunciation of Las Casas' convictions, which grew out of his controversy with Sepulveda. It contains, first, a summary, by Domingo de Soto, of the differences between the two disputants; second, the arguments of Sepulveda; and third, the twelve replies of Las Casas to the same.

VI. This tract contains judicial authorities and reasons why the natives should be restored to freedom.

VII. This tract was written in America in 1546 or 1547, for the direction of Confessors, during Las Casas' attendance at the council held in the City of Mexico, in 1547, and may first have been printed in that city. By these rules the Confessors of his Bishopric were instructed to deny the offices of the Church to all such persons as held *repartimientos*, or who did not restore the avails of unrequited labour to the Indians.

VIII. This tract gives the principles on which Las Casas conducts his defence of the rights of the natives, and was evidently written to familiarize the Clergy with the principles upon which he based his whole theory of the rights of the Indians to personal liberty and rights of property.

IX. The purpose of this tract is to prove the sovereign Empire and universal dominion by which the Kings of Castile and Leon held the West Indies.

171B LATORRE (German).

Relaciones Geográficas de Indias (Contenidas en el Archivo General de Indias de Sevilla) La Hispano-América del siglo XVI: Colombia-Venezuela-Puerto Rico-República Argentina.

With five maps.

Royal 8vo, wrappers. Sevilla, 1919.

THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

171C [LEBOUCHER (Odet Julien).]

Historia de la ultima guerra entre la Inglaterra, los Estados Unidos de America, La Francia, España, y Holanda : desde 1775, hasta 1783.

With folding sheet, giving the names of all the belligerent ships lost during the war by the English, Americans, Spaniards & Dutch.

2 vols. in 1, small 4to, original calf, gilt.

Alcala, Imprenta de la Universidad, 1793.

£2 2s

No mention of this Spanish edition in Medina or Sabin.

172 LEON PINELO (Antonio de).

Relacion que en el Consejo Real de las Indias hizo el Licenciado Antonio de Leon Pinelo, Relator de su Alteza. Sobre la Pacificacion, y poblacion de las provincias del Manchè, i Lacandon, que pretende hazer Don Diego de Vera Ordoñez de Villaquiran.

16 pp., folio, wrappers. (Madrid, circa 1639.)

£21

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Sabin, No. 40056. Medina, Vol. II, No. 7714.

Concerning the pacification and colonization of the Provinces of Manchè and Lacandon (lying between Honduras and the Mexico Province of Chiapas and apparently forming the Guatemalan Provinces of Poten, Alta Vera Paz, and Izabal) which Don Diego de Vera Ordonez de Villaquiran solicits to be allowed to attempt. A long account of these districts, containing many details of their early history, and remarks on the Puchutla, Acalaes, and Lacadones Indians, etc.

173 LEON PINELO (Antonio de).

Tablas chronologicas de los reales consejos supremo y de la Camara de las Indias Occidentales D.O.C. al rey nuestro Senor en sus dos reales consejos de las Indias el licenciado Antonio de Leon Pinelo relator del supremo dellas.

Second Edition. 8vo, original wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

7s 6d

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 215.

A MEXICAN "MEMORY TICKLER."

173A LEUTEBREUVER (Chr.), ord. S. Francisci.

El pecador arrepentido. O Methodo facil para disponerse a una buena Confession general, o particular. Traducido en Español, por Don Juan Bautista Joseph de Barry, y de Ricavilla.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, old calf.

Mexico, Herederos de Juan Joseph Guillena Carrascoso, 1715.

£5 5s

Medina, *Imprenta in Mexico*, 2412.

Very rare; most copies of this very curious book were destroyed by constant use. It is a method for remembering one's sins by folding over a printed tongue of paper with the particular sin printed on it. (The earliest example of a "Memory Tickler").

D. Juan Bautista Barry was Doctor of Laws of the University of Paris, and lawyer to that Parliament. He went to Mexico in 1711.

174 LLAMOSAS (Don Lorenzo de las).

Manifiesto Apologetico, en que se tratan las Principales Materias del Reyno del Perú, y las primeras operaciones, que hizo en los ocho años de su gobierno, Melchor de Navarra y Rocafull, Duque de la Palata.

40 pp., folio, wrappers. (Madrid, 1692.)

£21

Not in Sabin, Medina, or Palau's *Manual*.

Manifesto concerning the principal affairs of the Kingdom of Peru, and of
(Continued over)

LLAMOSAS (DON LORENZO DE LAS)—*continued.*

the most important happenings during the eight years of the Governorship of His Excellency Don Melchor de Navarra y Rocafull, Duque de la Palata, and Viceroy, Governor and Captain General of the Kingdoms of Peru, Tierra-Firma, and Chile.

Including a long account of the primitive expeditions against the English and French Pirates, Report on the Mints at Lima and Cuzco, the Presidency of Callao, the destruction of Lima by earthquake and the rebuilding of its Walls, etc.

175 LONDAIZ (Pedro).

Unitas indivisa Ordinis Sancti Francisci, adversus divisionem praetensam à Patre Commissario Generali Indiarum. Por el Ministro General de toda la Orden de Nuestro Padre San Francisco Fray Juan Albin. En las Controversias jurisdiccionales que ha suscitado el Commissario General de Indias Fr. Julian Chumillas.

67 pp., folio, wrappers. (Spain, 1690.)

£7 7s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

Medina, *Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana*, 6580.

Concerning the dispute between the Commissary General of the Indies, Father Julian Chumillas, and the Minister General of the Franciscans, Father Juan Albin, over their respective authority and jurisdiction in America, and defending the religious fundamentals in a learned production of 187 numbered paragraphs.

176 LOPEZ DE CASTANEDA (Fernan).

Historia del descubrimiento y conquista de la India por los Portugueses, compuesta . . . en lenguaje Portugues y traduzida nuevamente en Romance Castellano. Dirigida al muy ilustre señor don Luys de Avila y Zuniga, Comendador mayor de Alcantara.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, red morocco, gilt, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Antwerp, Martin Nucio, 1554.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£21

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 262. Salva, No. 3351.

This edition contains only the first "book," the only one translated into Spanish. Very scarce.

Historia del des

CVBRIMIENTO Y CON-
quista dela India por los Portugueses,
compuesta por Hernan Lopez de Casta-
ñeda en lenguaje Portugues, y tra-
duzida nueuamente en Ro-
mance Castellano

Dirigida al muy ilustre señor don Luys
de Auila y Çuñiga Comendador
mayor de Alcantara, &c.



EN ANVERS.

En casa de Martin Nucio.

M. D. LIIII.

Con Preuilegio Imberial.

TITLE-PAGE FROM
LOPEZ DE CASTANEDA'S HISTORIA DEL DESCUBRIMIENTO DE LA INDIA.
ANTWERP, 1554.

See Item No. 176.

177 LOPEZ DE CASTRO (Baltasar) .

Agreements made by the Kings of Spain with Conquistadors.
(In Spanish.) Signed at end by Baltasar Lopez de Castro.

4 pp., folio, wrappers. (Madrid, about 1600.)

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

The agreements are with Rodrigo de Bastidas, of Santo Domingo, for the colonisation of the Province and Port of Santa Marta (in 1524), with Don Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada (in 1569) for the discovery of the New Kingdom of Granada, with Captain Don Diego Fernandez de Cerpa (in 1568), for the discovery and colonisation of the province of La Guayana, Caura, and New Andaluzia and with Panfilo de Narvaez (in 1526) for the discovery of Florida.

178 LOPEZ DE GOMARA (Francisco).

Primera y Segunda Parte de la Historia General de las Indias con todo el descubrimiento, y cosas notables que han acaescido dende que se ganaron hasta el año de 1551. Con la conquista de Mexico, y de la nueva España.

Black Letter, double columns. Title in red and black, with the Arms of Spain nearly filling the page, on reverse a list of the historians of the Indies; large woodcut of a Bison (on folio 11, Vol. I.).

The Two Parts in one vol., folio, calf.

Medina del Campo, Guillermo de Millis, 1553.

(See *Illustration opposite*.)

£225

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 264. Sabin, No. 27724. Medina, Vol. I, No. 153. Wagner, *The Spanish South West*, 2B.

The First Part relates to the subjugation of Peru. The Second Part gives an account of the Conquest of Mexico, and is that portion of the work by which its author is best known.

This is a great historical work, indispensable to the student of Spanish affairs in America after the Conquest. The dedication to Charles V begins with these

Conquista de Mexico.



SEGUNDA PARTE DELA

Chronica general delas Indías,que trata de
la conquista de Mexico. Nueuamen-
te y con licencia impressa.

Año de. 1553.

TITLE-PAGE FROM THE SECOND PART OF
LOPEZ DE GOMARA, HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS INDIAS.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, 1553.

See Item No. 178.

LOPEZ DE GOMARA (FRANCISCO)—*continued*.

remarkable words: "The greatest event which has happened since the creation of the world (leaving aside the incarnation and death of Him who created it) is the discovery of the Indies."

It affords us the most authentic views of the primitive condition of the Indians before tyranny had crushed, or civilisation had corrupted them.

Gomara prefixes a curious address to intending translators, warning them to be accurate and to measure the full significance of the pregnant Spanish phrases, also to pay special attention to proper names. He further declares that he is writing the book in Latin, so that the translators may take no trouble in that language. His Latin version never appeared.

A fine copy, with only two slight defects, viz., the blank margin of title and first leaf restored. Some facsimiling to the first two leaves.

Gomara was one of the earliest and at the same time one of the ablest of the Spanish historians of the New World. In 1540 he was the Chaplain and Secretary to Cortes, his connexion with whom gives value to his work, especially as he had access to many documents which have since disappeared.

179 LOPEZ MARTINEZ (Juan Luis), *Governor of Guancabelica*.

Discurso juridico, historico-politico, en defensa de la jurisdiccion Real ilustracion de la provision de 20 de febrero del año passado de 1684 . . . sobre que en recibir los corregidores deste Reyno informaciones secretas de oficio, ò à instancia de parte, en orden à averiguar como observan los Curas, y Doctrineros, las Disposiciones, canonicas, Synodales, Cédulas, y Ordenanzas de su Magestad, que tratan de las obenciones que deben llevar à los Indios.

148 pp., folio, new boards. Lima, 1685.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. IV, p. 267. Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, No. 581, only knew of one copy.

Official publication written and issued by order of the Viceroy of Peru, Melchor de Navarre y Racafull, the Duque de la Palata who had quarreled with the Archbishop Melchor de Linan y Cisneros. This work is a refutation of the objections made by the Archbishop of Lima with reference to a decree published on the 20th February, 1684, and addressed to the Corregidores in order to put an end to abuses of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The quarrel even extended to the Duchess de la Palata who was refused admission to the nuns' convents in Lima in January, 1684.

- 180 Lo que se ordena de nuevo para lo que toca al exercicio y jurisdiccion de los oficios de Contadores de cuentas de los Tribunales que se han assentado en las Indias.

16 pp., small folio, wrappers.

[Given at San Lorenzo (del Escorial), 17th May, 1609.]

£10 10s

Text of a royal decree, issued by Philip III of Spain, setting forth the new laws for the administration of the tribunals in New Spain and Peru; and the specific duties assigned to the Contradores or accountants.

- 181 LORENZO DE LA MAR LIVARONA.

Representacion hecha à su Magestad en este presente año de 1739, por la Ciudad de Panamá, en el Real, y Supremo Consejo de las Indias, con las razones fundamentales, que constan de los Instrumentos, que hà presentado, sobre los puntos, que en ella se expressan.

20 pp., folio. (Madrid), 1739.

£3 10s

The puntos referred to are "Sobre la extincion de Censos," and "Sobre que los vecinos de Panamá puedan registrar, y conducir libremente sus caudales de las Provincias del Peru à aquella Ciudad, sin que se les cobre el derecho de Boqueron, en que no deben ser comprehendidos."

PRINTED IN MEXICO.

- 182 LOZA (Francisco).

Vida de Gregorio López, en algunos lugares de esta Nueva España, y principalmente en el Pueblo de Sancta Fee, dos leguas de la Ciudad de Mexico.

Woodcut Coat-of-Arms on reverse of title.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo. Handsomely bound in full morocco, gold tooling on sides, g. e.

Mexico, en la Empronta de Juan Ruyz, 1613.

£31 10s

Sabin, No. 42575. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. II, No. 276, only knew of one copy.

(Continued over)

LOZA (FRANCISCO)—*continued*.

The first edition of this interesting book, which describes the life and influence in New Spain of a celebrated missionary. According to his biographer, who spent many years in his company, "he seems to have had no father, mother, or family, for nobody ever heard him refer to his people, neither did he write to them, or enquire about them in the 34 years which he spent in New Spain."

Gregorio Lopez was born in Madrid on 4th July, 1542. He is said to have been of noble lineage, though some doubt exists as to his proper surname. He took the name of Lopez to disguise his family's identity. At an early age he went to Navarre, where he lived with a hermit in great poverty for six years. His father went in search of him, and finally ran him to earth at his hermitage, bringing him back to Valladolid, where the Court then resided, and obtained for him an appointment as Court page, much against his will. Court life not appealing to him, and being anxious to follow the life of a recluse, he proceeded to New Spain about 1562, and after visiting Veracruz, went on to Mexico. Altogether he spent some 34 years in New Spain, "in solitude and sanctity," and died on 20th July, 1596. He is not to be confused with another Gregorio Lopez, who was a Chinese Dominican, graduated at Manila, and became Bishop of Nanking, where he died in 1670.

SECRET REPORT ON PERU AND CHILE AND THE ARGENTINE IN 1649.

183 MANCERA (Marques de).

Relacion del Estado del Gobierno del Peru, que haze el Marques de Mancera al señor Virrey Conde de Salvatierra.

18 leaves, folio, wrappers (Madrid, 1649.)

£18 18s

Not in Sabin or Medina.

Dated from Lima, Oct. 8, 1648. The Relation is preceded by a leaf "*Indice de los Puntos que contiene la relation.*"

This work is divided up into 153 sections.

Nos. 1-13 on Ecclesiastical Government and the Royal Authority.

Nos. 14-67 on Secular Government, including articles on:

The Conservation, good treatment, and comfort of the Indians.

Prohibition of the sale of wine to the Indians.

The want of negroes.

Subordination of the Court of Panama to the Government of Peru.

Nos. 68-98. Royal Property. Including (Nos. 77-87) The Orders given for the



TITLE-PAGE OF ONE OF
LAS CASAS' AMERICAN TREATISES, THE FIRST OF OUR COMPLETE SET OF NINE.

SEVILLE, 1552-3.
See Item No. 171.



REGIMIENTO DE
NAVEGACION.

En que se cõtienen las reglas, declaraciones
y auisos del libro del arte de nauegar. Fe-
cho por el maestro Pedro de Medina

vezino de Seuilla.
Con pñuilegio real.

TITLE-PAGE FROM
PEDRO DE MEDINA, REGIMIENTO DE NAVEGACION. SEVILLE, 1552.
THE FIRST EDITION.
See Item No. 207A.

MANCERA (MARQUES DE)—*continued.*

good administration of the grants made by the Royal Estates in Callao. The contract for the manufacture of gunpowder.

Nos. 99-147. General Military matters. Including:

The building of Callao and its effects (Nos. 104-112).

The Port of Pisco.

The Port of Arica and the fortress building there.

The Entrance of the Dutch enemies into these seas, and into Valdivia in 1643.

The way in which the enemy intend to carry out their operations in these seas, and the vessel which they sent annually for the survey of the Islands of Juan Fernandez.

The conservation of the Presidency of Valdivia.

The Port of Buenos Aires defences, and the payment of its president from the Potosi treasury.

The hindrance of the trade of Buenos Aires, and the Edicts of Don Jacinte de Lariz, the Governor, for its improvement, and the violation of these orders.

Entrance to the River of Marañon. Sale of arms in Callao and Lima.

Nos. 148-153. The President of the Courts. Including:

Books in the Archives of the Tribunal, how kept, and the publications of the Edicts. Order of His Majesty by which the members of the Courts are forbidden to attend the theatres, etc.

An important relation containing much interesting material concerning Peru and Chili.

“Pedro de Toledo y Leiva, Marqués de Mancera, was Viceroy of Peru from 1639-1648. In order to provide defence against the threatened invasion of the Dutch, he imposed various taxes and called upon certain institutions, to make contributions. Mancera's plans comprehended the building of a wall about Lima, and equipping a number of warships to be sent to the coast of Chile. The defence appeared to be especially necessary in view of the fact that the Dutch had taken possession of Valdivia and intended to establish themselves within the limits of Chilean territory. The viceroy fitted out a squadron of twelve vessels, carrying eighteen hundred men and one hundred and eighty-eight guns. These vessels set sail on December 31, 1644, and arrived at their destination on the 6th of February, 1645, but before their arrival the enemy had departed.” — (Dr. Moses—*Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*).

- 184 Manifestation que de la criminal conducta del Jeneral Olaneta hace a S.M. el Virei del Peru. Reimpresa a peticion del Brigadier D. Andrés Garcia Camba.
4to, wrappers. Manilla, Imprenta de Sampaloc, 1825.

£3 10s

The manifestation was written by José de la Serna, and is dated Cuzco, 15th July, 1824. In addition to this, there are no less than 36 documents printed at the end. The whole matter refers to the conduct of General Olaneta in Peru during the Revolution.

- 185 Manifiesto en que el virey del Perú Don Joaquin de la Pezuela refiere el hecho y circunstancias de su separacion del mando; demuestrar la falsedad, malicia, é impostura de las atroces imputaciones contenidas en el oficio de intimacion de 29 de Enero de los gefes del egército de Lima, autores de la conspiracion.
259 pp., 8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1821.

£1 1s

- 186 MAPA de las Composiciones, y nuevo descubrimiento, en que se assegura la caida del Reyno de Portugal, por un Nautico Ingenio, que hà venido de las Indias. Y lo dà a luz en dezimas, glosando diferentes nombres de Cabos, Islas, y Puertos.
12 pp., small 4to, new boards. (Madrid, 1706.)

£10 10s

Sabin, No. 44448. Not in Medina.

"A curious poem on a voyage to South America, the West India Islands, and some of the South Sea Islands."

Mentioning the Solomon Isles ("son Islas frente de la Nueva Zelandia, mucho mas àzia la Equinocial"), Malpelo Island, Caymans, Ladrones, etc., etc.

THE ONLY WORK ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE EARLY INDIANS OF BOLIVIA.

187 MARBAN (Pedro).

Arte de la lengua Moxa, con su Vocabulario y Cathecismo compuesta por P. Marban de la Compañía de Jesus, Superior que fue de las Misiones de Infieles, que tiene la Compañía de esta Provincia de el Peru en las dilatadas Regiones de los Indios Moxos y Chiquitos.

Thick small 8vo, crimson morocco, gilt border and panelled back.

(Lima), Imprenta Real de Joseph de Contreras (1701).

(See *Illustration overleaf*.)

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 46. Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, No. 712. Heredia, 1509. Sabin, 44465.

The first, and—until 1880—the only vocabulary that had been published on Moxo, the language of the native Indians of Bolivia. The Dedication is dated Dec. 16, 1701.

Padre Pedro Marban was born at Lerida on 18th April, 1647, and joined the Society of Jesus in 1663. He left for Peru in 1675, where he succeeded Padre Cipriano Baraze as Superior of the Jesuit Missions, and from his studies and experiences amongst the Moxo and Chiquito Indians, he compiled his vocabulary in 1683, which was published in 1701 or 1702, and does not appear to have been reprinted. The vocabulary of Moxo and Baure words published by Adam and Leclerc in 1880 is taken from notes compiled by the Jesuit Father Antonio Magio.

Marban died on his return from Lima to his Mission in 1713.

187A MARTINEZ (Candido Ruiz).

Gobierno de Frey Nicolas de Ovando en la Española.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

5s

ARTE
DE LA LENGVA
MOXA,

CON SU VOCABULARIO, Y CATHECISMO.
COMPUESTO

POR EL M. R. P. PEDRO MARBAN
de la Compañia de Jvsvs, Superior, que fue,
de las Misiones de Infieles, que tiene la Com-
pañia de esta Provincia de el Perú en las
dilatadas Regiones de los Indios
Moxos, y Chiquitos.

DIRIGIDO.

AL EXC.^{MO.} S.^{OR.} D. MELCHOR
Portocarrero Lasso, de la Vega. Conde
de la Monclova, Comendador de la
Zarza, del Ordé de Alcantara, del Con-
sejo de Guerra, y Junta de Guerra de
Indias, Virrey, Governador, y Capitan
General, que fue del Reyno de la Nueva
España, y actual, q es de estos Rey-
nos, y Provincias del Peru.

CON LICENCIA DE LOS SUPERIORES.
En la Imprenta Real de Joseph de Contreras.

TITLE-PAGE FROM MARBAN, ARTE DE LA LENGVA MOXA.
THE FIRST AND ONLY WORK ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE EARLY INDIANS OF
BOLIVIA. LIMA, 1701.

See Item No. 187.

THE FRENCH GOVERNOR IN LEAGUE WITH PIRATES.

188 MARTINEZ DE QUIXANO (Don Juan Antonio).

Memorial, en que se representa el miserable estado en que oy està la Isla de Santo Domingo de la Española; la razon por què està de està calidad, lo que ella es por si, y ha sido, y los medios que se podrán poner, y han questo para su conservacion.

8 leaves, folio, wrappers. (Madrid, circa 1685.)

£15 15s

Not in Sabin or Medina.

Memorial shewing in what a wretched condition San Domingo was and the causes thereof, and the means which should be taken to restore a state of prosperity, and the inconveniences which would arise if the French took the Island. Giving an account of the National riches of the Island, its produce, mines, diamonds and emeralds, and saying that the French had designs on the whole of the Island and intend to call it New France. Mentioning the danger from the French Pirates and other buccaneers, and that the Island could easily build its own ships.

The Governor of the French part of the Island the author considers to be as bad as the pirates, as he says that it was notorious that when the Pirate Lorenzo robbed the districts of Puerto Rico, and Santo Domingo, and in conjunction with the pirate Nicolas Vanhorn, sacked Vera Cruz, that a proportion of the spoil was handed over to the official French Governor, and a tenth of the proceeds to his King; as the pirates were obliged to do by their letters of Marque. In 1683 Capt. Laurens de Graff (Lorenzo), who had distinguished himself by capturing the Spanish ship bound for Santo Domingo and Porto Rico carrying 120,000 pieces of eight for the soldiers' pay, joined with Capt. Nicholas Vanhorn (who had recently arrived from England), having seized the vessel of which he was captain, the "*Mary and Martha*," and re-named it the "*St. Nicholas*," and turned his two merchants ashore at Cadiz), and several other Captains, and had captured and sacked Vera-Cruz.

The Memorialist asked the King of Spain that a thousand families might be sent out, and 800 soldiers, and from 6 to 8 warships, so that the French could be driven out of the Island, and a Spanish population settled in their place.

189 MATHEO (de Anguiano).

Mission Apostolica, en la Isla de la Trinidad de Barlovento, y en Santo Thomé de Guayana, Provincia de El Dorado, y relacion sumaria de el Martyrio que en ella padecieron los Venerables Padres, Fray Estevan de San Feliu, y Fray Marcos de Vique,

(Continued over)

MATHEO (DE ANGUIANO)—*continued*.

Predicadores, y el Venerable Fray Raymundo de Figuerlo, Missionarios Capuchinos, hijos de la Santa Provincia de Cataluna, el dio primero de Diziembre de el año passado de 1699, en el Pueblo de los Arenales de la dicha Isla.

Small 4to. Bound by Lortic in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e.

Madrid, 1702.

£10 10s

190 MAZA (Fr. Diego de la).

Memorial en que se da quenta a la Magestad Catholica del Rey D. Carlos Segundo Nuestro Señor, en su Real, y Supremo Consejo de las Indias, del estado en que se halla el Convento Imperial de Santo Domingo, Orden de Predicadores, en la Isla Española, y lo que han trabajado, y trabajan sus Religiosos en el servicio de Dios, y la ocupacion que han tenido, y tienen en el de su Magestad.

16 leaves, folio, wrappers.

Madrid, Juan Garcia Infançon, 1693.

£3 10s

Not in Medina or Sabin.

This memorial gives an account of the Royal Monastery of Santo Domingo, and is divided into various sections:—

An account of the entrance of the monks into this Island.

An account of the monks who have gone from this monastery into various other parts of America, Islands of Margarita (Venezuela), Puerto Rico, Cumana, etc., etc.

Account of the foundling of the first University in the Indies in this monastery.

Account of what this monastery has suffered at the hands of the Lutheran Heretics.

Account of what this monastery has done for the King of Spain.

Representation to His Majesty of the poverty and losses of the City of Santo Domingo, the origin of these losses, and the poverty of the Royal Monastery there.

IMPORTANT FOR THE HISTORY OF NEW MEXICO.

191 MEDINA (Fr. Balthassar de), ord. S. Francisci.

Chronica de la Santa Provincia de San Diego de Mexico, de Religiosos Descalços de N.S.P.S. Francisco en la Nueva España. Vidas de ilustres y venerables Varones, que la han edificado con excelentes virtudes.

With additional engraved title-page and engraved sketch-map of Province of San Diego.

Folio, vellum. Mexico, Juan de Ribera, 1682.

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 117. Not in Salva. Heredia, 6818. Medina, *Imprenta en Mexico*, 1250. Sabin, 47336. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, No. 55.

"A volume of extreme rarity. The map is the earliest specimen of a copperplate engraving done in Mexico." The title-page is also noteworthy, comprising numerous illustrations of the martyrdoms of various Saints, whose biographies are given in the work. Both these early copper plates are the work of the Mexican engraver, Antonio Ysarti.

Fray Balthassar de Medina was born in Mexico in 1635, and was a barefoot Franciscan of the Province of San Diego, where he was for fifteen years a Professor of Philosophy and Theology, and became the "Guardian" (Franciscan Superior) of various convents. He went out to the Philippines in 1670 as Visitador of the Province of his Order, returning later to New Spain, where he died in 1697.

The Chronica, although intended principally as a record of the lives of certain Franciscan Martyrs of New Spain, is a valuable authentic contribution of the lesser known history of Mexico; and contains a political-geographical description of the Province of San Diego.

In the prologue Medina cites two documents in the Archives of the Order not now known,—a relation of New Mexico, 1628, by Fr. Augustin de Cuellar, and another of 1629 by Roque Figueredo. An account of the mission of Fr. Antonio de Arteaga to New Mexico in the early seventeenth century, and his conversion of the Piras and Manses will be found on folios 168-170, and an account of the uprising in New Mexico in 1680, on folios 199-200.

HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION IN PERU.

192 MEDINA (J. T.).

Historia del Tribunal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion de Lima.
2 vols., royal 8vo, half morocco, t. e. g. Santiago, 1887.

£4 4s

A full and interesting history of the Inquisition in Lima, from its establishment in 1569, to 1820. In addition to contemporary reports of the cases dealt with, there are useful indices, comprising a register of names of the people tried, and a list of the Inquisitors. The first Inquisitor was Andres de Bustamante, who was able to establish an Inquisition in Panama on his way to Peru, ere he died in 1569.

Referring to the need to study the history of the Inquisition on account of its influence upon the social history of the country—usually a retrogressive influence—the author remarks that the reader will appreciate the effort that was necessary “for me to breathe [during the compilation of the work] in the atmosphere poisoned by the horrors to which these pages testify.”

HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION IN CHILE.

193 MEDINA (J. T.).

Historia del Tribunal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion en Chile.
With two portraits, and facsimiles of autographs.
2 vols., royal 8vo, half morocco, t. e. g.
Santiago de Chile, 1890.

£4 15s

In this separate publication, the author has amplified his history of the Inquisition of Peru, with which the Chilean Inquisition was closely associated; and has evolved a most fascinating exposition of the secret methods of the Holy Office, from the most authentic source: the Inquisitorial archives in the Castle of Simancas in Spain. Chapters are devoted to the case of the first heretic tried in Chile, Alonso de Escobar; the case of the Judge who became a defendant in a consequent case (the Maestro Francisco de Paredes); the process against Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa and his arrest and condemnation prior to his famous voyage to the Magellan Strait; the trial of English pirates; autos de fé; organization and procedure of the Inquisition of Chile; and a résumé of the history of the first American Inquisition in Mexico. Appended is a register of names of the delinquents tried at the Chilean tribunal.

A SPANISH EXPEDITION TO NEWFOUNDLAND IN 1541.

194 MEDINA (José Toribio).

Una Expedicion Española a la tierra de los Bacallaos en 1541.
12mo, half morocco, t. e. g. Santiago de Chile, 1896.

£1 16s

One of the least-known accounts of early navigation in Canada. The text of some rare documents, and an extremely interesting introduction, relating to a Spanish expedition to Tierra de los Becallaos (the mediaeval name for Newfoundland) in 1541, when the pilot, Ares de Sea, gave a verbal report to the Spanish Government in Madrid, of the land "in which the French had set foot."

195 MEDINA (J. T.).

Historia del Tribunal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion de Cartagena de las Indias.

Small 4to, half morocco, t. e. g.
Santiago de Chile, 1899.

£1 16s

One of a series of works, by the same author, on the various Inquisition tribunals in Spanish-America. It is intended as a complimentary volume to the one on the Lima Inquisition, Cartagena having originally been under the inquisitorial jurisdiction of Lima.

SEBASTIAN CABOT IN SPANISH SERVICE.

196 MEDINA (José Toribio).

El Veneciano Sebastian Caboto al Servicio de España y especialmente de su projectado viaje a las Molucas. . .

With full-page portrait of Cabot, and facsimiles of documents, signatures and contemporary chart.

2 vols., folio, half morocco, t. e. g.
Santiago de Chile, 1908.

£7 15s

The first volume consists of valuable biographical sketches of Sebastian
(Continued over)

MEDINA (JOSE TORIBIO)—*continued*.

Cabot and his companions; facsimiles of some of the original documents relating to the Venetian navigator's services under the Emperor Charles V; and a scholarly account of his projected voyage to the Moluccas by way of the Magellan Strait, and his commission to reconnoitre the South-American coast as far as Panama. The second volume contains the text of relevant documents in the Spanish "Indies" archives.

197 MEDINA (J. T.).

Algunas Noticias de Leon Pancaldo. . . .

8vo, half morocco, t. e. g. Santiago de Chile, 1908.

£1 10s

An historical study of Leon Pancaldo and his attempt to reach Peru via the Strait of Magellan, c. 1537-1538.

198 MEDINA (J. T.).

El Portugués Gonzalo de Acosta al servicio de España.

8vo, half morocco, t. e. g.

Santiago de Chile, 1908.

£1 10s

This biography of the Portuguese navigator, and his services to Spain under the Emperor, Charles V, contains the text of some important documents relating to sixteenth-century navigation in the region of Rio de la Plata.

199 MEDINA (J. T.).

El Portugués Esteban Gomez al servicio de España. Estudio historico.

Small 4to, half morocco, t. e. g. Santiago de Chile, 1908.

£1 10s

Limited edition of 200.

An interesting historical study of the life of the fifteenth-sixteenth century Portuguese navigator, and his voyages in the service of the Spanish crown.

200 MEDINA (J. T.).

Los Viajes de Diego Garcia de Moguer al Rio de la Plata. Estudio Historico.

Small 4to, half morocco, t. e. g.

Santiago de Chile, 1908.

£1 10s

This historical study of the voyages of Diego Garcia de Moguer to the River Plate in the early sixteenth century contains the text of numerous documents, including Garcia's logbook.

201 MEDINA (J. T.).

Introduccion de la Imprenta en America.

Title printed in red and black with vignette.

With two autograph facsimiles in text, and charming head and tail pieces and initial letters, one in red and black.

Royal 8vo, half morocco, t. e. g. (bound by Rivière).

Santiago de Chile, 1910.

£8 8s

One of 50 copies.

202 MEDINA (J. T.).

El Piloto Juan Fernandez, descubridor de las Islas que llevan su nombre, y Juan Jufré, Armador de la expedicion que hizo en busca de otras en el Mar del Sur.

Royal 8vo, half green morocco, t. e. g.

Santiago de Chile, 1918.

£1 16s

An historical study of the discoveries of Juan Fernandez, and of Juan Jufre, who fitted out an expedition in search of other Pacific Islands.

203 MEDINA (J. T.).

Bartolomé Ruiz de Andrade, primer piloto del Mar del Sur.
8vo, half morocco, t. e. g.
Santiago de Chile, 1919.

£1 10s

An extremely interesting account of the life and adventures of Bartolomé Ruiz, the "principal pilot of the Pacific," in the days of Pizarro's conquest of Peru.

204 MEDINA (J. T.).

El Descubrimiento del Oceano Pacifico. Vasco Nuñez de Balboa.
With full-page portrait of Balboa and two pages of facsimile signatures of early "conquistadores."
2 vols., folio, half morocco, t. e. g.
Santiago de Chile, 1913-14.

£7 15s

Volume I (1914) contains a fascinating history of the voyages and discoveries of Nuñez de Balboa and his companions—including Francisco Pizarro and Pedrarias Davila—in the central American region of the Pacific. The second volume (1913) contains the text of numerous documents of great interest to the student of the early history of Panama and its neighbouring states.

The "companion" volume on Magellan, offered in this catalogue, is an indispensable addition to the history of early Spanish navigation in the Pacific.

THE FIRST INQUISITION IN AMERICA.

205 MEDINA (J. T.).

La Primitiva Inquisicion Americana (1493-1569). Estudio historico.
2 vols., royal 8vo, half morocco, t. e. g.
Santiago de Chile, 1914.

£4 14s

A scholarly historical study of the earliest "unofficial" Inquisition in America: the period from Columbus's second voyage in 1493, to the official establishment of the Holy Office in 1569. The second volume gives the text of sixteenth-century documents.

206 MEDINA (J. T.).

El Descubrimiento del Oceano Pacifico. Fernando de Magallanes.

With portrait of Magellan and reproductions from contemporary maps and charts.

Folio, half morocco, t. e. g.

Santiago de Chile, 1920.

£5 5s

The latest historical study of the life of Magellan and his companions, and the early discoveries in the Pacific region. The author has added "the fruits of new investigations" amongst the vast store of documents in the Indies archives at Seville, to the data already laboriously compiled by Navarrete and other writers, and presents as complete a collection as can be obtained of all the historical information on the subject.

207 MEDINA (José Toribio).

El Descubrimiento del Oceano Pacifico. Hernando de Magallanes y sus compañeros. *Documentos* (Annexo a la Memoria Universitaria).

Royal 8vo, half morocco, t. e. g

Santiago de Chile, 1920.

£1 10s

A book of inestimable value to the research worker, giving the text of numerous original documents relating to the discoveries of Magellan and his comrades.

207A MEDINA (Pedro de).

Regimiento de Navegacion, en que se contienen las reglas, declaraciones y avisos del libro del arte de navegar.

Title in Roman letter, red and black, with woodcut illustration of a ship blown by the four winds; two woodcut maps of America and Europe, various woodcut astronomical illustrations and charts in red and black; text in Gothic letter.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, vellum.

Seville, Juan Carnalla, 1552.

(See *Illustration*, Plate No. X.)

£350

Picatoste, *Biblioteca Científica*, No. 465. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 121. Medina, No. 154. No copy in the British Museum Library.

This book contains an abridgement of the contents of Medina's *Arte de Navegar*, which was included to facilitate the studies of those who intended to become trans-Atlantic pilots; and contains all the practical instructions which were given in the previous work. Our copy contains, in facsimile, the two leaves which are usually missing at the beginning of the book, consisting of the text of Medina's letter to the cosmographer Chaves, and the reply.

Pedro de Medina was a native of Seville (1493) where he died in 1567, and was one of the most eminent mathematicians and cosmographers of his day. In addition to his famous works on navigation, he wrote *Grandezas de España* (offered in this catalogue) and other books. Hurtado has, in the *Historia de la Literatura Española*, accused Medina of plagiarism in respect of Ocampo's *Cronica*, which was published in 1543; but it should be recorded that Medina mentions, in his *Grandezas*, important events in Spanish history, such as Columbus's voyage to America, which took place after the publication of Ocampo's work.

208 MEDINA (Pedro de).

Regimiento de Navegacion. Contiene las cosas que los pilotos han de saber para bien navegar: y los remedios y avisos que han de tener para los peligros que navegando les pueden suceder. Dirigido a la Real Magestad del Rey don Philipe nuestro Señor.

Title in red and black, beneath woodcut illustrating ships blown by the four winds. Numerous woodcut astronomical charts and vignettes of ships; with double-page woodcut map of the world, printed in red and black, and showing the position of Florida, Central and South America. (*With cartons on fols. XLV verso and LXXVII recto*).

Small 4to. Bound by Rousselle in full levant crimson morocco, gilt fillet borders on sides, gilt panelled back, richly gilt doublures in blue morocco, inside dentelles, g. e.

Seville, Simon Carpintero, 1563.

(*See Illustration, Plate Nos. XI and XII.*)

£350

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 121.

A beautiful copy of Medina's later work on the art of navigation, containing specific instructions to pilots, dedicated to Philip II, "King of Spain and of the New World."

See note to No. 207*a* of this catalogue.

WITH A MAP OF NORTH AMERICA AND A VIEW OF PALOS, WHENCE COLUMBUS
SAILED FOR THE NEW WORLD.

208A MEDINA (Pedro de).

Libro de Grandezas y cosas memorables de España.

Title in Gothic and Roman letter, in red and black, with reproduction of the first published woodcut map of Spain. Numerous other woodcuts in text, and a woodcut map of the New World.

Folio, vellum [some leaves repaired].

Alcala de Henares, Pedro de Robles and Juan de Villanueva,
1566.

£95

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 122. Catalina (*Complutense*), No. 395.

The second edition of this important book.

The text of this book is almost unknown, although it contains references to mediaeval culture and libraries in Spain; was the first Spanish book to deal with Madrid, and its extraordinarily interesting references to America, make it one of the best and most important that were published during the most resplendent period in Spain in the sixteenth century.

The woodcut map of the New World shows the Atlantic coast of North America, from Newfoundland to Florida; and the Pacific coast as well, from Central to South America.

One of the most interesting chapters on the province of Andalusia deals with the port of Palos, whence "on the third day of the month of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand four hundred and ninety-two, the valorous and renowned Don Christopher Columbus sailed with three caravels which the Catholic Sovereigns had ordered that he should have, in which three brothers sailed as pilots and captains. They were called Pinzon, natives of this town of Palos; and with ninety persons who were likewise inhabitants, and mostly natives, of this town, they sailed across the sea, inspired by God, Who made him the minister of so great and remarkable an enterprise." There are further references to Columbus, North America, Magellan and the Straits he discovered in South America, etc.



Regimiêto de nauegaciô

Contiene las cosas que los pilotos hã
de saber para bien nauegar: Y los remedios y auisos que hã de
tener para los peligros que nauegando les pueden suceder.

**Dirigido a la Real Magestad del Rey don
Philipe nuestro Señor.**

Por el Maestro Pedro de medina vezino de Seuilla.

TITLE-PAGE FROM PEDRO DE MEDINA, REGIMIENTO DE NAVEGACION.
SEVILLA, 1563.

See Item No. 208.

fo. viij.



Mapa de



Carta de



THE LARGE DOUBLE-PAGE MAP (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
PEDRO DE MEDINA'S REGIMIENTO DE NAVEGACION.

SEVILLA, 1563.

See Item No. 208.

209 MEDINA Y MIRANDA (Antonio de).

Estados y Comparaciones de los Ingresos y Egresos de los Ramos de Real Hacienda en la Capital de nueva España por los años de 1812 á 1814. Original Manuscript of the Royal Treasury's Accounts, relating to the capital of New Spain from 1812 to 1814.

51 pp., small folio.

A beautifully written manuscript.

Specially bound for the Viceroy of New Spain, Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, in old Spanish leather (repaired), gilt, with doublures of the same and panels and flyleaves of mauve silk, with inscription in gold letters on fly-leaf, "Para El E. S. Virrey de N. E. D. Juan Ruiz de Apodaca."

Mexico, 4th January, 1817.

£25

The accounts deal with a period which was by no means the least exciting in the turbulent history of Mexico. General dissatisfaction with existing conditions seems to have followed in the wake of the French Revolution; the revolt of the English Colonies in America; the uprising of the Spaniards against the Napoleonic tyranny at home, and their bitter hostility to the newly appointed Joseph Bonaparte, are some of the causes to which the subsequent Mexican Independence are attributed. The history of Mexico can be roughly divided into three distinct periods—the first is the pre-Cortés era; the second, the Spanish colonial period; and the third, the era of independence, which really began in 1810. Many attempts to throw off the Spanish yoke were made by the Mexicans during the decade following upon the restoration of the House of Bourbon in Spain and the accession of Ferdinand VII; and in 1821, Augustin Iturbide, General of the Royal Army, defeated the Viceroy Apodaca, took possession of Mexico, and proclaimed himself Emperor, under the name of Augustin I, in 1822. The conqueror of Apodaca did not long remain in possession of his unstable throne, however, for he was ousted from it the following year, when Mexico became a federative republic and the decisive victory over the Spanish King's troops at Tampico in 1829 finally assured the Republic's independence.

It is interesting to note that amongst the items of public expenditure in this manuscript are the salaries paid to the troops. In 1812 over two million pesos

(Continued over)

MEDINA Y MIRANDA (ANTONIO DE)—*continued.*

went in soldiers' pay, as against one and a half million in 1813, and only three-quarters of a million in 1814, when the strength of the garrison was considerably cut down.

The compiler deplores the fact that the productive capacity and consequent rental value of the estates is reduced by quite one third, owing to the activities of the insurgents. The distribution of tithes is set out in detail; some of the ecclesiastical pensions provided for under a Royal Decree, dated 24th April, 1801, were cancelled by a further decree on the 12th April, 1812. The Treasury also maintained Missions "in the Californias, for the purpose of spreading the Catholic Faith."

The private estates had sustained much damage during the insurrection, with a consequence lack of produce; whilst the revenue derived from the sale of Tobacco, which had reached over two and three-quarter million pesos in 1812, was cut down by almost one-half the following year. Many reasons were attributed to this loss, amongst them the death from plague of over twenty thousand residents of Mexico city.

There was a deficit of approximately two and a quarter million pesos, which did not include the expenses—amounting to a further two and a half millions—connected with Havana, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Mariana Islands (now known as the Ladrone Islands), Florida, and the Legation at Philadelphia.

MANUSCRIPT PORTULAN ON VELLUM.

209A MELERO (Lucas Joseph).

Descripcion del Seno Mexicano y sus Vajas, nuebamente corejidos segun la esperiensa alcansado por diferentes Pilotos Practicos de dicho Seno, y lo dedica a la Virgen de los Dolores su mas rendido devoto Lucas Joseph Melero en La Guaira año de 1747.

An important original Spanish manuscript portulan on vellum of the Gulf of Mexico, including the coast of the United States, Mexico, and Central America from Cape Hatteras down to the Isthmus of Panama, and the West Indian Islands; with all the important coastal details and names. At the top is a small inset plan of Matanzas Bay, and at the base an inset plan of Vera Cruz harbour. Based on the best knowledge of the Spanish Gulf of Mexico pilots. Outlined in colour, and with coloured borders to the title-pieces. Size 2 feet by 3 feet. La Guayra, 1747.

£52 10s

- 210 MEMORIA sobre la utilidad é influjo de la mineria en el reino :
necesidad de su fomento, y arbitrios de verificarlo.

8vo, half bound. Mexico, 1819.

£1 5s

THE MISADVENTURES OF A VICEROY OF MEXICO.

- 211 MEMORIAL de lo sucedido en la ciudad de Mexico, desde el
primero de Noviembre, de 1623 hasta 15 de Enero de 1624.

Folio, calf. (Mexico), 1624.

£31 10s

Medina, Vol. II, No. 772. Sabin, No. 47628.

Very important document consisting of 25 leaves, and certainly printed in Mexico in 1624.

Don Diego Carillo de Mendoza y Pimentel, Marquis of Gelves, seventeenth Viceroy of Mexico, succeeded to his title in September, 1621; his nature was hard and he was subject to fits of temper. From the beginning of his rule he decided to clear the roads of the highwaymen with which they were infested. He disbelieved everything that was told him about the inundations to which the City of Mexico was subject, and in order to show that the height of the Lagoons could prevent the floods from taking place, he had the dykes of the Rio de Cuautitlan broken through. The river immediately covered the lagoons and was the cause that in December, 1623, at the time of the rains the town was inundated. The quarrels that he had with the Archbishop Juan Perez de la Serna caused a revolt under the leadership of Pedro de Vergara Gaviria, senior judge of the Supreme Court of Mexico, to break out in the month of January, 1624, which obliged the Viceroy to seek refuge in the Convent of San Francisco, which he only left to re-embark for Spain at the end of the same year.

The Archbishop was recalled and named Bishop of Zamora.

This document is written in favour of the Archbishop. As soon as the Marquis de Gelves returned home he answered this Memorial with some Pamphlets of his own in 1625.

- 212 MEMORIAL al Rei Nuestro Señor sobre la execucion del Breve de la Santidad de Innocencio X en la diferencia Jurisdiccional i Sacramental entre los Religiosos de la Compañia de Jesus de la Nueva España, i la Jurisdiccion Ecclesiastica del Obispado de la Puebla de los Angeles.

Small 4to, old vellum.

[Puebla de los Angeles, c. 1652.]

£5 5s

Not in Salva, or Medina's *Imprenta en Puebla*. A rare publication, being the text of a memorial addressed by the Attorney of the Bishopric of Puebla to the King of Spain, requesting the execution of the edict issued by Pope Innocence X, in connection with the dispute between the Jesuits and Palafox at Puebla. Appended, is a curious report on the various calamities that befell the district of Puebla in the years 1646 and 1647, such as earthquake shocks, the demolition of a church tower and other accidents, "in proof of the anger of God at the contempt shown to ecclesiastical dignity!"

- 213 MENDIETA REBOLLO (Gabriel).

Sumptuoso, Festivo Real Aparato, en que explica su lealtad la siempre Noble, Illustre Imperial, y Regia Ciudad de Mexico, Metrópoli de la America, y Corte de su Nueva-España.

Title and 69 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Mexico, Carrascoso, 1701.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 150. Medina, "*La Imprenta en Mexico*," No. 2041.

"Don Gabriel Mendieta Rebollo, native of Mexico, was the chief public notary of his town and Corporation. He was very learned and had an extensive knowledge of the old Mexican Indians, in which study he was a pupil of the celebrated Sigüenza y Góngora."

This work is a full account of all the celebrations in Mexico City to commemorate the accession of Philip V to the throne of Spain.

214 MENDIETA REBOLLO (Gabriel).

Sumptuoso, Festivo Real Aparato, en que explica su lealdad la siempre noble, ilustre imperial, y Regia Ciudad de Mexico, Metropoli de la Amercia, y Corte de su Nueva-España, en la Aclamacion del muy Alto, muy Poderoso, muy soberano Principe D. Phelipe V.

43 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Mexico, Carrascoso, 1701.

£1 15s

This edition is not in Medina, "*La Imprenta en Mexico.*" The text is the same as that in the previous item, but it is better printed than that edition.

215 MENDOZA (Joseph Lopez de).

Breve Manifestacion que haze D. Joseph Lopez de Mendoza, Capitan de Mar, y Guerra, vezino de Cadiz, de los graves daños que se siguen à esta Monarquia por la gran porcion de sedas, y lencerias, que por la Nao de Philipinas, que viene à el Puerto de Acapulco, se introducen en todas las Indias.

4 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, Circa 1700.

£6 6s

Not in Sabin, Medina, or Tavera.

"A short manifestation made by Don Joseph Lopez de Mendoza, Naval and Military Captain, citizen of Cadiz, of the grave injuries happening to this monarchy by the great quantity of silks and linens which are being introduced throughout all the Indies, having been brought to the Port of Acapulco by the ship from the Philippine Islands."

An account of the large quantity of Silks and Linens of Chinese and Turkish origin which was being carried into the City of Manila in the Philippines, and thence into Spanish America by the ship trading between Manila and the Port of Acapulco, which commerce was causing great injury to the local merchants in Mexico, and those trading with the Indies from Spain.

- 216 MENESES BRACAMONTE (Bernardino de, Conde de Peñalva).

Relacion de la Vitoria que han tenido las Armas de su Magestad en la ciudad de S. Domingo, Isla Española, contra la Armada Inglesa de Guillermo Pen.

Printed Report (in Spanish) of the victory of the Spanish arms against "the English Fleet of William Penn" at San Domingo, Isla Española. Forwarded by the Governor of that Island.

4 pp., folio (double columns), half morocco, gilt, g. e.

Madrid, Julian de Paredes, 1655.

£12 12s

Medina, No. 1250. Not in Sabin.

This interesting "relation" is signed at the end by F. Facundo y Carvajal, the Public and Provincial Notary of Santo Domingo and Hispaniola, and relates the unsuccessful attempt of the English, under Admiral Wm. Penn (father of the founder of Pennsylvania), to capture Santo Domingo from the Spaniards. On 13th April, 1655, Admiral Penn landed an Army of 7,000 men, under the command of General Venables, about thirty miles west of the city of San Domingo. Their attack on the city was "shamefully repulsed" by a small body of Spanish lancers, and they were obliged to re-embark. The failure was undoubtedly due to the bad leadership of Venables and his staff. However, the expedition next sailed to Jamaica, which island was taken without resistance.

PAPAL BULL.

- 217 [MEXICO AND PHILIPPINES.] URBAN VIII. (Pope).

Bulla de composicion sobre los bienes mal havidos, y adquiridos, de Cuyos propios duenos no consta. Concedida por la santidad de Urbano VIII, en favor de los que ayudaren à los gastos del Rey Fernando VI, en las guerras contra Infieles, y Hereges, enemigos de nuestra Santa Fè Catholica, en las Provincias de Nueva-España, y Filipinas, y sus Partidos.

Broadside, printed on one side of a single large folio leaf. Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal below. In case. Madrid, 1750.

£10 10s

- 217A MOGUEL (Antonio Sanchez).
Las Conferencias Americanistas.
8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1894.

5s

- 217B MOLINA (Fr. Alonso de).

Arte de la lengua Mexicana y Castellana.

Title in Gothic letter and italics, with woodcut illustration of St. Francis. Text in Gothic letter.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, vellum. Mexico, Pedro Ocharte, 1571.

(See *Illustration Overleaf*).

£150

Medina (No. 64) mentions only six copies of this work, of which four are in American libraries. John Carter Brown Cat., p. 246. Sabin, No. 49868. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 205.

This Mexican grammar is "a work of extreme rarity," as Sabin states.

Molina wrote this as a supplementary work to his *Vocabulario*; and mentions, in his prefatory *Epistola Nuncupatoria*, addressed to the Viceroy of New Spain, that in addition to the vocabulary, he had already written other works in the Mexican language, including a *Doctrina Christiana* and a *confessionario*.

A Arte de la lengua Mexi

canay Castellana ,compuesta por el muy Re
uerendo padre fray Alonso de Mo-
lina dela orden de Señor
sant Francisco.



E En Mexico en casa de Pedro Ocharte .1571

TITLE-PAGE FROM
ALONSO DE MOLINA, ARTE DE LA LENGUA MEXICANA.
MEXICO, PEDRO OCHARTE, 1571.

See Item 217B.

217c MOLINA (Fr. Alonso de).

Vocabulario en lengua Castellana y Mexicana.

With large woodcut Coat-of-Arms on first title. Woodcut illustration of a figure kneeling in prayer, on recto of last leaf, woodcut vignette on verso.

The second part, with new pagination, has separate title in Roman letter: Vocabulario en lengua Mexicana y Castellana; with large woodcut of St. Francis surrounded by Gothic lettering. Colophon has woodcut vignette, with woodcut sacred monogram within a wreath on verso. Text in Roman letter, double columns.

SECOND EDITION. Small folio, full blue levant morocco, blind-stamped and gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, g.e., bound by Rivière.

Mexico, Antonio de Spinosa, 1571.

(See *Illustration Overleaf*).

£150

Medina, No. 65, Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 205.

Salva (footnote No. 28, to his citation No. 3775) states: "It is the most notable work that exists in the American languages, and is therefore greatly valued."

Sabin (No. 49867) warns the buyer of this very scarce edition to "be careful to secure a copy with title-pages to both parts, for sometimes the first title-page being deficient the enterprise of a dealer induces him to put the second in its place, as it reads nearly the same; the woodcut, however, represents San Francis, and differs from the escutcheon on the first title."

Alonso de Molina was a Spanish Franciscan friar, who spent a great many years in Mexico and mastered the native language at an early age. He devoted much of his life to disseminating the doctrines of Christianity amongst the Indians, in their own language.

¶ Signati domine ferunt

tuum Franciscum:

Signi redemptiois ignis.



A WOODCUT FROM
ALONSO DE MOLINA, VOCABULARIO CASTELLANO Y MEXICANO.
MEXICO, ANTONIO DE SPINOSA, 1571.

See Item No. 217c.

218 MOLINA (Blas).

Manual Legislativo de la Renta del Tabaco.

Small 8vo, mottled calf. Madrid, Miguel de Burgos, 1844.

£1 5s

A report, edited by an official on the Spanish Government revenue from tobacco, giving in full the 119 conditions by which the Government shared its revenue with private enterprise. The report is preceded by an interesting résumé of the history of tobacco and the tobacco trade.

218A MOLINA (Christoval de).

Text of letter, addressed to the King of Spain, with reference to a reorganization of Indian labour in Mexico.

4 pp., folio. [Madrid, 26th July, 1629.]

£5 5s

He suggests, "as a Regidor of thirty-five years' experience; Secretary to the Viceroy of Peru, the Conde de Monterrey; and Judge-Administrator of slave grants . . . who studies your Majesty's interests, and has travelled from the Indies three times, in order to present memorials outlining a means of satisfactorily utilizing the services of these unhappy people"—that the natives should not be "granted" oftener than once a year, as the practise amongst callous Spanish slave-owners as well as Indian chiefs, was to sell and barter the natives for weekly contracts, which resulted in their exhaustion from overwork, and prevented them from serving in the gold and silver mines which yielded valuable tithes to the Royal Treasury. By placing them on yearly contracts, they were able to settle down in one locality, have specified periods for work and leisure, and could conveniently pay their tributes.

218B MOLINA (Christoval de).

Text of a letter, addressed to the King of Spain, with reference to the reorganization of slave labour in Mexico.

14 pp., small folio. [Madrid, 18th August, 1629.]

£5 5s

In this lengthy memorial, the Regidor amplifies his suggestions, outlined in previous memorials, for the organization of native labour by yearly contracts, and the amelioration of the life of the slave.

218c MOLINA (Christoval de).

Text of letter, addressed to the King of Spain, relating to the administration of Indian labour in Mexico.

8 pp., small folio. [Madrid, 28th June, 1628.]

£5 5s

In this letter, the Regidor pleads for easier terms for the natives, and requests that his report, together with the testimony of other lawyers and the Indians themselves, should be placed before the Council for the Indies in Madrid, for due consideration.

218D MOLINA (Christoval de).

Text of a letter, addressed to the King of Spain's Secretary, relating to Treasury accounts in Mexico.

4 pp., folio. [Madrid, 12th July, 1628.]

£5 5s

As a Regidor of Mexico, Molino had offered the king a million pesos, as taxes accruing to the Indies Treasury from four sources in New Spain, and had reported the matter to the Visitador, Don Martin Carrillo, the previous year. As the question of administering the revenue had led to differences with the Viceroy, and the Regidor had left the city, he requested to be informed of the issue.

219 MONNER Y SANS (Ricardo).

De algunos Catalanes ilustres en el Rio de la Plata.

12mo, half calf. Buenos Aires, 1893.

5s

220 [MONTANO (Fr. Francisco).]

Peticion que presento en la Audiencia de S. Francisco de Quito nuestro muy Reverendo Padre Maestro . . . de la Orden de Nuestro Padre San Agustin, Visitador General y Rector Provincial que fue, y aora Prior Provincial de dicha Provincia, sobre

[MONTANO (FR. FRANCISCO)]—*continued.*

que recayó la segunda Real Provision para que sus Subditos rebelados le obedeciessen, que no tuvo efecto; y aviendo ocurrido a este Real y Supremo Consejo de las Indias, por medio de el Rev. Pe. Fr. Felipe de Zamora . . . consiguió cinco Cédulas de la Real justificacion de su Magestad, para remedio y paz de la dicha Provincia.

Small folio, wrappers. [Madrid, circa 1690.]

£5 5s

This publication contains the text of a petition presented to the Audience of Quito, by Fray Francisco Montañó, the Augustinian Prior Provincial of the province of Quito, requesting that he should be duly reinstated, after being forcibly deprived of office at his convent by his "rebel subordinates." The Prior had presented his case to the Council for the Indies' in Madrid, through the intermediary of Fray Felipe de Zamora, and had obtained five Royal Decrees from the King of Spain in 1687, granting him the restitution of his rights, and enjoining the Prior to deal leniently with his adversaries.

THE KING OF SPAIN'S INSTRUCTION FOR THE HUMANE TREATMENT OF
THE INDIANS.

221 MONTESCLAROS (Marques de).

"El Rey, Marques de Montesclaros, Virrey, Gobernador y Capitain General de las Provincias del Piru, mande dar las Ordenes que paracieron convenientes, sobre el servicio personal, alivio, y buen tratamiento de los Indios."

Folio, calf. Madrid, 1609.

£45

Unique copy of an official publication referring to the treatment of the Indians of America, especially with reference to work in the mines. The King orders all workers in the mines, both slaves, Indians, and blacks, to be occupied equally, whether they wish to or not. He wishes clothes to be sold to the Indians at cheap prices, and those who would cheat them to be severely punished, etc., etc. The King wishes the Indians to be treated with all humanity (as then known).

At the end is a slip of paper containing the autograph signature of the Marques de Montesclaros.

- 221A [MONTEZUMA ESTATES.] MANEGAT (Joseph Antonio).
 Demonstracion Historico-critica en defensa de la verdad obscurecida, y obsequio de la justicia del Excmo. Señor Conde de Altamira, Marques de Astorga y Conde de Santa Marta, en la causa de la demanda puesta por el Excmo. Sr. Conde de Montezuma, sobre la Grandeza de primera clase, Ducado y Señorío de Atrisco, y otras Reales gracias y mercedes de que dispuso libremente el Señor Don Joseph Sarmiento de Valladares, a quien fueron concedidas por sus servicios y meritos que contrajo en el Virreynato de Nueva España.

Folio, contemporary crimson morocco, gilt border, doublures and fly-leaves of blue watered silk.

Alcala, Joseph Antonio de Ibarrola, 1790.

£5 5s

Unknown to Catalina (*Complutense*) and Palau's *Manual*.

The author, who describes himself as the Marques de Astorga's "historian," gives a detailed study of one of the numerous lawsuits that took place in connection with the Montezuma inheritance.

- 221B MONTOJO (Patricio).

Las Primeras Tierras Descubiertas por Colón.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

10s 6d

- 222 MOSES (Bernard).

Spanish Colonial Literature in South America.

With 32 illustrations and a map.

8vo, cloth. London, 1922.

£1 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 254.

Containing a long bibliography of Spanish-American books. This volume is an indispensable handbook to the collector of the literature on South America.

AN EXPLORER OF CALIFORNIA.

223 MOURELLE (Francisco).

Exposicion de los combates que tuvo el Brigadier de la Real Armada.

7 pp., folio. (Madrid), 1813.

£10 10s

Mourelle was one of the famous explorers of California. The relation begins as follows:—

“Without narrating my previous service since '75 to '93 in exploring the northern coast of California as far as degree 62 latitude; in the voyages from Manila and Canton in the Chinese Empire; in traversing the Pacific Ocean south of the equinox, and making discoveries during extensive voyages on that ocean, for which I was well-known to the Europeans; Captain Cook taking with him on his last voyage my first diary; and refraining from giving an account of my continuous and uninterrupted sea-service in the squadrons against the French since the year '93 when I returned to Spain, and successively against the English; I will simply record briefly my battles since 14th February, '96. . . .”

224 MUNOZ (Bernardo).

Relacion verdadera, y carta nueva de un traslado embiado del Brasil, por un artillero de Su Magestad, llamado Bernardo Muñoz, a un hijo suyo: dandole cuenta de una grande victoria que las Armas Catolicas han tenido sin pensar, en el sitio de el Brasil, a 29 de Noviembre de el año de 1638, y fue desta manera.

4 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Madrid, Antonio Duplastre, 1639.

£12 12s

Contemporary account of the unexpected victory of the Spaniards over the Dutch off Pernambuco, Brazil, in November, 1638. The report gives the number of casualties, and the quantity of guns which were seized; adding that “the Dutch at Pernambuco are in fear of a big fleet from Portugal which is expected to attack them.” The fear was not unfounded, since Pernambuco and other Portuguese possessions in Brazil were wrested from the Dutch a year later.

225 MURGUIA Y SALDANA (Antonio).

Ayes de la Aquila Mexicana en la muerte de su excmô. Virrey el Señor Bailio Fr. D. Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua. Ponelos en Metro.

16mo, 8 leaves, wrappers.

Mexico, Felipe de Zuniga y Ontiveros, 1779.

£2 10s

Not in Sabin or Medina.

Poem on the death of Antonio Bucareli who was for eight years Viceroy of Mexico. His governorship was very liberal, active, and happy. He was instrumental in sending several expeditions for the exploration of the coast of Upper California and the rivers Gila and Colorado.

226 [MUZQUIZ (Miguel de).]

Resolucion del Rey comunicada . . . a la Direccion General de Rentas . . . para el mayor fomento de este Comercio.

3 pp., folio, wrappers. Aranjuez, 23rd April, 1774.

£2 10s

Printed tract, containing the text of a communication addressed by the King of Spain's Secretary to the Directors of Revenue with regard to Spanish commerce with America. It was resolved that all vessels sailing for the Islands of Barlovento, Yucatan and Campeachy should not be compelled to unload at the ports for which they were bound, but might trade in other ports "if more convenient for the development of commerce."

227 NAVARRO (Dr. Vicente).

Oracion Funebre en las Exequias del V. P. Fr. Antonio Margil de Jesus, Predicador, y Notario Apostolico, Comissario del Santo Oficio, Fundador, Prefecto, Ex-Guardian, y Vice-Comissario de los Colegios, y Misiones, de Propaganda Fide de la Nueva España.

40 pp., 4to, unbound. Valencia, 1729.

£1 1s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 284. Medina, Vol. IV, p. 2715.

THE DISCOVERY OF NAYARITA.

228 NAYARITA.

Relacion de la Conquista de la Provincia de los Nayaritas, en el Reyno de la Nueva España, que consiguieron las Armas de su Magestad à principios de este año 1722.

30 pp., small 4to, new boards. Madrid (1722).

£25

Medina, Vol. IV, No. 2413. A very rare relation written by a Jesuit Father.

The Province of Nayarita was discovered in 1718 through an Indian coming from this district to Mexico. He was dressed in the costume of the Ancient Chichimecas.

229 NEVE Y MOLINA (Luis de).

Reglas de orthographia, Diccionario, y Arte del idioma Othomi, breve instruccion para los principiantes.

Engraved frontispiece and engraved errata leaf.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo. A magnificent copy bound by David in blue levant morocco, gold lines on sides, gilt back, doublures of crimson moorcco, dentelle border, silk fly-leaves, g. e. Mexico, 1767.

£21

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 298. Medina, "*La Imprenta en Mexico*," No. 5174.

"The author, according to Naxera, was of the Otomi race; born probably in the mountains in the environs of Mexico City, where the Indians are still very numerous. He entered the seminary of this City and became Professor of his native tongue.

"The Otomi language, spoken by the Indians of the North West part of the Anabuac Valley and of a part of the provinces of Michcacan, is one of the most interesting languages of Mexico. Certain philologists and ethnologists believe that its study may lead to most interesting and unforeseen discoveries on the origin of the people of the New World."

229A NICOLI (José Patricio).

El estado de Sonora. Yaquis y Mayos. Estudio Historico.

8vo, wrappers. Mexico, 1885.

£1 1s

The Yaquis and Mayos are two Indian tribes inhabiting the state of Sonora, adjoining California.

230 NIEREMBERG (Juan Eusebio), *under the pseud. of Padre Claudio Clemente*.

Tabla Chronologica de los Descubrimientos, Conquistas y otras Memorias Ilustres, assi eclesiasticas como seculares, en la Africa Oriental, India y Brasil, desde el año de 1410 hasta el de 1640.

Large folio broadside.

Zaragoza, herederos de Diego Dormer, 1676.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 304.

This interesting chronological account of the discoveries of the Portuguese, in Africa, India, Brazil and the Atlantic, was written by a Jesuit who had been a professor in Madrid, and who states that the table to which he had reduced his diligent historical researches, had been forwarded by him to Manuel de Faria y Sousa, the Portuguese historian, for criticism. "He returned it to me, assuring me of its accuracy." The first discoveries, which began in 1410, were due to the enterprise of the Infante Dom Henrique, son of John I of Portugal, who "cast two strong caravels upon the waters in 1410. They passed the promontory or cape, called by the ancients the Cape of Atlas, and by the more modern, the Cape of Not, being persuaded that they could not pass it." The Island of Puerto Santa was the first to be discovered, by Juan Gonzalez and Tristan Vaz in 1420. Five years later, Grand Canary and Teneriffe, which Dom Henrique had vainly asked John II of Castille for, were granted to him by Pope Martin V; and in 1431 Castille obtained an edict from Pope Eugene IV, granting her the conquest and conversion of the Canaries.

The first Portuguese discovery in America took place in 1500, when Pedro Alvarez Cabral discovered the Land of Santa Cruz, and called it afterwards Brazil. Concise information is added regarding other discoveries up to the year 1640.

- 231 NIEREMBERG (Juan Eusebio), *under pseud. of Padre Claudio Clemente*.

Tabla Chronologica de los Descubrimientos, Conquistas, Fundaciones, Poblaciones y otras cosas ilustres, assi Ecclesiasticas como seculares, de las Indias Occidentales, Islas y Tierra Firme del Mar Oceano, desde el año de 1492, hasta el presente de 1642.

Large folio broadside.

Zaragoza, herederos de Diego Dormer, 1676.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 307.

This chronological history of discovery deals principally with the Spanish discoveries and conquests, being concerned with the "New World" in the western hemisphere. Beginning with Columbus's discovery of the Island of San Salvador, 1492, the history concisely describes his return to Spain "with a sample of gold from the newly-discovered country, which the Catholic sovereigns presented to the Church"; Columbus's second voyage after the issue of the papal bull by Alexander VI, granting America to the Spanish Crown in 1493; the successive discoveries of Sto. Domingo, Jamaica, Puerto Pico, Florida (1512); Darien (1514); New Spain; Yucatan (1517); Cortes' entry into Mexico (1518); Magellan's discovery of the Southern Strait (1520); Pizarro's conquest of Peru (1530), etc.

In addition to the political conquests on the part of Spain and Portugal, the writer gives chronological data of the religious development, under the various Orders, in America.

- 232 NIEREMBERG (Juan Eusebio), *under pseud. of Padre Claudio Clemente*.

Tabla Chronologica del Gobierno Secular y Ecclesiastico de las Indias Occidentales, Islas y Tierra Firme del Mar Oceano, desde su primero descubrimiento año de 1492 hasta el presente de 1642.

Large folio broadside.

Zaragoza, herederos de Diego Dormer, 1676.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 307.

In this chronological "tables," the writer gives the names of all the principal Governors, Viceroys and other political officials, and the Church dignitaries, connected with the administration of America since its discovery, to the year 1642.

Together, these three publications form an invaluable work of reference for the early history of the "Indies" continent.

233 NODAL (Bartholome Garcia de).

Relacion del Viage al descubrimiento del Estrecho nuevo de San Vincente etc, las Derotas de la America Occidental por Manuel de Echavelar.

With folding map of the Straits of St. Vincent and Magellan.

2 vols. in 1, small 4to, original vellum. Cadiz (1769).

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 309. Sabin, No. 55395.

The work gives an account of the Spanish expedition sent out by order of Philip III, immediately after the return of Schouten's expedition, for the exploration of the Magellan Straits. The brothers Nodal sailed from Lisbon on 27th December, 1618, and did not return until July 9 of the following year. They had with them two Dutch pilots, Jan de Witte, named in the narrative, and Valentine Jansz, who wrote another account of the same voyage, which is preserved in the Archives of the Hague. They had both been with Schouten on his voyage. The Strait Le Maire was re-christened Saint Vincent, which name it retained for some time on Spanish maps.

The map accompanying this work is supposed to have been suppressed. It enters more into detail than that of Le Maire, and has a special value of its own.

STATE OF FRANCISCAN MISSIONS IN VENEZUELA FROM 1658-1745.

- 234 Noticia del estado que han tenido, y tienen estas misiones de Capuchinos de la Provincia de Caracas desde el Año de 1658. En que su Magestad fue servido embiar à los Religiosos Capuchinos de la Provincia de Andalucía, encomendandoles a reduccion, y conversion de los Indios Gentiles de ella, como consta de su Real Cedula, sacado todo de los Autos autenticos, que en varios tiempos se han formado por los señores Obispos, y Gobernadores, para efecto de dár cuenta à su Magestad.
76 pp., folio, new boards. (Madrid, 1745.)

£6 6s

- 235 Noticias de el estado de la Provincia del Paraguay, venidas por Buenos Aires con cartas de 20 de Febrero de 1733. Carta del Padre Geronimo Herran, Provincial de la Provincia del Paraguay de la Compañia de Jesus, al Excelentissimo Señor Virrey del Peru.

(Continued over)

NOTICIAS DE EL ESTADO DE LA PROVINCIA—*continued*.

9 pp., small folio, boards.

[Madrid, c. 1734.]

£10 10s

The text of a full report, addressed by Padre Geronimo Herran, Jesuit Provincial of Paraguay, to the Viceroy of Peru, describing his activities in the community during the natives' rebellion in Paraguay against the authority of Don Ignacio de Soroeta, the duly-appointed Governor. The Padre refers to the contemporary state of affairs, following upon the defiant attitude of the Indians. The text of other documents is appended, including the Viceroy's reply, notifying the Padre of the appointment of Don Manuel de Ruiloba as Governor of Paraguay and requesting assistance, on his behalf, from the Tapes Indian Missions.

- 236 Nuevas ciertas y fidedignas de la Vitoria que ha alcançado Don Fabrique de Toledo General de la Armada del Catolico Rey de España nuestra Señor, de ochenta y Siete Vaxeles de Olandeses en la Isla de San Christoval cerca de la Avana, con otras nuevas dignas de ser sabidas. Su fecha de 2 de Deziembre 1629.

With woodcut heraldic device on title, and two woodcut illustrations of ships on last page.

4 pp., small 4to, boards. Barcelona, Estevan Liberos, 1629.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 323.

News-tract describing the capture of many Dutch ships by the Spanish fleet under the command of Don Fadrique de Toledo. Seven vessels were seized off the Canary Islands, and, by torturing some of the Dutch crew, the Spanish admiral was able to trace the Dutch fleet of eighty ships, to the Isla de San Christoval, near Havana, where Don Fadrique wrought damage to numerous enemy vessels, seized the remainder, and captured four thousand negroes who were to have been employed in the building of fortifications.

- 236A NUNEZ (Ignacio).

Noticias Historicas, Politicas, y Estadisticas, de las Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata, con un Apendice sobre la usurpacion de Montevideo por los Gobiernos Portugues y Brasileiro.

Large map and large plan of Buenos Aires.

8vo, half morocco. Londres, Ackermann, 1825.

£3 3s

THE FIRST CONQUEST OF FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA.

THE FIRST JOURNEY OF EUROPEANS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES, AND
THE FIRST PRINTED ACCOUNT OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA REGIONS.

236B NUNEZ CABEZA DE VACA (Alvar).

La relacion y commentarios del governador Aluar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca, de lo acãscido en las dos jornadas que hizo a las Indias.

With a large woodcut Coat-of-Arms on the title. Title printed in red and black, and the book itself printed, for the most part, in Black letter.

The two parts in 1 vol., small 4to, original vellum.

Valladolid, por Francisco Fernandez de Cordova, 1555.

(See *Illustration overleaf and Plate XIII.*)

£560

Church Catalogue, No. 100. Medina, No. 172. Sabin, 9768. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, No. 1a.

One of the rarest and most valuable early works relating to America, and particularly so to Florida, Louisiana, Texas, the Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Corner of title mended and a few words in facsimile, otherwise a very fine copy.

The work is divided into two parts, each with a separate title-page, but with continuous pagination. The First Part gives an account of Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca's journey through the Southern parts of the United States, from Tampa Bay to old Mexico. It is a thrilling story of adventure, and describes the Author's wanderings with the survivors of Narvaez' expedition, which set out in 1527 for the conquest of Florida, or all the region afterwards known as Florida and Louisiana. It is the record of the first journey made by Europeans through any part of the country now included within the boundaries of the United States.

"Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca and a few others, who survived the ravages of disease and the cruelties of the Indians, were seized on the Mississippi coast and held in slavery for four years, but escaping, after numerous hardships, they at length made their way inland across Texas to Sonora, or some point near the shore of the Gulf of California. Thence he and three of his companions worked their way southwards, and finally succeeded in reaching Mexico. He returned to Spain in

(Continued over)

COMMENTA
RIOS DE ALVAR NUNEZ CABE
ça devaca, adelantado y gouernador dela pro
uincia del Rio dela Plata.



Scriptos por Pero hernandez scriuano y secre-
tario dela prouincia, Y dirigidos al serenifs.
muy alto y muy poderoso señor
el Infante don Carlos. N. S.

TITLE PAGE FROM PART II. OF
NUNEZ CABEÇA DE VACA. RELACION Y COMMENTARIOS.
VALLADOLID, 1555.

See Item No. 236B.

NUNEZ CABEZA DE VACA—*continued.*

1537, where, having failed to obtain the governorship of Florida, which had been given to Soto, he obtained that of the Rio de la Plata, in 1540."

The Second Part contains a contemporary account of Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca's journey to the River Plate countries in South America, after his appointment as Governor. He arrived in Uruguay in 1541, and proceeded to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, the site of Buenos Aires having been abandoned. "He explored the regions around the Paraguay and Parana, conciliated the Indian tribes, and discovered the route towards Peru. On the complaint of his lieutenant Domingo de Irala he was arrested and sent back to Spain in 1545, where he spent several years in freeing himself from the charges made against him."

The first part of this work, the "Relacion," was first published in 1542, only two copies being known. The second part, the "Commentarios de Alvar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca, adelantado y governador de la provincia del Rio de la Plata," is here published for the first time, and is the first printed account of the La Plata regions. It was written by Cabeça de Vaca's secretary, Pero Hernandez, whilst the former was in prison. At the end is appended a Relacion made in 1545 by Hernando de Ribera, whom Cabeça de Vaca had sent on a journey of exploration northwards up the River Paraguay.

"The journey of Alvar Nuñez across the entire continent of North America from the peninsula of Florida to the province of Cinaloa, on the Pacific, is one of the most remarkable on record, and ranks in importance with that of Marco Polo in the thirteenth century. From 1528 to 1537, nine long years, this small party of Spaniards were slowly traversing the vast region which separates the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean. Constantly with wild tribes of Indians, who in them first saw men with white skins; traversing deserts and mountains, fording rivers, and for years, as destitute of clothing as the natives themselves, they at length reached the most distant Spanish settlements in Cinaloa, on the Pacific.

The narrative of Nuñez was entirely written after his return, for he could take no notes by the way. Hence we find it extremely difficult to follow his footsteps, and commentators are unable to agree on the point whether he crossed the Rio Grande near the present town of El Paso, and thence proceeded westward through the most northerly pass of the Sierra Madre and thence down into Sonora and Cullacan, or whether he crossed the Rio Grande two hundred miles farther south.

In Mr. Smith's notes to his edition of the book printed in 1854, he carries the travellers east of the Mississippi, beyond the present southern boundary of Tennessee, where he crosses the great river; thence he carries him westward along the banks of the Arkansas and Canadian rivers to New Mexico, crossing the Rio Grande at about 32 deg. parallel of North latitude; thence westward and southward into Sonora and southward to Cinaloa. In the notes to his new version printed in 1873, Mr. Smith adopts an entirely new route. In this he keeps near the Gulf of Mexico, entirely within the present bounds of Texas, crossing the Rio Grande near the mouth of the Conchas River, which he ascends until he reaches the great mountain chain, which he crosses, and there enters Cinaloa.

236c NUNEZ DE LA VEGA (Fr. Francisco).

Constituciones Diocesanas del Obispado de Chiappa.

With woodcut episcopal device on title-page; text in double columns.

Folio, old mottled calf. Rome, Caietano Zenobi, 1702.

£25

Not in Salva. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 332.

This work contains the *Pastoral Letters to his Flock*, which the author, a member of the Order of Preachers and Bishop of Chiappa and Soconusco, published in Mexico during the last decade of the seventeenth century; in addition to the *Constitutions* of the diocese and the Bishop's commentary on the Commandments and the Sacraments.

The diocese of Chiappa was established in 1638; but, before the Spanish conquest, Soconusco had been famous as the site of the ruins of Palenque, a monument to the Maya and other Central American civilizations.

Some marginal repairs.

237 [ONATE (Alonso de)].

Parecer de un Hombre Docto en la facultad de Teologia y Canones, y Lector de la misma facultad, y de muchos años de experiencia en las cosas de las Indias, cerca del servicio personal de los Indios del Piru y Nueva España.

With woodcut Arms of Philip III. of Spain on title. [Text wormed.]

20 pp., folio. Madrid, 1660.

£2 10s

An essay presented to the King of Spain and the Council for the Indies by Don Alonso de Oñate, Procurator-General of the miners of New Spain, on the question of native labour in Peru and New Spain. He is of the opinion that forced labour is permissible in the interests of the Crown, but if kept within conscientious bounds, need not degenerate into an imposition of slavery.

PRIVILEGES FOR THE DISCOVERER OF NEW MEXICO.

238 ONATE (Juan de).

Printed Royal Decree (in Spanish) issued by Philip IV. of Spain, authorizing Don Juan de Oñate, then Governor of New Mexico, and his suite to wear their customary uniforms (which had been forbidden, under a previous Decree), during a tour of inspection of the mines in the district. (Given at Madrid, 6th May, 1624). 2 pp., folio. Guadalcavala, 25th April, 1625. £25

This printed Decree carries at end the signature of the Royal Notary and others.

New Mexico was first settled by Don Juan Oñate's expedition of 1698, "which set out for Bartolome, Chihuahua, to conquer New Mexico, and achieved its object."

In one of the ramifications this expedition extended Spanish knowledge of the lower Colorado River Country. In 1604-5, Oñate marched westward along Bill Williams Fork, to the Colorado, descended the latter to its mouth, and then retraced his steps to New Mexico. Oñate reported that a strait existed between the Californians and the mainland, thus leading the Spaniards to believe that California was an island.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN U.S.A. AND SPAIN.

238A ONIS (Luis de).

Memoria sobre las negociaciones entre España y los Estados Unidos de America, que dieron motivo al tratado de 1819. Con una noticia sobre la estadística de aquel país. Acompaña un apéndice, que contiene documentos importantes para mayor ilustración del asunto.

With folding engraved map of the United States.

Together with:

Memoria sobre las negociaciones entre España y los Estados Unidos de America, que dieron motivo al tratado de 1819. 2a. Parte-Continuación del Apéndice.

2 vols., small 4to, calf. Madrid, M. de Burgos, 1820.

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 357.

This study of the negotiations between Spain and the United States, which
(Continued over)

ONIS (LUIS DE)—*continued.*

led to the Treaty of 1819, was written by the Spanish Plenipotentiary who was sent on a special mission to America, to deal with the matters discussed at the time; and is of great importance for the history of Florida, Louisiana, etc., and the Spanish claims on North America at the time of the annexation of these states by the U.S. Government.

From the time that Louisiana was sold to the United States by Napoleon—who had acquired it from Spain in exchange for the precarious kingdom of Etruria, Spain's insecure position in the Floridas became apparent, "wedged into the territory of a Republic which was shown to aim at incorporating them in its own dominions." Indeed, the Floridas could not fail to become the object of the United States' patient efforts to achieve their aim; and thus, in the period between 1805 and 1819, we find the Americans claiming the right "to extend their frontier to the River Perdido including nearly the whole of Western Florida." The war with France having begun before that point was settled, the United States are accused of having engineered a rising in the Floridas and of taking possession of it by means of an Act of Congress. They also claimed that their purchase of Louisiana with the rights which the French had held therein, entitled them to claim vast tracts of land to the west of the Mississippi including the important Bay of St. Bernard and the whole of Texas.

The question of the United States and Spanish boundaries was not the only one at issue, Bitter quarrels had arisen owing to the unequal advantages and disadvantages of certain stipulations in the Treaty of 1795, one of which was that the Americans should establish a warehouse at New Orleans for their inland produce; and the other, that the principle of "the flag protecting the cargo" should be recognised; both of which clauses gave rise to complaints. Moreover, on the strength of a secret order from the Spanish Indies Ministry, the Administrator of Louisiana ordered that the New Orleans depository should be suspended. The Americans complained, they were given compensation, but in spite of having expressed themselves satisfied, they subsequently put in a claim for indemnification on the grounds that their harvests had been ruined that year. With regard to the protection afforded by the flag, after concluding their Treaty of 1795 with the Spaniards, the Americans entered into another with England, by which they established a contrary principle, which was: that the flag does not cover the cargo. The consequence was that whereas the English, who were then at war with Spain, were thus entitled to seize Spanish goods on board American ships, the Spaniards could not seize English property on those same ships. Both the Spanish corsairs and prize-court officials, "irritated and offended at the inequality of the rules . . . did not invariably respect the terms of the Treaty of 1795 and gave cause for claims," to which the Americans added others with regard to the excesses committed against their commerce by French corsairs off the Spanish coast and ports, and for which Spain was held responsible. An agreement was entered into between Spain and the United States with a view to liquidating their debts, but before it was properly ratified, Spain's internal diplomatic upheavals—the Peninsula War, the War of

ONIS (LUIS DE)—*continued*.

Independence and King Ferdinand's re-instatement—caused the United States to ignore Spain's Diplomatic agents and to continue to occupy Western Florida, whilst private American enterprise gave the United States a strong foothold in Eastern Florida and Texas. Spain, unable to enlist the help of either England or France was thus faced with the problem of losing Florida with as little sacrifice to her dignity as possible.

Subsequently the Spanish Government was faced with a delicate problem: on the one hand, the need to cede Florida; in other words, to ratify the Treaty of Washington of 22nd February, 1819, which, though distasteful, had nevertheless been lawfully entered into by this Spanish Plenipotentiary. On the other hand, the inevitable consequence of not ratifying the treaty would have been war—crushing, humiliating, and above all, disastrous to their hold upon their remaining colonies in America, already infected with the spirit of Republicanism.

These two volumes reproduce the text of all the important documents that passed between the representatives of the two governments during the trying preliminary period before the Treaty was finally convened.

An English version of these negotiations was published by Tobias Watkins in Washington in 1821.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF AMERICA.

- 239 ORDENANZAS DEL CONSEJO REAL DE LAS INDIAS.
Nuevamente recopiladas y por el Rey Don Felipe IV para su
Gobierno establecidas 1636.

With fine vignette on title.

220 pp., small folio, vellum. Madrid, 1681.

£10 10s

Sabin, No. 57477. Medina, Vol. III, No. 1722.

Important for the administrative history of the Council of the Indies. It is the only edition cited by Pinelo.

- 240 ORDENANZAS DEL CONSEJO REAL DE LAS INDIAS,
nuevamente recopiladas.

Folio, 220 pp., boards.

Madrid, Antonio Marin, 1747.

£2 10s

Medina, *Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana*, 3441. Sabin, 57447.

This is an important volume on the Administrative History of the Indies, and contains 190 Ordinances concerning, for the most part, the administration of Spanish America.

RULES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MEXICAN MINT.

- 241 ORDENANZAS para el Gobierno de la Labor de Monedas que se Fabricaren en la Real Casa de Moneda de Mexico y demas de las Indias en cuanto fueren adaptables a esta. Ministros, Oficiales y Operarios que se han de ocupar, sueldos que han de gozar encargos, y obligaciones de cada uno, derechos que se señalan para costear las labores de las monedas, ensayes que han de hacerse de ellas, y de las barras y piezas de oro y plata, con lo demas que ha de observarse.

Official instructions for the administration of the Mexican Mint, duties of Ministers, officials, etc.

Small folio, new half calf, gilt.

Madrid, Imprenta del Real y Supremo Consejo de Indias, 1750.

£2 15s

SECRET SAILING INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL SPANISH BOATS RETURNING FROM AMERICA.

- 242 ORDENANZAS para remedio de los daños e inconvenientes, que se siguen de los descaminos, y arribadas maliciosas de los Navios, que navegan a las Indias Occidentales.

Folio, morocco. Madrid, 1619.

(See *Illustration opposite*).

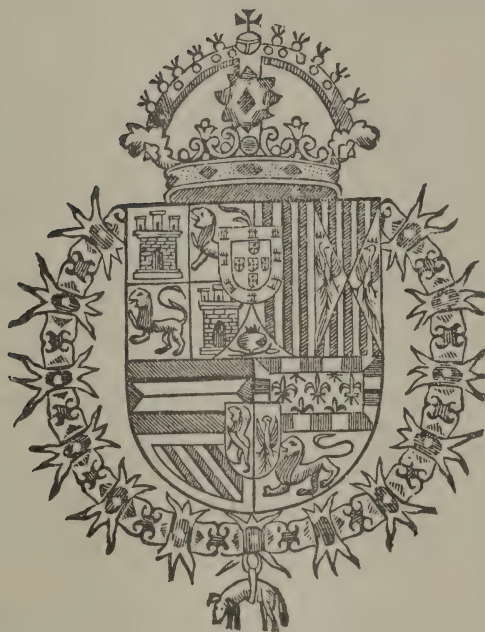
£85

Medina, Vol. II, No. 689, could not quote a copy, only mentioning it after Ternaux's "*Bibliographie Americaine*." Sabin, No. 57482.

These instructions were given by King Philip II, in 1590, and were kept as State secrets till the year 1619, when they were printed by order of King Philip III, in order that they might be presented to the chiefs of the fleets and captains of the boats.

The Ordenanzas are the secret sailing instructions for all Spanish ships sailing from the Indies, and are of the greatest interest. Among the orders is one forbidding any ship to sail from America without a convoy; others forbidding ships returning from the Indies to enter Portuguese harbours under any pretext, not even fishing boats were allowed to take off any member of a crew from a boat coming from the Indies; no cargo was to be carried in the Admiral's ship, etc., etc.

ORDENANCAS
PARA REMEDIO DE
los daños, e inconuenientes, que se figuen de los
descaminos, y arribadas maliciosas de los
nauios que nauegan a las Indias
Occidentales.



CON LICENCIA

En Madrid, por la viuda de Alonso Martin.

Año de 1619.

TITLE-PAGE OF THE
SECRET SAILING INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL SPANISH BOATS RETURNING FROM
AMERICA. MADRID, 1619.

See Item No. 242.

- 243 ORDENANZAS REALES, PARA LA CASA DE LA CONTRATACION DE SEVILLA, Y PARA OTRAS COSAS DE LAS INDIAS, y de la navegacion y contratacion de ellas.
Folio, original vellum.
Sevilla, Francisco de Lyra, 1647.

£15 15s

A VERY IMPORTANT HISTORICAL WORK ON CALIFORNIA.

- 244 ORTEGA (Father José de), Soc. Jesus.
Apostolicos Afanes de la Compañia de Jesus escritos por un Padre de la Misma sagrada Religion de su Provincia de Mexico.
4to, original vellum. Barcelona, Pablo Nadal, 1754.

£35

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 381. Sabin, No. 57680.

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 128, devotes two pages to this most important book.

Medina, Vol. IV, No. 3651. The author of the work is still unknown. The Jesuit Order licensed Father Francisco Javier Fluvia to have the book printed. Beristain, Vol. II, p. 184, attributes the authorship to Father Juan Francisco Lopez, but on page 364 of the same volume Beristain ascribes the paternity of the work to Father José Ortega, and refers to chapter 25 of the first book in confirmation thereof.

"This book is a history of the missions in Nayarit, or Grand Nayar and Pimeria Alta. Father José Ortega was born in the city of Tlaxcala on 15th April, 1700, and in 1717 he entered the Company of Jesus in Tepozotlan. After finishing his studies as a novice, he was sent to the Missions of Nayarit, where he worked for 30 years."

Book I is entitled "Marvellous Conquest of the Province of St. Joseph of Gran Nayar, in the new Kingdom of Toledo," and extends to 224 pages in which the efforts of the following are described: Capitan Dos Francisco Bracamonte; Father Antonio Margil, Father Thomas de Solchaga, General Don Gregorio Mathias de Mendiola, Marques de Valero, Don Juan Flores de S. Pedro. Book II (pp. 224-344) "Beginnings, Progress and Decay of the Religious Conquest of the Province of Pimeria Alta through the death of Father Eusebio Francisco Kino." Book III (pp. 344-447) "Of the new progress, various discoveries and present state of Pimeria Alta." (In this book pp. 391-415 contain the diary of the Journey in California by Father Fernando Consag, etc.)

245 ORTEGA (José).

Historia del Nayarit, Sonora, Sinaloa y ambas Californias, que con el titulo de "Apostólicos Afanes de la Compañia de Jesus, en la America Septentrional," se publicó anónima en Barcelona el año de 1754. . . . Nueva edicion aumentada con un prólogo escrito por el Sr. Lic. Manuel de Olaguibel.

8vo, half calf. Mexico, 1887.

£2 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 381.

This book establishes the fact that Padre José Ortega, the Jesuit Missionary, was the author. Under the title "Apostolicos Afanes de la Campaña", etc., it had been published anonymously in Barcelona in 1754, see No. 244 of this catalogue.

José Ortega was born at Tlaxcala on 15th April, 1700. He joined the Company of Jesus on the 23rd April, 1717, and worked in the Nayarit Missions for thirty years, being resident missionary in Jesus Maria. At the time of the Jesuit expulsion in New Spain, he embarked on the frigate "Buen Suceso" with forty-eight other Jesuits, at Veracruz. The date seems to be doubtful, the writer of the preface giving two quotations from different records. The Jesuit Catalogue states that he left Veracruz on 29th November, 1767, and died at Puerto Santa Maria on 2nd July, 1768, at the age of 68.

The History of Nayarit contains some extraordinarily interesting references to the early Californian Missions, and especially to Father Eusbio Kino's experiences amongst the Pimerian converts, and his several arduous journeys to California in the interests of the Catholic Faith and geographical science.

The third "book" deals with later conditions in Upper Pimeria and California, and contains the diary of the journey of the Jesuit Father Fernando Consag in California, and the measures that were taken to subdue the hostile Apaches.

246 ORTIZ (Cervantes de).

Memorial, que presenta a Su Magestad el licenciado Juan Ortiz de Cervantes, abogado, y Procurador General del Reyno del Piru, y Encomenderos.

Sobre pedir remedio del daño, y diminucion de los Indios, y propone ser medio eficaz la perpetuydad de Encomiendas. Presenta el parecer de los juezes comissarios, que fueron a aquel Reyno a tratar de la perpetuydad.

Folio, calf, gilt ornamental sides, full gilt back.

Madrid, 1619.

£75

247 OVALLE (Alonzo de), Soc. Jesus.

Relacion verdadera de las Pazes que capituló con el Araucano Rebelado, el Marques de Baides, Conde de Pedroso, Governador, y Capitan General del Reyno de Chili, y Presidente de la Real Audiencia. Sacada de sus informes, y cartas, y de los Padres de la Compania de Jesus, que acompanaron el Real exercito en la jornada que hizo para este efeto el año passado de 1641.

8 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, Francisco Maroto, 1642.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 398. Not in Medina. Sabin, No. 12802.

Title reads (in translation):—"True account of the Peace which the Marquis of Baides, the Governor of Chili, has made with the rebellious Araucanian Indians. Drawn up from his reports, and letters, and from the Jesuit Fathers who accompanied the royal expedition, which had to be made to effect this Peace, during the past year 1641. Containing the strange wonders that preceded this peace. A volcano that burst out with flaming ashes, and sent large rocks flying through the air, heated the springs and cooked the fish in the rivers. A monstrous beast. . . Two armies in the air fighting against each other, one led by a famous captain on a white horse, with a large sword in hand. Treating of the liberation of the Spanish captives and the solemnity and ceremonies with which the enemy concluded the Peace, and other things of interest and profit."

"Alonso de Ovalle became more widely known than most of the early Colonial historians, partly from the fact that his 'history of Chile' was one of the first Chilean books of which translations were published in Europe.

"The gentleness and docility of Alonso, his inclination to religious reflection and his wealth naturally suggested to his Jesuit instructors the desirability of attracting him to enter the Order. The necessary steps for his initiation were hastily taken, and without the knowledge of his parents he took the vows and assumed the obligations of the Jesuits. When the father learnt of the son's act, he used every means to induce Alonso to withdraw from the Order, and to persuade the Provincial to surrender him, but all without result. The Jesuit authorities, to avoid any attempt that might be made to rescue the novice, determined to send him to Cordoba, in the Province of Tucuman. This project came to the knowledge of Alonso's relatives, who proposed to kidnap him on the journey over the Andes. But the Jesuits and their charges completely eluded the armed men sent to the mountain pass to intercept them.

"At Cordoba, Alonso continued his studies, and at the end of his novitiate he returned to Santiago. Soon after his arrival in Chile he was ordained priest, and undertook the moral and religious instruction of the negroes, and on Sundays preached in the public square of the town. He also went as a missionary to the

OVALLE (ALONZO DE)—*continued*.

Indians in various parts of Chile, and had unrealized projects of more extensive work, when the authorities of his order directed him to take up the duties of a professor of philosophy. Later he was appointed rector of the Seminario at Santiago. His reputation for learning and religious devotion increased, and when a few years later it became necessary to treat with the general of the Society concerning questions relating to the vice-province of Chile, the members of the order in Chile resolved unanimously to send Alonso de Ovalle to Rome. He undertook the journey by way of Lima and Panama. At Lima he found that his reputation as a preacher had preceded him, and the people pressed to hear him. From Italy, Ovalle went to Madrid, where he was received by the monarch. Returning in 1650, he embarked for Chile by way of Panama. At Plata, not meeting the ship he expected to take him to Calláo, he set out overland for Lima, over an almost tractless region, with little preparation for meeting his need for food and water. He arrived in Lima suffering under a violent fever from which he died a few days later.”—(Adapted from Dr. Moses—*Spanish Colonial Literature in South Africa*).

MOST COMPLETE EDITION OF THE BEST EARLY HISTORY OF CHILE.

248 OVALLE (P. Alonzo de).

Historica Relacion del Reyno de Chile, y de las misiones, y ministerios que exercita en el Compañia de Jesus.

With a curious engraved folding map of the Southern half of South America, including Chile and the Argentine; engraved plan of Santiago and 13 engraved plates of Indian customs, costumes, games, etc.; 21 engraved plates of portraits of the principal Spaniards who had conquered or governed in Chile; 18 full-page woodcuts, comprising views of various Jesuit colleges in Chile, map of the Chiloe Archipelago, and views or plans of Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Quintero, Concepcion, Islands of Santa Maria and Mocha; and 2 extra plates.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, fine copy in contemporary brown morocco, gilt back, sides & edges, with the Arms of the Grand Duke of Tuscany on the sides; from the Beckford Library.

Rome, Francisco Cavallo, 1646.

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 398.

(Continued over)

OVALLE (ALONZO DE)—*continued.*

Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II, p. 244.

Sabin, 57972. Medina, "*Biblioteca Hispano-Chilena*," No. 118.

The editions in Spanish and Italian of this celebrated work were published simultaneously at Rome. The Spanish edition is, however, the more complete, and contains the series of interesting portraits not found in the Italian issue.

"Alonso de Ovalle became more widely known than most of the early Colonial historians, partly from the fact that his 'history of Chile' was one of the first Chilean books of which translations were published in Europe.

"The author writes as if addressing readers who were entirely ignorant of his subject. He treats extensively of the natural features of the country, the soil, the rivers, the lakes and mountains. He presents statistics of agricultural products, of the output of the mines, of the plants, fishes and birds. The author's plan of his work is set forth in his preface where he announces the principal topics of the several books; 'The first and second books will show the natural state of the kingdom of Chile, both as to its climate and products; the third will describe the qualities of its first inhabitants; the fourth and fifth will describe the first entrance of the Spaniards into it, and the conquest of it by them; the sixth will contain the various events of the war; the seventh will show the first means of peace attempted by Father Lewis de Valdivia; the last, the first means of planting the Christian faith and its propagation among the Indians.'

"Soon after his arrival in Chile, he was ordained priest, and entered with zeal upon the work of his ministry. He undertook the moral and religious instruction of the negroes, and on Sundays preached in the public square of the town. He also went as a missionary to the Indians in various parts of Chile, and had unrealized projects of more extensive work, when the authorities of his order directed him to take up the duties of a professor of philosophy. A little later he was appointed rector of the Seminario at Santiago. His reputation for learning and religious devotion increased, and when a few years later it became necessary to treat with the general of the Society concerning questions relating to the vice-province of Chile, the members of the order in Chile resolved unanimously to send Alonso de Ovalle to Rome. He undertook the journey by way of Lima and Panama. At Lima he found that his reputation as a preacher and an orator had preceded him, and the people pressed with gratification to hear him. From Italy, Ovalle went to Madrid where he was received by the monarch. Returning in 1650 he embarked for Chile by way of Panama. At Piata, not meeting there the ship he expected to take him to Callao, he set out over land for Lima, over an almost tractless region, with little preparation for meeting his need for food and water. He arrived in Lima suffering under a violent fever, from which he died a few days later."—(Adapted from Dr. Moses' *Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*).

248A OVIEDO Y VALDES.

Historia General y Natural de Las Indias y Tierra-Firme del Mar Océano, por el Capitan Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdés, primer cronista del Nuevo Mundo. Publícala La Real Academia De La Historia, Cotejada con el Códice Original, enriquecida con las Enmiendas y Adiciones del Autor, é Ilustrada con la Vida y el juicio de las Obras del mismo por D. José Amador De Los Rios.

With illustrations. 4 vols., folio, calf.

Madrid, 1851-1855.

£35

A small part of this work had been previously printed in 1535 and 1557, and great difficulty was experienced in getting together the manuscript of the remainder. As it is, the work was not finished, there being a number of chapter-headings inserted for chapters never filled out; and besides Oviedo promised another volume to bring up to 1550 the history of New Spain. His account of that country ends about 1540 or 1541.

249 OVIEDO Y PEDROSA (Francisco de).

Epitome de las razones que alega en los Memoriales y Informes, que diò el P. Maestro Fray Francisco de Oviedo Pedrosa, Procurador general de las Provincias de Lima y Chile, del Orden de N. Señora de la Merced, Redencion de cautivos.

Al Rey N.S. En 19 de Octubre. Y a su Real Consejo de Indias en 3 de Diziembre de 1635. Despues de la Oracion que hizo para que no se celebre Capitulo General al presente en su Religion, ni en adelante, sin que las Provincias de las Indias puedan assistir, por ser la mayor parte del Capitulo, y tener voz actia, v passiva en ellos.

22 pp., folio, new boards.

Madrid, 1636.

£5 5s

Medina, Vol. II No. 962, only knew of one copy. Not in Sabin. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 401, could only quote this item.

249A P. (D.V.A.E.).

Historia de la Isla de Santo Domingo, continuada hasta los últimos acontecimientos durante la insurrección de los Xefes Negros, especialmente en el año 1800 . . . y siguientes hasta el presente de 1806.

12mo, calf. Madrid, Imprenta de Villalpando, 1806.

£3 3s

Sabin 58053. Medina 6088.

A scarce work on the negro insurrections in Santo Domingo.

250 P. (J. J.).

Compendio del Confesonario en Mexicano y Castellano, para que los que ignoren el primero puedan á lo menos en los casos de necesidad administrar á los indígenas el Sacramento de el Penitencia. Por un Sacerdote del Obispado de Puebla.

34 pp., 12mo, wrappers.

Puebla, Imprenta Antigua, 1840.

£1 5s

Leclerc, 2314. Sabin, 15035. Spanish and Mexican facing, preceded by a brief glance at the pronunciation of Mexican.

251 P. P. DE A.

Historia de la Administracion del Lord North, Primer Ministro de Inglaterra, y de la Guerra de la América Septentrional hasta la paz.

Obra escrita en Ingles, traducida al Frances, y de este al Castellano, con notas del traductor.

8vo, original calf, gilt back.

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1806.

£1 5s

An interesting translation into Spanish of the history of Lord North's administration, and the American War of Independence. The translator's notes at the end give a good summary of the contemporary political events in Europe.

252 PADILLA (Juan de).

Los doze Triumphos de los doze Apostoles; fechos por el cartuxano; professo en Sancta Maria de las Cuevas en Sevilla.

Black Letter, double columns.

Title within large woodcut representing the twelve Apostles, printed in red and black, and very fine large woodcut of the head of Jesus on reverse of title, large woodcut of the Saints and of the town of Jerusalem printed in red and black, a few smaller cuts.

Small folio, blue morocco, g.e.

Sevilla, Juan Varela, 1521.

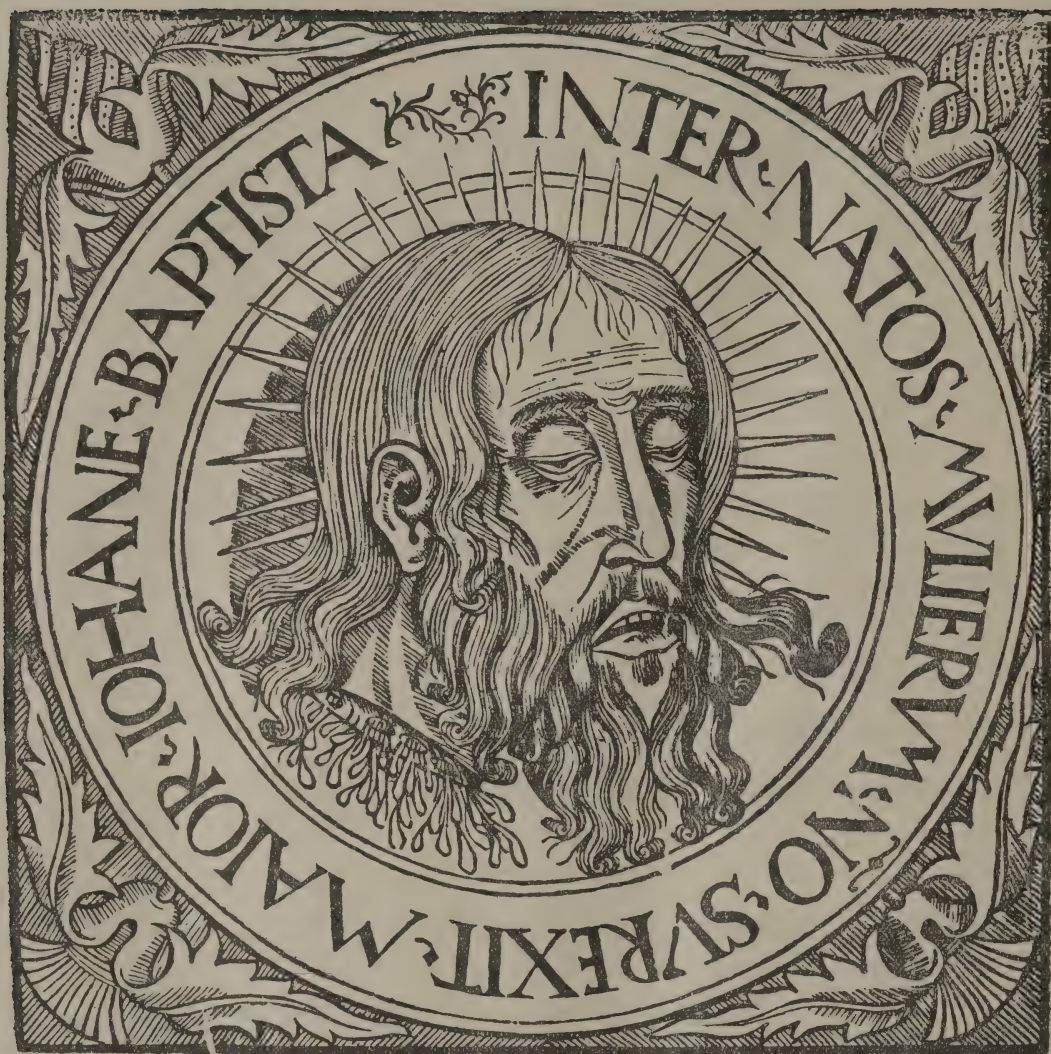
(See *Illustration overleaf and Plate No. XIV.*)

£150

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 8. Harrisse, B.A.V., Additions No. 67. Medina, Vol. I, No. 63.

In Triumph IX, Chapter II, there is the following reference to America and Columbia:—

Ya declinava de las Fortunadas
Yslas; Aqueste ligero Centauro;
Alli do las perlas hallo con el auro
Colon por las Ondas jamas navegadas.
Las diras faetas de fuego mezcladas
Yva tirando con fuerça de trueno;
El cielo de turva de mucho sereno
Y mas que las nuves en alto levadas.
Discuren ligeras sin rienda ni freno.



A WOODCUT FROM
JUAN DE PADILLA, LOS DOZE TRIUMPHOS DE LOS DOZE APOSTOLES.
SEVILLA, 1521.

See Item No. 252.

PADILLA (JUAN DE)—*continued*.

The author is Juan de Padilla, born in 1468, and who died sometime after 1518.

Juan de Padilla was commonly called "*El Cartuxano*," or the Carthusian, because he chose thus modestly to conceal his own name, and announce himself only as a monk of Santa Maria de las Cuevas in Seville. Before he entered into that severe monastery, he wrote a poem called "*The Labyrinth of the Duke of Cádiz*," which was printed in 1493; but his chief works were composed afterwards.

"The one entitled '*The Twelve Triumphs of the Twelve Apostles*,' was completed on the 14th of February, 1518; a poem formidable for its length, since it fills a thousand stanzas of nine lines each. It is partly an allegory, but wholly religious in its character, and is composed with more care than anything else its author wrote. The action passes in the twelve signs of the Zodiac through which the poet is successively carried by Saint Paul, who shows him, in each of them first, the marvels of one of the twelve Apostles; next, an opening of one of the twelve mouths of the infernal regions; and lastly a glimpse of the corresponding division of Purgatory. Dante is evidently the model of the good monk. Indeed, he begins with a direct imitation of the opening of the '*Divina Commedia*,' from which, in other parts of the poem, phrases and lines are not infrequently borrowed. The language, which has a decided air of yet older times about it, is free and strong, and the versification, considering the period, is uncommonly rich and easy." (Ticknor, "*History of Spanish Literature*.").

THE RARE SECRETLY PRINTED "VIRTUES OF THE INDIANS."

253 PALAFOX Y MENDOZA (Juan).

Virtudes del Indio, è naturaleza y costumbres de los Indios de Nueva Espana.

Original Edition. 4to, crimson morocco, gilt, g.e.

Madrid (secretly published), 1650.

(See *Illustration opposite*).

£175

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 16. Salva, 3373. Bartlett, No. 671.

An address from the famous Bishop of Puebla de los Angeles to the King of Spain, in which he discourses upon the character and abilities of the Mexican Indians, whose cause he champions: "The Indians are the vassals who have cost the Crown the least, yet they are not the ones who have helped least to enrich the Crown"; and are therefore worthy of Royal protection.

Leclerc cites the French edition of 1672, which is a "translation of the valuable Memorial of the celebrated bishop. *The original edition is an excessively rare book.*"

Palafox was second to Las Casas in making known to the Spanish government the unfortunate condition of the Indians, and demanded of it an effort to ameliorate their condition. His zeal and humanity are shown in this appeal to the King, to whom his work is addressed. The work was printed secretly, without title, date, or indication where printed, and is very rare.

The rarity and importance of this work in all inquiries relative to the interesting and much abused aboriginal people of Mexico requires a statement of its contents, which its very brief title conveys no idea of. It is divided into 21 chapters, preceded by an Introductory Address to the King. The object of the work, whose title is "Virtues of the Indian," is a panegyric of this people.

(1) On the worthiness of the Indians to enjoy Your Majesty's protection, in view of the meekness with which they accepted the religion of Christ with the Catholic banners.

SEÑOR.

POCOS Ministros han ido a la Nueva-España, ni buelto della mas obligados que yo al amparo de los Indios, y à solicitar su alibio; porque quando me olvidara de las obligaciones de Sacerdote, de cuya profesion es tan propio el compadecerse de los miserables, y afligidos, no podia olvidarme de la de Pastor, y Padre de tantas almas, como estan a mi cargo en aquellos Reynos, en la dilatada Diocesi de los Angeles, q̃ sin duda, quãdo no en la latitud, y extentiõ, en el numero de Indios llega à tener casi la quarta parte de todo el distrito de aquella Real Audiencia de Mexico. Y claro esta q̃ no ay Padre tan duro de coraçon, que vea y oyga llorar, y lamentarse a sus hijos, y mas siẽdo pobrecitos, è inocentes, al qual no se le commuevan las entrañas, y se aflija, y lastime, y entre à la parte de su pena, pues aun el cuerpo (tãto antes difunto)

A to)

PALAFox. VIRTUDES DEL INDIO.

A RARE SECRETLY PRINTED PUBLICATION. (MADRID, 1650.)

See Item No. 253.

PALAFOX Y MENDOZA (JUAN)—*continued*.

(2) How much the Indians deserve Your Majesty's protection in view of the fervour with which they practise the Christian religion.

(3) How much the Indians deserve Your Majesty's protection on account of the mildness with which they came under the dominion of your Royal Crown, and their constant fidelity.

(4) On the courage and vigour of the Indians, and that their loyalty and submission to Your Majesty's Crown are not due to any oppression, but to their virtue.

(5) How worthy the Indians are of Royal protection for the utility of their services to the Crown of Spain.

(6) On the innocence of the Indians, and how they are generally free from the vices of tyranny, ambition, envy, avarice, wrath and covetousness, gambling, blasphemy, oaths and complaints.

(7) Of the three other vices : sensuality, gluttony and laziness, which Indians are inclined to indulge in.

(8) On the poverty of the Indian.

(9) On the patience of the Indian.

(10) On the liberality of the Indian.

(11) On the honesty of the Indian.

(12) On the Indian's frugality in food.

(13) On the obedience of the Indian.

(14) On the discretion and elegance of the Indian.

(15) On the sharpness and wit of the Indian.

(16) On the industry of the Indian, particularly in mechanical arts.

(17) On the justice of the Indian.

(18) On the bravery of the Indian.

(19) On the humility, courtesy, silence and skill of the Indian.

(20) On the cleanliness of the Indian and his peacefulness.

(21) In which replies are given to objections which may be raised.

254 PALAFOX Y MENDOZA (Juan de), Bishop.

Al Rey Nuestro Senor.

Satisfaction al memorial de los religiosos de la compañía de Jesus de la Nueva-España. Por la dignidad episcopal de la Puebla de Los Angeles sobre la execucion, y obediencia del Breve Apostolico de Nuestro Xantisimo Padre Innocencio X. expedido en su favor a XIII. de Mayo de M.DC.XLVIII. y passado repetidamente, y mandado executar por el Supremo Consejo de las Indias. En el qual determino su Santidad veinte y seis Decretos Sacramentales, y Jurisdiccionales, importantes al bien de las Almas.

SECOND EDITION.

Folio, vellum. Madrid, 1652.

£5 5s

Medina, Vol. III, No. 1174. Sabin, No. 58280.

Memorial presented to the King by the famous Bishop of Puebla de los Angeles. It was an answer to the attack of Father Alonso de Roxas.

255 PALAFOX Y MENDOZA (Juan de).

Ultimo breve de la Santidad de Innocencio X.

Del año de M.DC.LIII. Sobre Algunas diferencias Espirituales, Jurisdiccionales, y Sacramentales, que se siguieron entre la Jurisdiccion Episcopal de la Puebla de los Angeles, y los Religiosos de la Compania de Jesus de la Nueva-España, en el qual se confirma los dos Breves antecedentes del año de 1647, y de 1651, y se pone silencio perpetuo, declarando la Apostolica Sede toda la controversia, y los puntos que por una y otra parte se consultaron. A que se siguieron tres Cédulas Reales, despachadas por el Real Consejo de las Indias, para que se execute, y cumpla. Y el obedecimiento del Reverendissimo P. General de la Compania e del P. Procurador.

Folio, calf. Madrid, 1654.

£10 10s

Medina, Vol. III, No. 1208. Not in Sabin.

See also No. 254 of this catalogue for another work on the controversy between the Bishop of Puebla de los Angeles and the Jesuits.

THE SPANISH "BRUNET" AND "SABIN" NOW COMPLETE.

255A PALAU (Antonio).

Manual del Librero Hispano-Americano. Inventario Bibliografico de la produccion cientifica y literaria de España y de la América Latina desde la invencion de la Imprenta hasta nuestros dias, con el valor comercial de todos los articulos descritos.

Royal 8vo, 7 vols., half vellum.

Barcelona (London, Maggs Bros.), 1923-27.

£12 5s

An interesting and exhaustive Bibliography of Spanish and Latin-American works, since the invention of printing until the present day, with the market value of each work.

This work aims at facilitating the researches of the Bibliophile, the Librarian and the professional Bookseller, and is the essence of sixteen years of patient study and experience, presented concisely in a simple and eminently useful manner. The author claims that it is an inventory of Hispanic-American Literature. "For example, the catalogues of Salva and Ticknor, the library of Gallardo, and the best-known works of this kind, only give an account of the works which they possess or have seen; but no publication exists in which we can see, arranged in chronological order, all the editions of our most celebrated writers."

"THE MOST NOTED OF ALL BOOKS RELATING TO CALIFORNIA."

A MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE-BOOK FOR CALIFORNIAN HISTORY.

256 PALOU (Fr. Francisco).

Relacion Historica de la vida y apostolicas tareas del Venerable Padre Fray Junipero Serra, y de las Misiones que fundó en la California Septentrional, y nuevos establecimientos de Monterey. With folding engraved map of California, and full-page engraving of Padre Junipero Serra preaching to the natives.

Small 4to, vellum. Mexico, Felipe de Zuñiga, 1787.

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 26. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 168.

Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, 7731. Sabin, No. 58392.

"Fathers Serra and Palou were among the earliest of the Catholic mis-

PALOU (FR. FRANCISCO)—*continued*.

sionaries sent to California; they established the first missions in that country which had a great influence upon the natives, and brought most of the tribes under their control. The letters from Father Serra to Father Palou, which chiefly make up the volume, give not only an account of the founding of the missions but interesting details of the various Indian tribes, their manners and customs, together with descriptions of the country." This book is valuable as the only contemporary biography and relation of Serra's activities—the subject-matter of various nineteenth and twentieth century works, containing the very scarce engraved map. The author states that he wrote the book "in the new Mission at the port of San Francisco, amongst gentile barbarians, without the aid of books, or the companionship of learned men with whom to consult." Fray Francisco Palou, who was a native of Palma, and a pupil of Serra, accompanied him to America and was his constant companion during the whole course of his career as a missionary in California. After Serra's death, Palou returned to Mexico, where he became the Superior of the Franciscan Convent of San Fernando. He died at the college of St^a. Cruz de Queretaro in 1789. Fray Junipero Serra was a Franciscan, who was born at Villa de Petra, Majorca, in 1713, of humble parentage. He was baptized on the day of his birth (24th November), receiving the names of Miguel Joseph; and from his earliest years was encouraged in his religious training by his devout parents. He assumed the name of Junipero, after the companion of Saint Francis, on completing his novitiate in 1731. His indomitable zeal overcame his physical disadvantages. he mentioned himself that he was "always so ill, and so small of stature, that I could not reach the chorister's desk, or help my fellow novitiates in their daily round of duties, but was employed by the Father Maestro to assist with the Mass"—and enabled him to realize his great ambition to go out to America and convert the natives, regardless of hardships, of which he endured many, one notable example being his walk from Veracruz to Mexico.

He was at one time professor of Theology at the Lullian University of Majorca; and subsequently became Commissary of the Holy Office for the whole of New Spain, President and Founder of the Missions in Upper and Lower California, and founder of the *Establecimientos* of Monterey.

He left Cadiz with his fellow missionaries on 28th August, 1749, and arrived at Veracruz on 6th December; and the thirty-five years that followed were dedicated to the work of founding the Missions at San Carlos, San Gabriel, San Antonio, San Luis Obispo, San Francisco de Asis, San Juan Capistrano, Santa Clara and San Buenaventura; travelling incessantly (and usually on foot) in the pursuit of his object, leading an exemplary life, and overcoming the opposition of certain Spanish officials in California to gain his desired end. He died at Monterey (California) on 28th August, 1784.

257 [PANAMA CANAL.] WILLIAMS (J. J.).

El istmo Tehuantepec, resultado del reconocimiento para la construccion de un ferro-carril de comunicacion entre les Oceanos Atlantico y Pacifico.

With plates and maps.

8vo, calf. Mexico, 1852.

£2 10s

258 Panegyrica metrica descripcion del triumphal Arco, que la santa Iglesia metropolitana de Mexico erigió all Ill^{mo}. Señor Doctor D. Joan Antonio de Vizarron, y Eguiarreta, dignissimo Arzobispo de Mexico (in verse).

8 pp., 4to, wrappers.

Mexico, Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1732.

£3 3s

Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. IV, No. 3253, only knew of one copy. Leon, *Bibl. Mex.*, No. 911.

259 (PAPEL del Pleyto entre Dona Joanna de Silva viuda, muger que fue de Don Joan de Saavedra, vezina de Los Reyes en el Pyru, con Alvaro Ruyz de Navamuel, sobre los reditos de la Secretaria de Governacion del Peru.)

Signed at end by the petitioner's attorneys.

14 pp., folio, wrappers.

Madrid, 1583.

£5 5s

This refers to a curious case in which Dona Joanna de Silva, mother of Don Juan de Saavedra and sister of Don Alonso Fernandez de Cordova, brought an action against Alvaro Ruyz de Navamuel, claiming the rights to the appointment of Chief Notary to the Government of Peru. See Medina, Vol. I, Nos. 422, 424, 425, 431.



La relacion y comentarios del gouerna
dozaluar nuñez cabeça de vaca, de lo acaescido en las
dos jornadas que hizo a las Indias.

Con priuilegio.

JOAQUIN ACOSTA

¶ Esta refassa por los señores del conejo en Ocho y cinco mrs.

TITLE-PAGE FROM NUNEZ CABEÇA DE VACA'S RELACION, CONTAINING THE
FIRST JOURNEY OF EUROPEANS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES, AND THE
FIRST CONQUEST OF FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA.

VALLADOLID, 1555.

See Item No. 236b.



TITLE-PAGE FROM

“JUAN DE PADILLA, LOS DOZE TRIUMPHOS DE LOS DOZE APOSTOLES.”

SEVILLA, 1521.

See Item No. 252.

ON TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.

260 PAPIO (Fr. Juan).

El Colegio Seminario del Arcangel San Miguel de Escornalbou, manifestado en los tres estados, que ha tenido; en las Vidas, del Fundador, y otros Padres Misioneros; en los Casos Raros de las Misiones; . . . y en un delicioso Ramillete de rarissimas flores, y frutos de la Religion del Serafico Patriarcha San Francisco.

4to, original vellum.

Barcelona, Imprenta de los Padres Carmelitas Descalzos, 1765.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 31. Not in Sabin, Leclerc or Medina.

Of great value for the history of North America.

The book contains the life of Father Francisco Cassañes, the protomartyr of the "Propaganda Fide" in North America. He was a native of Barcelona, and in 1690 went on a mission to Texas, and in 1693 proceeded to New Mexico. He died at the hand of the Apache Indians in 1696.

Book I. Chapter XXI-II. That the Franciscans were the first missionaries in America. XXIII. On the Progress of the Missions in the Indies. XXIV. That the Franciscans were the first Archbishops and Bishops of the Indies.

Book II. Chapters I-XV. Life of Father Antonio Llinas, founder of the Colleges and Seminaries of the Franciscan Propaganda Fide in the Indies, and his travels to and in Mexico.

In addition, Book II, contains the life of Father Pablo Rebulleda, a Catalan who was martyred by the Talamanca Indians of the Kingdom of Mexico. Father Rebulleda spent several years in Guatemala.

Chapter XII contains the life of Father Pedro Pont, missionary to Peru.

261 PAREDES (Antonio de).

Memorial al Rey (in Spanish), Dated Potosi, 24th January, 1639. 58 pp., folio, new boards. Madrid, 1639.

£3 10s

Interesting memorial referring to the mines of Potosi and to the Indies, attacking with extreme violence the person and administration of Don Juan de Lizarazu, president of the Supreme Court of Charcas, and praising the Inspector Don Juan de Caravajal y Sande. See also Medina, Vol. II, No. 1012. Medina only knew a reply to the above work, but did not know the work we offer for sale. Not in Sabin.

THE FIRST YEAR OF ISSUE.

262 PAREDES (Gregorio).

Almanaque Peruano, y guia de forasteros para el año de 1811.
12mo, old calf. Lima, 1810.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 35.

Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, Vol. III, No. 2271.

Contains a list of all the officials of State.

263 PASTELLS (Padre Pablo), Soc. Jesus.

El Descubrimiento del Estrecho de Magallanes, en conmemoracion del IV centenario . . . con la colaboracion del Rev. P. Constantino Bayle.

With portraits, maps, facsimiles of autographs, and other illustrations.

2 vols, royal 8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1920.

£1 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 45.

An interesting and exhaustive study of the discovery of the Magellan Strait, published under the auspices of the Hispanic-American Historical Society [Sociedad de Historia Hispano-Americana] to commemorate the fourth centenary of the event (1520). The work of gleaning hitherto unpublished information from rare MSS. was entrusted to the Jesuit Padre Pastells, who has quoted the text of numerous invaluable original documents.

263A PEDREGAL (Manuel).

Estado Juridico y Social de los Indios.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

6s

- 263^B PEDRO DE SOTO (Procurador-General of the Dominican Province of St. John the Baptist of Peru).

Relacion informe, hecho, manifiesto, y defensa que haze por la provincia de San Bautista de Predicadores, del Reyno del Peru; el Presentado Fray Pedro de Soto, su Procurador-General, para que el Padre Maestro Fray Francisco de la Cruz, y su Procurador, no passe le patente de Vicario general, y Presidente de Capitulo, y que se detenga por el Real Consejo de las Indias. 12 pp., folio, new boards. Lima, 1659.

£6 6s

ON THE INDIAN TRIBES OF THE ARGENTINE.

- 265 PERALTA (Joseph), Bishop of Buenos Ayres.

Informe que remite a S. M. el Señor Don Fray Joseph Peralta, Obispo de Buenos-Ayres, de la Orden de Predicadores; sobre la Visita, que hizo de todos los Pueblos de las Misiones, que estan a cargo de los P.P. de la Compañia de Jesus, y de las otras ciudades, y lugares de su Obispado.

8 pp., folio, new boards. Madrid, 1743.

£7 10s

Not in Sabin. Medina, Vol. IV, No. 3321, could not trace a copy.

This work is important because it gives an account of the Abipones, Macobis, Guaycurus and other Indian tribes of the Argentine and Paraguay.

- 266 PERALTA BARNUEVO (Dr. Pedro de).

Lima Fundada, o Conquista del Peru. Poema Heroico en que se decanta toda la historia del Descubrimiento y sugesion de sus Provincias por Don Francisco Pizarro, Marques de los Atabillos. 2 vols., small 4to, vellum (wormed).

Lima, Francisco Sobrino y Bados, 1732.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 68, does not quote this edition.

Salva, No. 859. Sabin, No. 60852. Medina, *Imprenta en Lima*, No. 869.

The first edition of this long heroic poem by the Poet Laureate of Peru, on

(Continued over)

PERALTA BARNUEVO (DR. PEDRO DE)—*continued*.

the exploits of Francisco Pizarro and his associates in the discovery and conquest of Peru; his relations with the Incas; the régime of La Gasca after the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro; the later rebellion of Francisco Hernandez Giron; the foundation of the city of Lima; descriptions of the natural wonders of the country, the earlier and later administrations, etc. The poem is divided into ten cantos, and is written in *octavas*, while throughout both volumes there are copious historical annotations which enrich the interest of the work. The events, however, are not recorded in strict chronological order. Amongst the preliminary pages are to be found numerous sonnets to the author, and a lengthy dedication to the Marques del Castelfuerte, Viceroy of Peru.

This publication is little known and very scarce in Europe: according to Leclerc [No. 1814], having been printed in South America, this book has escaped the notice of Bayer in his edition of Nic. Antonio. Pinelo speaks of another work of the author, but does not seem to know this work, of which, perhaps, not many copies have reached Europe.—*Bibl. Grenvilliana*.

Pedro de Peralta y Barnuevo was a Peruvian poet and linguist (born and died in Lima 1663-1743), and was the principal official cosmographer of his country. He was a man of extraordinary learning. He wrote poetry in eight different languages; was well-versed in philosophy, chemistry, botany, anatomy, and medicine; accountancy, holding the post of *contador de cuentas* or accountant to the Real Audiencia; was president and founder of an Academy of Mathematics; compiled the official calendar annually; published various astronomical and other scientific works; and was, for a time, Rector of the University of San Marcos. He wrote a prose history of Spain, in addition to various historical poems on Peru.

267 PEREZ (Padre Fr. Manuel).

Catecismo Romano, traducido en Castellano, y Mexicano.

Small 4to, morocco, g.e.

Mexico, Francisco de Rivera Calderon, 1723.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 77.

Leclerc, 2333. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. IV, No. 2719. "A book as interesting as it is rare." Sabin, 60912.

Padre Fr. Manuel Perez was born in Mexico, and was professor of Mexican at the University there. He also wrote one or two books on Mexican Grammar and an abridgment of the five Sacraments for the use of missionaries to the Mexican Indians.

Of the greatest rarity. A copy realised £15 10s. over 40 years ago.

267A PEREIRA (Antonio N.)

Nuevas cosas de Antaño. Bocetos, Perfiles y Tradiciones interesantes y populares de Montevideo.

8vo, wrappers. Montevideo, 1898.

15s

268 PEREZ (Padre Fr. Manuel).

Arte de el Idioma Mexicano.

Small 4to, unbound.

Mexico, Francisco, de Ribera Calderon, 1713.

£12 12s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 77.

Sabin, No. 60911. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. III, No. 2371.

"A very rare and important work."

269 PEREZ MANRIQUE (Dionisio).

Sobre la conversion de los Indios Moxos en la Provincia de los Charcas.

21 pp., folio, wrappers. Sevilla, circa 1638.

£10 10s

Not in Medina, Sabin, or Palau's *Manual*.

Proposing the conquest and conversion of the Moxos Indians of Bolivia, and giving many details of the Missions in S. America from the earliest days.

EARLY INFORMATION CONCERNING CALIFORNIA & THE CALIFORNIANS.

270 PEREZ DE RIBAS (Father Andrés).

Historia de los Triumphos de Nuestra Santa Fee entre Gentes las mas barbaras, y fieras del Nuevo Orbe: conseguidos por los Soldados de la Milicia de la Compañia de Jesus en las Misiones de la Provincia de Nueva-España.

Refierense assimismo las Costumbres, ritos, y supersticiones que usavan estas Gentes: sus puestos, y temples: las vitorias que de algunas dellas alcançaron con las armas los Catolicos Españoles, quando les obligaron à tomarles: y las discosas muertas de veinte Religiosos de la Compañia, que en varios puestos, y a manos de varias Naciones, dieron sus vidas por la predicacion del santo Evangelio.

Folio, vellum. Madrid, Alonso de Paredes, 1645.

£105

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 93. Salva, 3376. Heredia, 6836. Sabin, 60895. Medina, 1083. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 43.

An extremely interesting authentic history of the Jesuit activities in the heathen districts of Sinaloa, California and Florida, with a description of the superstitions and rites of the natives, their temples, their conquests, and conversion to Christianity.

The work is divided into twelve parts, or "books," in the first of which the author describes the province of Sinaloa, the natives, their customs, and the first entry of the Spaniards there. Book II is devoted to the Jesuit foundation of the Sinaloa mission; book III treats of the conversion of three of the principal tribes of natives to Catholicism; book IV describes the Mission and conversions in the district of Rio de Mayo, Sinaloa and district; book V describes the wars between the Spaniards and the Hiaqui natives, and their conversion; book VI treats of the later conversions in Sinaloa; book VII deals with the question of Missions among the barbarous peoples in general, and of the common benefits derived from them; book VIII is devoted to the history of the Topia Mission and the conversion of its natives; book IX describes the San Andres Mission and district; book X describes the conversion of the Tepeguanes and their subsequent rebellion; book XI deals with the

PEREZ DE RIBAS (FATHER ANDRES)—*continued*.

Missions at Parras and Laguna Grande, while book XII contains an appendix to the History of the Missions in New Spain, including a long account of the martyrdom of the nine Jesuit missionaries in Florida in 1566.

Of special interest is the chapter in which the writer mentions Admiral Pedro Porter Casanate's expedition. Philip IV had ordered him to reconnoitre the Californian lands on the Pacific, "to seek for pearls, and colonize the unknown lands and spread the Catholic Faith," and he took with him some Jesuit Missionaries on his voyage of discovery.

Previous to this, however, a Jesuit, Father Jacinto Cortes, had already trodden on Californian soil, and a letter of his, quoted in this book, describes his meeting with the natives. This Father Jacinto had been employed in the Sinaloa Missions for sixteen years, and, on the invitation of the Governor of the Province, Captain Luis Cestín de Cañas, accompanied him in a small vessel across the Gulf of California in 1642, taking with him a few soldiers from the Sinaloa garrison. The Father wrote a full account of this expedition to the Provincial, stating that they arrived in July, but owing to contrary winds and tides, they took a short cut and "sighted the islands of California. We left Baibachilato, and coasting past the port of San Ignacio, we came upon a hillock which is in the middle of the sea, not more than twenty leagues from San Ignacio. We continued to the west, and before we had lost sight of Sinaloa, the Californias came into view. We landed at the port, which has been named the port of St. Joseph, where there are some friendly Indians. Passing all the creeks and bays, we came to the one which they call La Paz, about forty leagues. All the Indians gathered together, as friendly as if they were from Sinaloa. On this coast, as far as San Barnabé, there must be something like a thousand of them, all fishermen, their food being mainly shellfish.

"These simple people, orderly in their habits, for there are no drunkards amongst them, and they each have but one wife, are very peaceful, and only wage war against the tribe known as the Guaicuras, who live in the islands on the opposite coast, and these Guaicuras wish to eject them from their land and take possession of La Paz. The arms of the Californians are large bows and arrows, with flint, but without poisonous herbs for, although this is to be found here, they do not know of it, or use it. . . .

"These Indians have been assisted against the Guaicuras by the Spaniards who have recently effected an entry in those lands. In fact, as soon as the Spaniards go there, they come in search of them, bringing them fish and fruit from Pitahayas, and requesting them to fire their arquebuses at the Guaicuras—and are very happy when their request is complied with. Once we formed a procession, carrying the Image of the Virgin, chanting our Litanies, and they accompanied us, Indian women and men—more than two hundred of them—with their bows and arrows, thinking that we were going to make war upon the Guaicuras. . . . This land is poor in water and other supplies, but there is a lagoon of drinking water.

(Continued over)

PEREZ DE RIBAS (FATHER ANDRES)—*continued*.

And when these islands are colonised, it will be necessary to start with the Guaicura territory, in order to provide sustenance for the islands, which is where all the pearl fisheries exist. We have bartered for a few of these, which the Captain is sending to his Excellency, so that he may see some of the fruits of this country. The reason why there are so few (pearls) to send, is because the Indians had hurried away to their caves owing to the heavy rains. We returned after having spent a month there. What I think about this country is: that it seems very extensive, another new world, or another New Spain. If God disposes that we should teach these people, I offer my services; indeed, it is precisely this which has brought me from the College of Mexico, and no other wish."

Porter Casanate's expedition, according to this writer's account, started the following year (1643), the Admiral taking with him some priests of the Company of Jesus, at the request of the Viceroy, the Conde de Salvatierra, "and because he was particularly fond of this Order." The Provincial of the day stated that it was given to the "sons" of Ignatius (Loyola) to introduce Catholicism in those remote western American regions, and, some forty years later, another famous Jesuit, Father Kino, the "Apostle of California," firmly established the faith in the country which was still considered an island.

"Father Perez de Ribas went to Sinaloa, himself, in 1604, and actively engaged in Missionary enterprises. In 1617, with Tomas Basilio, he first undertook a Mission to the Yaquis. In 1620 he returned to Mexico as Rector of the Colegio Maximo, and in 1640 became Provincial. In 1646 he was in Rome as Procurador of the Mexican Province, but in 1648 he returned to Mexico, where he died seven years later."

271 PEREZ DE SOTO (Joseph).

Por el Capitan Gaspar de Salcedo, Presso en un cubo del Fuerto del Callao de la Ciudad de Lima con el Señor Fiscal Del Real Consejo de las Indias; sobre la culpa que se le pretende imputar en los alborotos que ha auido en el assiento de Minas, que llaman de la Icacota, en los Reynos del Pirù, desde el año de 665. en adelante.

With woodcut on title.

96 pp., folio, new boards. Madrid, 1667.

£7 10s

A defence in 292 sections of Captain Gaspar de Salcedo, prisoner in a cell in the Fort of Callao, in the City of Lima.

272 [PERU.] BOUSO (Dr. Joachin).

Oracion Panegyrica con que la Real Universidad de San Marcos de Lima, Capital del Peru, celebró en su Recibimiento a Manuel de Guirior, Teniente General de la Real Armada, Virrey Gobernador y Capitan General de estos Reynos del Peru y Chile.

With portrait of Guirior, engraved by Vasquez at Lima.

Small 4to, original vellum binding.

Lima, en la Imprenta de los Niños Huerfanos 1779.

£5 5s

Medina, *La Imprenta en Peru*, Vol. III, No. 1440, only knew of one copy.

PAPAL BULL.

273 [PERU.] URBAN VIII. (Pope).

Bulla de Composicion sobre los Bienes mal Havidos, y adquiridos, de Cuyos propios duenos no consta. Concedida por la Santidad de Urbano VIII, en favor de los que ayudaren à los gastos de el Rey Fernando Sexto, en las guerras contra Infieles, y Hereges, enemigos de nuestra Santa Fè en las Provincias del Perù, Tierra Firme, y las Partidos.

Broadside, crudely printed on one side of a single folio leaf. Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms and woodcut seal below. In case.

Madrid, 1750.

£10 10s

PAPAL BULL.

274 [PERU.] URBAN VIII. (Pope).

Bulla de plenissima indulgencia, concedida por la Santidad de Urbano VIII, en favor, y ayuda de las Animas de los Fieles difuntos, para todas las tierras de Peru, Tierra Firme y sus Partidos.

Broadside, printed on one side of a large 4to leaf. Woodcut of St. Peter and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal below. In case.

Madrid, 1750.

£10 10s

PAPAL BULL.

275 [PERU.] URBAN VIII. (Pope).

Bulla de la Santa Cruzada, concedida por la Santidad de Urbano VIII, para todos los fieles Christianos, vecinos, estantes y habitantes en las provincias del Peru, Tierra Firme, y sus Partidos, sujetas al Rey Fernando Sexto con grandes Indulgencias, para socorro de la guerra contre Infieles. Como las heregias son trayciones formados contra la Fè.

Broadside, crudely printed on one side of a single large folio leaf. Woodcut of S. Peter and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal below. In case.

Madrid, 1750.

£10 10s

PAPAL BULL.

276 [PERU.] INNOCENT XI.

Bulla concedida por la santidad de el Papa Innocencio Undecimo, y mandada publicar por N.M.S.P. Benedicto Decimo Quarto, para los Patriarcas, Primados, arzobispos, Obispos, Clerigos Presbyteros Seculares del Peru, Tierra Firme, y sus Partidos, à quien estava prohibido el comer huevos, y cosas de leche en tiempo de Quaresma.

Broadside, printed on one side of a large 4to leaf.

Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal at foot. In case.

Madrid, 1750.

£10 10s

By this Bull the Clergy of Peru, to whom it was forbidden to eat eggs and Food prepared with milk during Lent, were allowed to eat such during the Crusade against the Indians.

THE RULES GOVERNING THE COUNCIL OF THE INDIES.

277 [PHILIP II.]

Ordenanças Reales del Consejo de las Indias.

Text of a decree issued by Philip II at El Pardo, 24th Sept., 1571, repeating the substance of previous ordinances to the Council for the Indies.

54 pp., small folio boards. (Madrid? c. 1580).

£31 10s

This interesting publication was printed for the purpose of acquainting the members of the *Consejo de Indias* and all the Governors, judges, and other administrators in Spanish America, with the import of earlier Decrees issued in respect of the administration of the Indies. The *Consejo de Indias* in Spain was to have supreme power to rule, in consultation with the king; it was to have the minutest information on all the Dominions, and the right to divide the states into viceregal and ecclesiastical provinces; its principal aim, "all other considerations aside," was

(Continued over)

[PHILIP II]—*continued.*

to be the conversion of the Indians, who were also to be well treated as the King's *protégés* "whom our Lord had placed in his Majesty's care." The Consejo was further enjoined to punish any who ignored these provisions. Every week, Wednesday was to be set aside for a conference with the King on the affairs of America; and all the previous ordinances and statutes for the government of the Indies were to be carefully studied before any further laws were drafted in this connection. The Consejo was to deal exclusively with law suits relating to the Indies, no secular or ecclesiastical judge in Spain being permitted to interfere. All papal bulls, briefs, and other important documents relating to America were to be transcribed in books provided for the purpose in the Ministry for the Indies, the originals being preserved in the archives at Simancas. No relative of any official of the Consejo was permitted to take part as a lawyer in any law suit relating to the Indies. Amongst numerous other interesting laws were the regulations affecting notaries, treasurers, chroniclers, and cosmographers: "The official cosmographer shall make charts of the Indies, indicating by their latitude, longitude, and number of leagues, the provinces, islands, rivers, mountains and other places which should be drawn and painted in accordance with the descriptions and notes given to him by the notaries of the Consejo; he shall also verify and calculate the eclipses of the moon, to take the longitude of the lands, and send his report of the times at which observations are to be made and the instruments required, to the Governors of the various provinces . . . and as results are obtained, so shall they be recorded in the book of descriptions.

"The chronicler shall preserve a record of all the memorable deeds and events that may occur in the Indies, and continuously write the general history of the country with the utmost precision and accuracy, recording the customs, rites, and antiquities . . . with a view to furnishing a history which shall be published or suppressed at the discretion of the Consejo."

Other records were to be kept regarding the natural history and resources, and navigations.

ON THE MISSIONS OF BUENOS AYRES AND PARAGUAY.

278 PHILIP IV., King of Spain.

Real Cedula Previnendo lo que se ha de observar en las Misiones, y Pueblos de Indios los distritos del Paraguay, y Buenos-Ayres, que están à cargo de los P. P. de la Compañia de Jesus.

32 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1743.

£12 12s

Medina, Vol. IV, No. 3317.

Important royal decree ordering the Viceroys of Peru, and New Granada,

PHILIP IV., KING OF SPAIN—*continued.*

the Governor of Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, etc., to answer twelve questions as to the state of the missions and Provinces of Paraguay and Buenos Ayres in which the Jesuits were in charge. The questions were as follows:—

1. The number of Pueblos in Paraguay, number of Indians in each one, if they were tributaries, what sum was paid and if the sum could be increased.
2. The state of agriculture and commerce, the prices, etc.
3. Whether the Indians were taught Spanish or instructed in their own languages.
4. Whether the Indians had charge of their own property, or whether the Jesuits administered them.
5. Whether the Indians had other than native judges over them and how they were appointed.
6. Whether the Indians were taught trades or professions, if arms, powder, etc., were manufactured, whether there were mines, and what metals.
7. Whether the Indians paid tithes.
8. Whether the Jesuits were making fresh settlements.
9. Whether the Bishop of Paraguay inspected the missions.
10. What the state of the Churches was.
11. As to the age of the missions.
12. Why the Pueblos were not under the jurisdiction of the Government of Paraguay.

THE MAIL BOATS TO SPANISH AMERICA.

279 PHILIP V. OF SPAIN.

Aprobacion de la Escripura en que el Consulado y Comercio de Cadiz se encarga del despacho annual de ocho Avisos, para las Provincias de Tierra-Firme, y Nueva España.

19 pp., folio, half morocco.

Madrid, Juan de Ariztia, 1720.

£3 3s

This is a Royal Decree approving of the undertaking by the Board of Trade at Cadiz to despatch eight mail-boats annually to the provinces of New Spain (Mexico) and Tierra Firme (Venezuela, etc.). Bottom margins slightly mended, but not affecting the text.

279A PI Y MARGALL (Francisco).

América en la Epoca del Descubrimiento.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

10s 6d

ASKING FOR A CONTINUATION OF THE FAVOURS AND GRANTS SHOWERED ON
FRANCISCO PIZARRO FOR HIS DESCENDANTS.

280 PIZARRO Y ORELLANA (Fernando).

Discurso, en que se muestra la obligacion que su Magestad tiene en justicia, conciencia, y razon politica à complir, y mandar executar la merced, que la Magestad Imperial hizo à Don Francisco Pizarro del Título de Marquès, con veinte mil Vassallos en la parte donde mas bien le estuviesse, como à Descubridor, Conquistador, y Pacificador de los opulentissimos Reynos del Perú, en favor, y gracia de los successores de su Casa, y Mayorazgo, para que de tan grandes hechos no se obscurezca la memoria.

72 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1630.

£15 15s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Sabin, No. 63188. Medina, Vol. VI, No. 6785, could only trace one copy of this work.

280A PLACIDO (Gabriel de la Concepcion Valdes).

Poesias.

Royal 8vo, wrappers.

New Orleans, Imprenta de la Patria, 1847.

£3 15s

Palau's *Manual* (Vol. VI, p. 124) mentions an edition published in Majorca in 1847, but not this New Orleans edition. It contains all the poems "of this celebrated Cuban poet."

MEXICAN LOTTERY.

280B Plan y Reglas para el establecimiento de la Loteria que en este Reyno de Nueva España ha aprobado y concedido S.M. en virtud de Real Orden comunicada por el Excmo. S^r. Bailio Frey D. Julian de Arriaga con fecha de 20 de Diciembre de 1769.

With woodcut coat-of-arms on title.

Small folio, wrappers.

Mexico, Joseph Antonio de Hogal, 1770.

£2 2s

An interesting publication, outlining the organization of Lotteries in New Spain, for which a royal concession had been granted in 1760. It was proposed that, for the Loteria General, a sum of a million pesos should be used, consisting of fifty thousand shares at twenty pesos each. Five thousand prizes, amounting to eight hundred and sixty thousand pesos, would leave the comfortable sum of a hundred and forty thousand pesos—representing fourteen per cent. commission or tithe—for the King's treasury, which would defray the expenses connected with the lottery. The first, second and third prizes would amount to fifty, forty and thirty thousand pesos, respectively.

281 PONCE DE LEON (Francisco), of the Order of Mercy.

Relacion de servicios hechos en Chile a Dios y a su Magestad.

3 pp., folio, new boards. Madrid, 1643.

£7 10s

Printed relation of services rendered in Chile presented to the King and Council of the Indies for the purpose of obtaining a bishopric in America.

Ponce de Leon was, according to his own act, conquistador and descubridor of the provinces of Marañon, founder of the town of St. Francisco de Borja, and first Priest to preach in the provinces of the Mainas, Geberos, Cocomas, Urariñas, Panipas, Tonchetos, Aguanos and Serbetaneros, on the river Marañon, where he baptised 3,000 Indians.

"His descent from the noble houses of Arcos and Medina Sidonia gave Francisco Ponce de Leon special consideration, and in the official service of his order

(Continued over)

PONCE DE LEON (FRANCISCO)—*continued*.

(the Order of Mercy) he had an opportunity to visit various parts of South America. The most noteworthy of his expeditions was his missionary journey into the valley of the Marañon, where without stipend of any sort he spent three years preaching to various tribes of Indians. He performed important official functions as a member of his order and as a commissary of the Inquisition. Later by the favour of the viceroy, Diego Fernández de Cordoba, Marqués de Guadalcázar (1623-1629), he was appointed general chaplain of the military and naval forces, and served for five years in this capacity in Chile." — (Dr. Moses—*Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*).

281A Por el real y militar orden de Nuestra Señora de la Merced Redempcion de Cautivos. Sobre la obligacion, y potestad encargada al Maestro General de la Religion, de nombrar Vicarios Generales para los Reynos de el Peru, y Nueva-España, en conformidad de lo que mandan sus Sagradas Constituciones, diversas vezes, confirmadas por la Santa Sede Apostolica.

Title and following page with woodcut border, fine initial woodcut letters. With engraved portrait of Saint Peter Nolasco, founder of the Order.

Folio, half calf. Madrid, 1694.

£3 3s

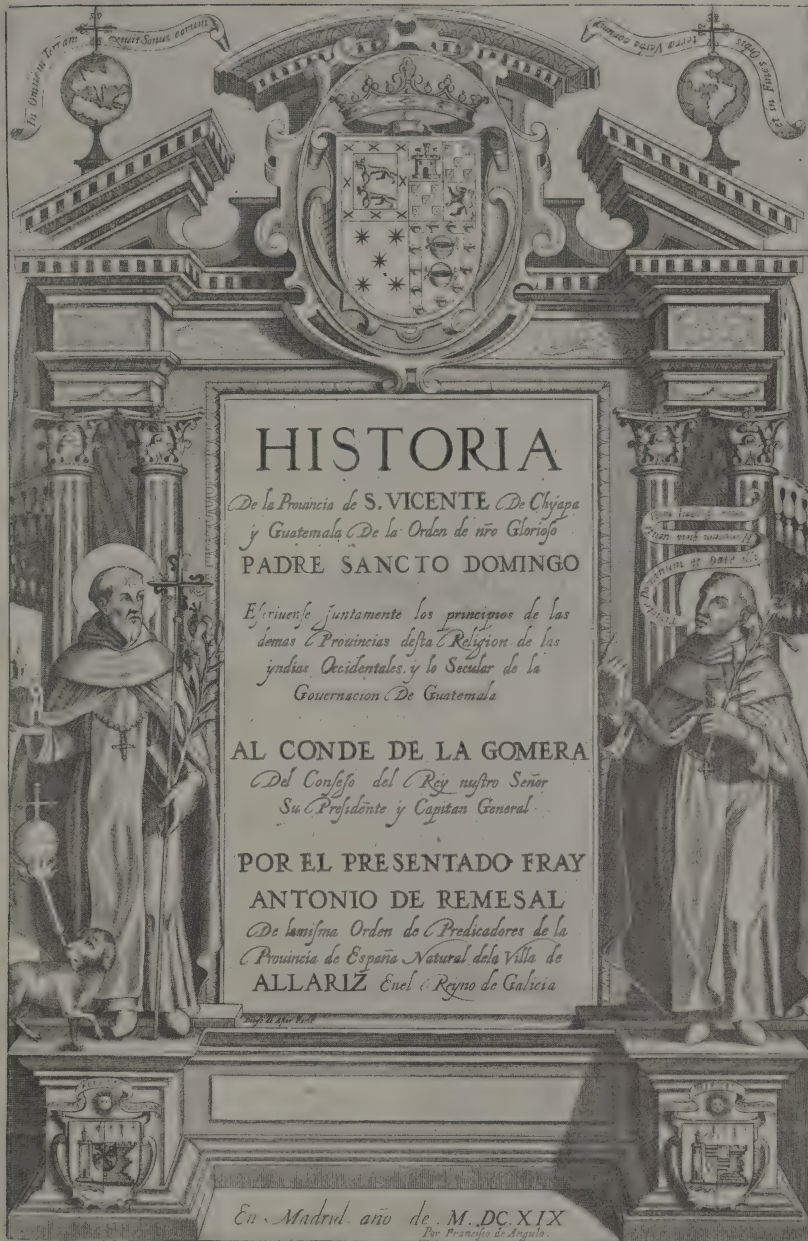
The Royal and Military Decree of Our Lady of Mercy, Support of Captives on the obligation and power commissioned to the Grand Master of Religion to name Vicars General for the Kingdoms of Peru and New Spain.

282 Por la villa imperial de Potosi, en el pleyto con el Señor Fiscal sobre visita de las pulperias.

Small folio, wrappers. [c. 1670.]

£5 5s

A scarce publication, dealing with the question of the inspection of *pulperias*, or Chandlers' shops in Potosi. It was considered advisable for the *Regidores* and *Veintiquatros* (Magistrates) to undertake the inspection, as before.



ENGRAVED TITLE FROM
 ANTONIO DE REMESAL, HISTORIA DE LA PROVINCIA DE S. VICENTE
 DE CHYAPA Y GUATEMALA. MADRID, 1619.

See Item No. 324.



PORTRAIT FROM
BERNARDO DE VARGAS MACHUCA. MILICIA Y DESCRIPCION DE LAS INDIAS.
MADRID, PEDRO MADRIGAL, 1599.
See Item No. 407A.

THE SUCCESSES OF AN EARLY CALIFORNIAN EXPLORER AGAINST THE INDIANS
IN CHILI.

283 PORTER Y CASANATE (Admiral Don Pedro).

Relacion de los Felizes Sucessos que ha dado Dios a las Reales Armas del Rey Nuestro Señor en el Reyno de Chile, desde el primero dia de Enero de 1656 que entrò à governarle el Señor Almirante Don Pedro, Porter, y Casanate, . . . hasta 15 de Junio del dicho año.

Folio, 8 pp. (last two blank). Wrappers, uncut.

Dated from Santiago de Chile, 15th June, 1656, but printed in Spain, 1656.

£15 15s

Not in Medina, *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana, Hispano-Chilena*, or in Sabin.

This gives an account of the successes gained by the Spaniards in Chili, against the Araucanian Indians, during the first six months of the Governorship of Porter y Casnate.

It refers particularly to the great defence made by the Garrison of Fort Boroa, to events in Concepcion, Valdivia, Santiago, Chillan and Valparaiso, and to the forces which had been sent from Concepcion to the River Bioblio to help against the Indian inroads.

Although holding a prominent position in the early history of Chili, Porter y Casanate is more famous for his exploration of the Gulf of California. From 1647 to 1651 he was the Governor and Captain General of the Pacific coasts of Mexico.

In the year 1635, Admiral Don Pedro Porter obtained permission from the Viceroy of New Spain to explore California at his own expense. This license was renewed in 1636, but was afterwards revoked for fear that the knowledge of the new discoveries might become known to foreigners. In 1640 he came to an agreement with the King as to this expedition, and on the 8th of August, 1640, the King of Spain named him chief and admiral of the expedition, with the same honours and privileges as were enjoyed by chiefs and admirals of squadrons in the Royal Navy. From 1647 to 1651 he held the position of Governor and Captain-General of the Provinces of Sinaloa, and of its forts, frontiers, and of the coasts of the Pacific.

284 POVEDA (Tomàs Marin de).

Parlamento, y Junta General que hizo D. Tomàs Marin de Poveda, Cavallero del Orden de Santiago, del Consejo de su Mag. en la Supremo de Guerra, Governador, y Capitan General del Reyno de Chile, y Presidente de su Real Audiencia, à los Caciques infieles de aquellas dilatadas Provincias: con los tratados de Pazés, para que recibiesen la Predicacion del Santo Evangelio, y Missioneros que se la doctrinassen.

16 pp., folio, wrappers. Madrid, 1693.

£7 10s

Not in Sabin or Medina.

The Parley and General Assembly, called together by Don Tomas Marin de Poveda, the Governor and Captain General of Chili, with the disloyal Caciques of certain large Provinces. With the Treatise of Peace by which they will receive the preaching of the Holy Gospel, and the missionaries that shall expound it. Giving the names of some hundreds of the Indian Caciques or chiefs who attended this assembly and the "*reducciones*" and places they came from, also the names of all the Spaniards, and laymen who were present, and containing the 39 articles of the treaty. Among the articles may be noted the following: Spaniards to be allowed to settle; warning against other strangers from Europe who might come to try and take them away as slaves, etc.

285 Protestacion que los Vezinos de la Nueva-España dieron escrita à don Martin Carillo, Visitador de Mexico, contra la sedicion y tumulto de la dicha ciudad, y en favor el Gobierno de don Diego Pimentel, Marques de Gelves.

32 pp., small folio, new boards. Mexico, 1626.

£12 10s

Not in Leclerc, Medina, Salva, or Sabin.

Title reads in translation, as follows:—

"Protestation given in writing by the inhabitants of New Spain to Don Martin Carrillo, Inspector of Mexico, against the tradition and tumult of the said city, and in favour of the government of Don Diego Pimentel, Marques de Gelves."

This Memorial in favour of the Viceroy is in the form of a petition from the Basque Colonists in Mexico to the Spanish Inspector asking for the recall of the Viceroy and complaining of the tumult that has taken place since his departure from

PROTESTACION QUE LOS VEZINOS—*continued.*

the city. The events referred to are fully described in the note to 211 of this catalogue.

Included in the documents are: "Letter written to the Supreme Court of Mexico by the Basques of Puebla, 1612, about the negro rising, and several decrees granting permanent privileges to the Basque provinces. The protestation is dated Mexico City, 15th July, 1626, and bears a long list of names of prominent Mexicans, of Basque origin. It is signed by the Secretary of the 'Sancta Cruzada,' Bernardino de Urrutia."

- 286 Proyecto para galeones, y Flotas, de el Peru, y Nueva-España y para Navios de Registro, y Avisos que navegaren a ambos Reynos.
FIRST EDITION. 26 pp., folio, wrappers.

Cadiz, 1720.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 170. Medina, Vol. IV, No. 2357. Sabin, No. 66408.

Instructions concerning ships arriving at ports in Spanish America and the duties on commodities, etc.

- 287 PRUVONENA (P.).

Memorias y Documentos para la Historia de la Independencia del Perú, y causas del mal exito que ha tenido ésta.

2 vols., 8vo, half morocco, gilt backs.

Paris, 1858.

£1 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 172. Sabin, 66413.

A valuable record of Peru in the early days of its Independence, written for the purpose of explaining the state of anarchy there.

- 288 Publicacion de la Nueva Constitucion de la Monarquia Española celebrada en Santo Domingo Retaluleuk.

Small 4to, half rough calf.

Nueva Guatemala; Manuel Arevalo, 1812.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 172. Not in Salva, Sabin, Leclerc, or Medina's *Imprenta en Guatemala*.

A scarce publication, describing the ceremony at Santo Domingo Retaluleuk, Province of Suchitepequez, Guatemala, on 12th October, 1812, to celebrate the proclamation of the new Spanish monarchy under Ferdinand VII. The tract contains the words of the various patriotic songs that were sung on that occasion; one of which condemns the usurper, Bonaparte, who had been superseded by the rightful heir to the Spanish throne.

THE CEDULARIO OF PUGA, PRINTED IN MEXICO, 1563.

289 PUGA (Vasco de).

Provisiones, Cédulas, Instrucciones de Su Magestad: Ordenanças de difuntos, y audiencia para la buena expedicion de los negocios y administracion de justicia y governacion de esta nueva España desde 1525 años hasta el presente de 1563.

Gothic Letter. Woodcut ornamental capitals (title in facsimile).

Folio, vellum, gilt border and back.

Mexico ["en casa de Pedro Ocharte, a veynte y tres dias del mes de Noviembre," according to the colophon], 1563.

£250

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 176. Sabin, 66605. Medina, Vol. I, No. 46. Icazbalceta, pp. 125-128, gives an excellent description of the book and its author.

An interesting American incunable, consisting of a collection—compiled and edited by Puga—of numerous ordinances issued by the Spanish Crown for the Government of Spanish America, from 1525 to 1563.

Included in the volume is the text of the famous Bull issued by Pope Alexander VI in 1493, authorizing the Catholic Sovereigns to administer the country which Columbus had discovered.

Sabin states: "This work, generally known as the 'Cedulario' of Puga, was the first printed collection of Mexican laws, and is a volume of great importance and extreme rarity."

- 290 Quaderno de las Cortes : que en Valladolid tuvo su Magestad del Emperador y Rey nuestro señor el año de 1523 : En el qual ay muchas leyes e decissiones nuevas : y aprobacion y declaracion de muchas pregmaticas y leyes del reyno sin el qual ningun jurisperito ni administrador de justicia deve estar.

Title in Gothic letter beneath woodcut coat-of-arms within woodcut border. Text in Gothic letter, forty-six lines to a full page.

Small folio, half morocco.

Burgos, Juan de Junta, 1529.

£16 16s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 183. Not in Añibarro's *Burgos bibliography*.

An interesting publication, containing the text of a hundred and six petitions which were dealt with by the Emperor Charles V at the Valladolid courts in 1523; and the rulings given in each case. Amongst them is a petition requesting that the date of term or periods of slave grants should not be altered after the grant had once been made; and that the Emperor should not allow any foreigners to trade in the Indies. The reply is: that the request would be complied with.

291 QUADRO comparativo de la extension, comercio, y amonedacion de los Estados-Unidos del Norte, y de las Provincias-Unidas de la Nueva Granada al tiempo de su transformacion politica, segun los calculos de Brissot, Rochefoucauld, y Holmes.

A comparative survey of the area, commerce and coinage of the United States of America and the Provinces of New Granada, at the time of its political transformation.

1 p. folio. (Spain, circa 1806).

£5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

This paper gives some extremely interesting statistics of the newly-emancipated United States, and the old dominion of New Granada, the data being supplied by Spanish economists, books in the possession of the Spanish-American Viceroy, Rochefoucauld, Brissot, etc. The area of the thirteen United States at the time of their Independence extended to about 23,045 square leagues. At the time the statement was printed, it extended, from the boundary of Nova Scotia to that of Eastern Florida, to some 78490 square leagues. The money minted in the U.S. between the years 1792 and 1796 amounted to 414175 pesos, of which over 149 thousand were pesos gold. At about that period, the Spanish territory in America extended to over 67 thousand square leagues while the output of minted gold in Santa Fé for the years 1801-4 amounted to considerably more than five million pesos. Separate figures of the revenue derived from the provinces of Spanish America are also included. Of the relative export and import trade of the U.S.A. before their declaration of Independence, and the dominion of New Granada, the total imports of the former exceeded ten million pesos, the exports amounting to more than half this sum, while the latter dominion imported goods to the value of two-and-a-half million pesos, the same sum representing the total amount of its exports, which included pearls and gold.

292 QUILES GALINDO (Fray Andrés).

Text of petition from the Franciscan Procurator-General for the Indies, to the King of Spain, with reference to the ecclesiastical administration of Queretaro.

24 pp., small folio. [Madrid, c. 1714.]

£5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual*

He requests that the proposed multiplication of parishes in the neighbourhood of Queretaro, should be curtailed, and submits that the proposition has been put forward in Rome "for the notification of the unfortunate Order" [Franciscan.]

WITH SPECIALLY CAST OTOMI TYPE.

293 RAMIREZ (Antonio).

Breve Compendio de todo lo que debe saber, y entender el Christiano, para poder lograr, ver, conocer, y gozar de Dios nuestra Señor en el cielo eternamente. Dispuesto en lengua Othomi, y construido literalmente en la lengua Castellana.

Small 4to, half vellum. Large folding table.

Mexico, Herederos de Joseph de Jauregui. 1785.

£8 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 206. Leclerc, 2379. Sabin, 67637. Medina, "*La Imprenta en Mexico*," Vol. V, No. 7585, only knew of one complete copy, viz., his own; the copy in the British Museum is incomplete.

Containing the exceedingly rare folding table, almost always missing. This scarce book printed with special phonetic characters, is divided into two parts, pp. 1-18 concerning the Alphabet and the rules for reading, pp. 18-80 comprises the Catchism. The folding table contains a list in five columns of questions and replies to the principal religious precepts taught to the Indians, and composed specially for them. Special Indulgencies were granted by the Archbishop of Mexico to persons teaching its contents to the Otomi Indians.

SOME OF THE CHARACTERS IN WHICH THE BOOK IS PRINTED WERE CAST EXPRESSLY TO REPRESENT THE SOUNDS IN THE OTOMI ALPHABET.

CONTAINING THE DECREE
AUTHORIZING THE COLONISATION OF THE NEW WORLD
UNDER CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS BY MEN AND WOMEN CONVICTS,
MADE BY FERDINAND AND ISABELLA, ON 22 JUNE 1497.

294 RAMIREZ (Juan). Las Pragmaticas.

¶ Libro en q̄ esta copiladas algunas bullas de n̄ro muy s̄cto padre cōcedidas en favor dela ju||risdiciō real de sus altezas/ y todas las pragmaticas q̄ estā fechas para la buena gouernacion del|| reyno: ynprimido a costa de Johā ramirez escriuano d'l cosējo del rey y d'la reyna n̄ros señores||el q̄l le fue tassado por sus altezas y por los señores del su cōsejo a un castellano d'oro cada vo||lumē/ cō pruillejo q̄ sus altezas le dierō por su carta real/q̄ por tiēpo de cinco años contados||desde pmero dia de diziēbre deste p̄sente año d' mill y q̄niētos y tres fasta ser cōpli-dos: ningu||no otro sin su poder lo pueda ynpmir enel reyno ni fuera del/ni vēder lo: so pena de cincūēta||mill m̄rs. la mitad para la camara: y la otra mitad para el dicho Juā ramirez/ y de perder lo q̄||ouiere ynprimido o vendido o ynprimiere o vendiere o touiere para vender con otro tanto||para el dicho Juan ramirez.

Colophon: ¶ Fue ynpressa esta obra en la villa de Alcala de||henares por Lāçalao polono ynprimidor de li||bros/ a costa de Johan ramirez escriuano del cō||sejo o del rey e dela reyna nuestros señores a qui||en sus altezas mandarō tener cargo dela ynpri=||mir: acabose a diez e seys dias dl mes de Noviē=||bre de mill e quinientos e tres años.

FIRST EDITION.

Title beneath woodcut Royal coat-of-arms. Gothic letter, 40-46 lines to a full page, with woodcut printer's device, marginal summaries, wide margins.

RAMIREZ (JUAN)—*continued.*

Collation: aa⁸ bb⁶: a-z z A-G I-P⁸ Q¹⁰ R⁶S-U⁸ X⁶ YZ⁸ Z⁴ = 384 leaves (the last blank). [The present copy has the title and 13 preliminary leaves (table) in facsimile.]

Folio, levant morocco, g.e. by Rivière.

Alcala de Henares, Lanzalao Polono, 16 November, 1503.

(See *Illustrations Overleaf.*)

£3000

Mendez, *Typographia Española* (1861), p. 164, No. 9 Clemencin, *Elogio de la Reina Católica*, p. 215. Catalina, *Tipografía Complutense*, No. 3.

Catalina was only able to quote Clemencin, who declared in 1821 that he had seen three copies in Spain, two of which were in institutional libraries, those of the Academia Española and the convent of S. Felipe el Real, but, according to Catalina, they were no longer there in 1894.

OUR COPY AND THAT IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM ARE NOW THE ONLY COPIES KNOWN.

This first edition, of which we offer a copy, is so excessively rare that very few bibliographers have actually handled it: neither Salva nor Colmeiro mentions it at all; Harris, Medina, and Sabin had never met a copy of it, and quote the colophon, as recorded by Mendez and Clemencin, only under a totally mistaken notion (as explained at the end of this note). On the other hand, Harris cites (Add. No. 10), an undated [Salamanca] edition, of which there are copies in the John Carter Brown Library, the Biblioteca Colombina, and the British Museum (No. c.63.k.1), the date of which is assumed to be 1503. None of these copies have a colophon. The *true* first edition possesses a colophon stating that the King and Queen ordered Juan Ramirez to see to the printing of it, and further bears the date "16th November, 1503," before which no other edition could have appeared. (*Full details and collation of the undated edition, first cited by Harris, are given at the end of the present note.*)

THIS MOST IMPORTANT LAW BOOK CONTAINS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN PRINT AN ORDINANCE OF SUPREME INTEREST FOR THE EARLY HISTORY OF AMERICA.

THIS ORDINANCE, DATED 22ND JUNE, 1497, DECREES THAT CONVICTS, WHO ARE SENTENCED TO EXILE AND HARD LABOUR IN THE MINES, SHALL INSTEAD BE BANISHED TO THE INDIES AS COLONISTS AND SETTLERS FOR THE NEW WORLD DISCOVERED BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

(Continued over)

¶ Rey don fernando
nando ⁊ reyna
doña ysabel.

Que los dlinquē
res q̄ cōforme ala
ley se ouieren de
desterrar in meta
lum se destierren
para las yndias



Don fernando ⁊ doña ysabel por la gracia de dios rey ⁊
reyna de castilla: de leon: de aragon: de seclia: de gra
nada: de toledo: de valencia: de galizia: de mallorcas:
de seuilla: de cerdeña: de cordoua: de corcega: de mur
cia: de jahan: de los algarues de algezira: de gibraltar:
⁊ de las yslas de canaria. Condes de barcelona ⁊ señores de vizcaya
⁊ de molina. Duques de athenas ⁊ de neopatria Lōdes de rosellon
⁊ de cerdania. Marqueses de oxistan ⁊ de gociano. A todos los co
rregidores/asistentes/alcaldes ⁊ alguaziles: ⁊ otras justicias qua
lesquier de todas las cibdades/villas ⁊ lugares dlos nuestros rey
nos ⁊ señorios a quien esta nuestra carta fuere mostrada/o su trasla
do signado de escriuauo publico: saluo ⁊ gracia. Sepades que nos
auemos mandado a don Cristoual colon nuestro almirante delas
yndias del mar oceano que buelua ala ysla española: ⁊ alas otras ysl
as ⁊ tierra firme que es en las dichas yslas a entender en la gouerna
cion ⁊ poblacion della: ⁊ para ello le mandamos dar ciertas naos
⁊ carauelas en que va cierta gente pagada por cierto tiempo: ⁊ basti
mentos ⁊ mantenimientos para ello. E por que aquella non puede
bastar para que se haga la dicha poblacion como cumple a seruicio
de dios ⁊ nuestro sy no van otras gentes que en ellas esten ⁊ biuan
⁊ siruan a sus costas. acordamos de mandar dar esta nuestra carta
para vos ⁊ cada vno de vos en la dicha razon. Por que vos manda
mos que cada ⁊ quando alguna/o algũas personas assy varones co
mo mugeres de nuestros reynos: ouieren cometido/o cometieren
qualquier delito/o delitos: por que merecan/o deuan ser desterra
dos segund derecho ⁊ leyes de nuestros reynos para alguna ysla/o
para labiar ⁊ seruir algunos metales que los tales los desterreys q̄
vayan a seruir en la dicha ysla española: en las cosas que el dicho nue
stro almirante delas yndias les dixere/o mandare por el tienpo que
auian de estar en la dicha ysla ⁊ lauor de metales: ⁊ assi mismo todas
las otras personas que fueren culpantes en delitos que non meresc
can pena de muerte: sependo tales los dltos que justamēte les pue
dan dar destierro para las dichas yndias: segund la calidad de los
delitos: los condeney ⁊ desterreys para la dicha ysla española pa
ra estar alli: ⁊ que hagan lo que por el dicho almirante les fuere mǎ
dado por el tienpo que a vosotros paresciere: ⁊ a los que fasta aqui

THE DECREE AUTHORIZING THE COLONISATION OF THE NEW WORLD UNDER
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS BY MEN AND WOMEN CONVICTS, MADE BY
FERDINAND AND ISABELLA ON 22 JUNE 1497.

(first printed in)

JUAN RAMIREZ, LAS PRAGMATICAS. ALCALA, POLONO, 1503.
ONLY ONE OTHER COPY KNOWN.

See Item No. 294.

tenedes condenados / o condenardes de aquy adelante para yr a las dichas pslas 7 los touierdes presos : los embiays presos 7 a buen recabdo a vna delas nuestras carceles delas nuestras audiēcias de valladolid / o cibdad real / o ala carcel real de seuilla : 7 los entreguen los que los lleuaren alas dichas chācillerias alos nuestros alcaldes dellas : 7 los que se lleuaren ala carcel de seuilla : entreguen al nuestro assistente della a costa delos tales condenados si touieren bienes : 7 si bienes no touieren : se pague a costa dlos marauedis de las penas de nuestra camara : 7 mādamos alas dichas justicias que assy lo hagan 7 cumplan segund de suso se contiene : 7 alos concejos de todas las cibdades / 7 villas / 7 logares de nuestros reynos q̄ les den para ello fauor 7 ayuda el que menester ouieren : 7 sy otras algunas personas ouieren cometido / o cometieren delitos por que deuan ser desterrados fuera destos dichos nuestros reynos : los desterreys para la dicha nuestra psla enla manera siguiente. Los que ouieren de ser desterrados perpetua mente delos dychos nuestros reynos : los desterreys para la dicha psla por diez años : 7 los que ouieren de ser desterrados por cierto tiempo fuera delos dichos nuestros reynos : que sean desterrados para la dicha psla por la meytad del dicho tiempo que auia de ser fuera destos dichos nuestros reynos. E los vnos ni los otros no fagades ni fagan ende al por alguna manera so pena dela nuestra merced 7 de diez mill marauedis para la nuestra camara a cada vno que lo contrario hiziere. E de mas mandamos al ome que vos esta nuestra carta mostrare : que vos enplaze que parescades ante nos enla nuestra corte do quier que nos seamos : del dia que vos emplazare hasta quinze dias primeros siguientes so la dicha pena. So la qual mandamos a qualquier escrivano publico que para esto fuere llamado : que de ende al que vos la mostrare testimonio signado con su signo : por que nos sepamos en como se cumple nuestro mandado. Dada enla villa de medina del campo a veynte 7 dos dias del mes de junio. año del nascimiento de nuestro saluador jhesu cristo de mill 7 quatrocientos 7 nouēta 7 siete años. yo el rey : yo la repna : yo fernando aluarez de toledo secretario del rey 7 dela repna nuestros señores la fize escriuir por su mādado : E enlas espaldas dela dicha carta estauan escritos vnos nombres en que dezian. Don aluaro Rodericus doctoꝝ registrador

THE DECREE AUTHORIZING THE COLONISATION OF THE NEW WORLD UNDER CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS BY MEN AND WOMEN CONVICTS, MADE BY FERDINAND AND ISABELLA ON 22 JUNE 1497.

(first printed in)

JUAN RAMIREZ, LAS PRAGMATICAS. ALCALA, POLONO, 1503.
ONLY ONE OTHER COPY KNOWN.

See Item No. 294.

RAMIREZ (JUAN)—*continued*.

The following is a full translation of this edict:—

“Don Ferdinand and Doña Isabel by the Grace of God King and Queen of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, of Sicily, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Jaen, of the Algarves and Algeciras, of Gibraltar, and of the Canary Islands, Count and Countess of Barcelona, Lord and Lady of Vizcaya and Molina, Duke and Duchess of Athens and Neopatria, Count and Countess of Rossillon and Cerdagne, Marquis and Marchioness of Oristan and Gociano. To all the judges, officials, mayors and bailiffs and any other judicial officials of all the cities, towns and places of our kingdoms and manors to whom this edict, or its transcript signed by a public notary, may be shown: health and grace.

“Know ye that we have commanded Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Indies and the Atlantic Ocean, to return to the Island of Española and the other Islands and Lands which exist in the said Islands, to arrange for the governing and colonization thereof; and for this we command that he be given certain ships and caravels wherein certain people who receive payment for a certain period, do sail; and supplies and food for the purpose. And for that these same people will not suffice for the foundation of the said colony, as befits the service of God and ourselves, unless there be others to dwell there and serve them, we do command that this, our edict, be given to each and every one of you for this reason. Wherefore we command that whensoever any person or persons, be they men or women of our kingdoms, shall have committed or shall commit any crime or crimes for which they might have merited, or should be sentenced to, banishment—in accordance with the provisions of the laws of our kingdoms—to some island, or to hard labour in the mines, that ye do banish them to serve on the said Island Española to perform such labour as our said Admiral of the Indies may tell them or order, for the period that they may be sentenced to spend on the said island and to hard labour in the mines. And similarly all other persons who may be guilty of crimes that do not merit the death penalty but such crimes as justly merit the sentence of banishment to the said Indies: in accord with the quality of their crimes shall ye sentence and banish them to the Island Española to sojourn there and to do that which the said Admiral might command, for such time as ye may deem necessary. And all those whom ye may have sentenced until now, or might sentence hereafter, to go to the said islands, and are prisoners in your custody: these ye shall send captive and well provided for, to one of our prisons of our chanceries of Valladolid or Ciudad Real, or to the royal prison of Seville; and they who bring them in their custody to the said chanceries shall deliver the prisoners into the hands of our magistrates there; and they who are taken to the prison at Seville shall be delivered into the hands of our official there, at the expense of the condemned if they have possessions; and if possessions they have not, then the cost must be defrayed out of the penal fund of *maravedis* of our Chamber.

“And we do command the said Justices to perform, and comply with, all

RAMIREZ (JUAN)—*continued*.

that which is above-written; and that all the Councils of the cities, towns and places situated in our kingdoms, shall render unto them all such assistance as they might have need of.

“And if any other persons shall have committed, or shall commit, crimes for the which they should be banished from these our said kingdoms, ye shall banish them to our said islands in the following manner.

“They who shall have merited perpetual banishment from our said kingdoms, ye shall banish to the said island for ten years; and they who shall have incurred the penalty of a temporary exile from these our kingdoms, shall be banished to the said island for the half of such period. And neither the ones nor the others shall in any wise whatsoever act contrary under penalty of the forfeiture of our grace and ten thousand *maravedis* for our Chamber, to each one who might act contrary [to our commands].

“Moreover, we command that the man who places this decree before you, shall summon you to appear before us at our court wheresoever we may be, within fifteen days counting from the one upon which ye shall have been summoned, under the said penalty; under the which, we likewise command any public notary who may have been summoned for the purpose, to give there and then to him who shall have brought you this edict, testimony thereof signed with his signature, so that we may know how our commands have been complied with.

“Given at the town of Medina del Campo on the twenty-second day of the month of June, in the year of our Saviour Jesus Christ, one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven.—I, the King. I, the Queen.”

A CORRECTION TO HARRISSE “*BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA VETUSTISSIMA, ADDITIONS*,” No. 10.

The extreme rarity of the first edition is in part responsible for HARRISSE's curious blunder, never we believe corrected, by which the identity of this edition has been merged into that of another and later edition.

HARRISSE, *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, Additions*, No. 10, purports to be a description of the edition of the *Pragmaticas* printed at Alcalá in 1503, i.e., the first edition. (The copy HARRISSE had before him was the one, once belonging to Fernando Columbus, now in the Biblioteca Colombina). In collating our copy we found that it agreed with HARRISSE's description only as to the colophon, which was not in the Colombina copy, nor in any copy examined by HARRISSE, but which he gives after Clemencin and Mendez. This made us suspect that HARRISSE was not describing the Alcalá edition at all; and our conjecture was confirmed by finding in the British Museum Library a copy of an edition of the *Pragmaticas* which did tally exactly with HARRISSE's description—except, of course, that it was without the colophon. This edition the British Museum has assigned to the press of Juan de

(Continued over)

RAMIREZ (JUAN)—*continued*.

Porras at Salamanca, with the "circa" date of 1503; and we can know that it was printed not later than 1508, as the title contains mention of the privilege granted to the publisher, Juan Ramirez, for a period of five years, commencing from 1st December, 1503. A comparison of the two editions reveals quite unmistakably that the edition without colophon is a cheap reprint. The fine stout paper and generous margins of our Alcala edition have been replaced by thinner paper and meagre margins; the type is smaller, the lines much longer, and the number of lines to a page is increased—which economies of space have reduced the size of the book by well over a third.

The following description of the edition without colophon, which HARRISSE mistook for the Alcala edition, is taken from the British Museum copy:—

Title.—¶ Libro en q̄ esta copiladas algunas bullas de n̄ro muy sancto padre cōcedidas en fauor dela jurisdī || cion real de sus altezas y todas las pragmaticas q̄ estan fechas para la buena gouernaciō del reyno / || imprimido por mādado de Juan ramirez escriuano del cōsejo del rey y dela reyna nuestros señores: || el qual fue tassado por sus altezas y por los señores del su consejo a un castellano de oro cada volu- || men / con privilegio que sus altezas dierō por su carta real / q̄ por tiempo de cinco años cōtados desde || primero dia de deziembre deste presente año de mill y quinientos y tres fasta ser complidos / ningu-|| no otro sin su poder lo puedo imprimir enel reyno ni fuera del / ni vēderlo / so pena de cinquenta mill || m̄s: la mitad para la camara: y la otra mitad para el dicho Juan ramirez / y de perder lo q̄ ouiere im || primido o vēdido / a imprimiere o vē- || diere o touiere pa vēder cō otro t̄ato pa el dicho Juā ramirez.

aa⁸; a-fs-za-e⁸ F¹⁰ = ⁸ = 258 leaves: 1a, title (with royal arms); 1b, blank; 2a-8b, table; 9a-157b (numbered j-ccxlviij + 1 unnumbered leaf), text; 158, blank. 49 lines to a full page.

It will be observed that the wording of the title is closely copied from the Alcala edition, the most notable difference being, that the Alcala edition states that it has been printed "*a costa*," and this, "*por mandado*," of Juan Ramirez.

The descriptions given by Mendez and Clemencin of the Alcala edition are sufficiently detailed for HARRISSE to have realised that the edition he was describing was not the edition that he found recorded by these bibliographers. Presumably, however, HARRISSE, having never seen a copy of the real Alcala edition, concluded that Mendez and Clemencin must be incorrectly describing the edition of which he had a copy before him. The fact that he had never met with a copy having the colophon did not shake HARRISSE in this assumption, for, since all the copies he had examined lacked the final leaf (an innocent blank, no doubt), he took it that the colophon recorded by Mendez and Clemencin was contained on this final leaf.

This blunder of HARRISSE has had the effect of making every copy of the edition without a colophon seem imperfect, for, of course, no copy has the colophon

RAMIREZ (JUAN)—*continued*.

recorded by HARRISSE. Since 1872, when appeared HARRISSE's *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, Additions*, most bibliographers, when describing a copy of the undated edition, have, on the authority of HARRISSE, appended the colophon of the Alcalá edition, adding however, that the copy before them lacks this colophon leaf.

HARRISSE's error has remained unchecked for so long on account of the excessive rarity of the Alcalá edition, which has prevented bibliographers from having both editions before them; the British Museum Library, we believe, is the only library possessing a copy of both the editions in question, and no other library is now known, for certain fact, to have a copy of the Alcalá edition.

A peculiarity of the Alcalá edition is that the verso of folio ccxlviii is left blank, and the following leaf is numbered cclvii (an apparent gap of eight leaves, which would have composed quire H). This gap in the foliation (which has no corresponding gap in the text) probably resulted from the book being set up in type by several compositors simultaneously, in order that several presses might be kept at work printing it. It would seem that the compositor, to whom was allotted the copy from which to set up a section of the book up to, and including, folio cclvi, set up no further than the recto of folio ccxlviii when his copy gave out. The book would, therefore, have to be printed without folios ccxlix-cclvi.

It is evident from the foregoing that Ramirez was anxious to get the *Pragmaticas* printed with the utmost expedition; and, moreover, if we are to believe the evidence of the dates, the printing of the laws was completed only six days after Ramirez had received the Royal command to see to the printing of them, which was given, according to the last paragraph in the book, on the 10th of November, 1503.

CONTAINING FERDINAND AND ISABELLA'S DECREE OF 1497 SENDING
MEN AND WOMEN CONVICTS TO COLONISE THE NEW WORLD UNDER
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

295 [RAMIREZ (Juan)].

Pragmaticas y Leyes hechas y recopiladas por mandado de los muy altos Catholicos y poderosos Principes y Señores el Rey Don Fernando y la Reyna doña Ysabel . . . con las leyes y pragmaticas que su magestad del Emperador don Carlos a fecho y promulgado en estos sus Reynos, compuesto y añadido por el Licenciado Diego Perez natural de Salamanca.

Title in Roman letter with Gothic letter headline, and woodcut printer's device; text in Gothic letter, sixty-six lines to a full page, double columns.

Folio, vellum.

Medina del Campo, Pedro de Castro, 1549.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£350

Palau's *Manual* (Vol. VI, p. 153) cites this item with a slight inaccuracy in the title, and no collation.

Harrisse (Add. No. 171) knew of no copy. Not in Salva, Colmeiro or the John Carter Brown Library.

A later edition of these edicts, revised by the Licentiate Diego Perez.

THIS EDITION CONTAINS THE FAMOUS EDICT OF 1497, ORDERING THE BANISHMENT OF CONVICTS TO THE INDIES AS QUOTED IN THE NOTE TO THE FIRST EDITION, No. 294 OF THIS CATALOGUE.

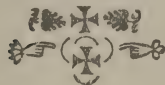
In addition this edition contains the laws passed during the earlier part of the Emperor Charles V's reign.

IESVS.

Pragmáticas y Leyes be-

chas y recopiladas por mandado de los muy altos, Catholicos
y poderosos Príncipes, y señores el Rey dō Fernādo, y la Reyna do-
ña Ysabel, Con algunas bulas concedidas por el Summo Ponti-
fice, en fauor dela jurisdicō Real para la buena gouernacion
y guarda dēla justiciā. Con addicion de muchas pragmáticas
q̄ falta aqui no fueron impressas. En especial estan nueva-
mente añadidas las Leyes de Madrid, y de los Arā-
zeles, y de los paños y lanas, y Capítulos de Cor-
regidores, y leyes de Toro, y leyes de Her-
mandad. Con mas el nueuo Reportorio
de todas las leyes y Pragmáticas
y Bulas en este libro conteni-
das, concordado con
otras leyes destos
Reynos, y con
las leyes :

y pragmáticas que su magestad del Emperador
don Carlos a fecho y promulgado en estos
sus Reynos, cōpuesto y añadido por
el Licenciado Diego perez na-
tural y vezino de Salaman-
ca: impressas en Medi-
na del cāpo por Pe-
dro de Castro



Añ. de. M.D

XL. IX. años



TITLE-PAGE FROM
JUAN RAMIREZ. LAS PRAGMATICAS. MEDINA DEL CAMPO, 1549.

See Item No. 295.

EXTENDING FREE TRADE TO BUENOS AIRES.

- 296 Real Cedula de S.M. y Señores del Consejo, en que se estiende el comercio-libre de los puertos habilitados de España, é Islas de Mallorca y Canarias a Buenos Aires, con internacion a las Provincias interiores, y a los puertos tambien habilitados del Peru, y Chile : se insertan asimismo las dos Reales Cedulas, que tratan de la rebaja que S. M. se ha servido conceder en los derechos del Oro, y el arancel que deben observar los Escribanos de Registros en los puertos de Indias, en que se permite el comercio-libre entre estos, y aquellos dominios.

Folio, wrappers. Madrid, Pedro Marin, 1778.

£6 6s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

A publication, comprising the terms of a Royal Decree issued by Charles III of Spain, extending the privilege of free trade from certain ports in Spain, Majorca and the Canaries to Buenos Aires, etc.; a Decree, granting a reduction on the duty payable on gold; and another, specifying the tariff of fees payable to notaries at "free trade" ports in America.

FREE TRADE IN NEGRO SLAVES IN BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

- 297 Real Cedula de su Magestad concediendo libertad para el comercio de negros con los Virreynatos de Santa Fé, Buenos Ayres, Capitanía General de Caracas, é Islas de Santo Domingo, Cuba y Puerto Rico, a Españoles y Etranjeros baxo las reglas que se expresan.

Small folio, wrappers.

Madrid, Lorenzo de San Martin, 1791.

£5 5s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

Text of a Royal Decree, granting facilities to Spanish and foreign subjects to trade in slaves, in Santa Fé, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Cuba, etc.

- 298 Real cedula de incorporacion de el banco de Potosi á la Real Hacienda, y Ordenanzas para su regimen y gobierno, con arreglo á las Leyes de Indias y demas Reales disposiciones que al márgen se citan, de orden de S.M.

With folding tables of Statistics.

Folio, original calf, gilt. Madrid, Benito Cano, 1795.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 218.

- 299 Real Decreto de 16 de Marzo de 1778 por el que habilita S. M. el puerto de los Alfaques de Tortosa y el de Almeria para el Comercio libre à Indias. . .

Small folio, wrappers. Madrid, Pedro Marin, 1778.

£1 10s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

Text of a Royal Decree, extending the privileges of the free trade with "the Indies," to the ports of Tortosa ad Almeria, on the same terms as the concession to other Spanish ports.

- 300 Real Decreto en que S. M. ha resuelto ampliar la Concesion del Comercio libre, contenida en Decreto de 16 de Octubre de 1765. Instruccion de la misma fecha y demas Resoluciones posteriores que solo comprehendieron las Islas de Barlovento, y Provincias de Campeche, Santa Marta, y Rio del Hacha, incluyendo ahora la de Buenos Aires, con internacion por ella a las demas de la America Meridional y extension a los Puertos habilitados en las Costas de Chile y el Peru &c.

8 pp., small folio.

[Madrid, Juan de San Martin, 1778]; Reimpreso en Barcelona en la Imprenta de Carlos Gibert y Tuto [1778].

£2 2s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

Royal Decree issued by the King of Spain in 1778, by which he amplifies the concession for free trade, contained in a decree dated 1765, which referred solely to the Windward Islands, Campeachy, Santa Marta and Rio del Hacha. The new decree extended the concession to Buenos Aires, and other South American ports in Chile, Peru, etc.

301 REALES (Pedro), Soc. Jesus.

Carta del P. Rector Pedro Reales, en que dà noticia à los Superiores de esta Provincia de Nueva-España de la Compañia de Jesus, de la Muerte, y exemplares Virtudes del H. Vicente Gonzalez, en el Colegio de Tepotzotlan.

32 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

(Mexico), Tepotzotlan, 3rd September, 1754.

£2 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

Sabin, No. 68248. Medina, "*La Imprenta en Mexico*," Vol. V, No. 4199.

Pedro Reales was born in Castile in 1704 and became a Jesuit in 1722. He went to Mexico and taught philosophy and theology there, and became rector of Puebla, Guadalaxara, Tepozotlan and Mexico. He was condemned to be deported in 1767 but died at Vera-Cruz before sailing. This item on the death and exemplary virtues of H. Vicente Gonzalez, one of the Jesuit novices, is his only printed work.

PRINTED IN MEXICO.

302 Reales exequias de la serenissima señora D^a Isabel Farnecio, princesa de Parma, y reyna de las Españas celebradas en la santa Iglesia Cathedral en la Imperial corte mexicana.

With 16 emblematic engravings and a folding plate of the catafalque in the Cathedral.

4to, calf. Mexico, 1767.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 219. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. V, No. 5181, could only trace one copy, viz., his own.

303 REBAUDI (A.).

La Declaracion de Guerra de la Republica del Paraguay a la Republica Argentina. Mision Luis Caminos-Mision Cipriano Ayala. Declaración de Isidro Ayala.

With thirty-seven folding plates.

Royal 8vo, wrappers. Buenos Aires, 1924.

5s

304 RECIO DE LEON (Juan).

Señor. Relacion que Juan Recio de Leon Maesse de Campo general, Poblador de las Provincias de Tipuane, Chunchos, y Paptitis: . . . presento a V. Magestad, etc. 18 pp.

Together with:

Los Servicios que refiero a V. M. en el memorial de la jornada y pacificacion que tengo hechos a V. M. antes della, son en la forma siguiente. 8 pp.

Together 26 pp., folio, wrappers. (Madrid, circa 1626.)

£21

Sabin, 68364 and 5. See also Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 222.

"This is a memorial sent to the King of Spain by Juan Recio de Leon, Field-Marshal; founder of the Provinces of Tipuane, Chunchos, and Paytitis; Deputy-Governor, Capt.-General, and Chief Justice of the said Provinces and their discoverer; who has travelled from the Kingdoms of Peru a hundred leagues each way, up the River Diabeni, as far as the Northern Sea; in which he suggests to the King what should be done for the King's service and for the enlargement of his revenue, as well as for God's service, and the salvation of the great number of souls who inhabit those provinces and the ones beyond."

In the second part of his Memorial the author speaks of the services he had already performed in South America, and of the posts he had held.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GARRISONS OF NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS.

305 Reglamento, e Instruccion para los Presidios que se han de formar en la Linea de Frontera de la Nueva España. Resuelto por el Rey N.S. el Cedula de 10 de Septiembre de 1772.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, original vellum.

Madrid, Juan de San Martin, 1772.

£75

Wagner's *Spanish South-West*, No. 159. Sabin, 56262. Not in Palau's *Manual*.

The work contains regulations concerning the guarding of the Mexican Frontiers, and relates to Texas and New Mexico, etc. Mr. Wagner writes concerning this work: "This Reglamento grew out of the tour of inspection of the Marques de Rubí and contains the substance of the Instruccion which was prepared in Mexico and printed in 1771. It was in effect for a long time as can be seen from the number of editions printed. The line of presidios (frontier garrisoned posts) marked out, was maintained, with a few exceptions, until the Revolution, and in fact even later. The Republican Government in Mexico made a few changes in location, but generally speaking the system lasted until nearly 1850."

- 306 Reglamento y Aranceles Reales Para el Comercio Libre de España a Indias de 12. de Octubre de 1778.

262 pp., folio, Spanish calf. Madrid, 1778.

£1 16s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 233.

Medina, Vol. V, No. 4845, could only trace one copy of this important volume on commerce between Spain and America.

PRINTED IN LIMA IN 1610.

- 307 Relacion de las fiestas que en la ciudad del Cuzco se hizieron por la Beatificacion del Bienaventurado Padre Ignacio de Loyola, fundador de la Compañia de Jesus, a pedimento de Don Fernando de Vera y Padilla.

7 pp., folio, half morocco, t.e.g., by Rivière.

Lima, Francisco de Canto, 1610.

£15 15s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

An extremely scarce report of the celebration of Cuzco of the *beatification of Father Ignatius Loyola*, founder of the Society of Jesus, *printed in Lima*. There is no reference to it in Medina, Salva, Heredia or Sabin. Salva mentions a *Relacion* of similar celebrations in Seville in 1610, the book having also been printed in Seville, but the Lima publication seems to be quite unknown.

The news of Ignatius' beatification was received in Cuzco on 2nd May, 1610, to the gratification of both Spaniards and Indians. "Such enthusiasm had never been demonstrated in the city since its foundation, and no sooner had the news been received (on the third Sunday after Easter at three in the afternoon) than it was communicated to the Ecclesiastical and secular chapters, by the Jesuit Fathers who were congratulated upon this happy event. That night there was a special peal of bells in all the Churches, Monasteries and Parishes, and at the Jesuits' house there was music with clarionets and other instruments. In the early evening, there was a grand *Te Deum*, chanted with the cathedral music, and there was such a vast gathering that there was not room for them all in the church. They had placed a great altar in the principal chapel, beautifully decorated, with a large image of the blessed Padre Ignatius, flanked on either side by one of Francisco Xavier and another of Stanislaus of the same Society. Everyone wondered at the excellent manner in which the arrangements had been carried out in the space of some two

RELACION DE LAS FIESTAS—*continued.*

hours. . . . The Dominicans came in procession chanting a *Te Deum*, accompanied by clarionet-music, and when that was over, they stood at the altar before the image of the beatified Ignatius and rendered their Antiphony and prayer. Owing to the number of people who were desirous of attending the ceremony, the church remained open until nine, and the same thing occurred on the two nights following. On these nights the church was illuminated with many lights, wax tapers, candles and lamps suspended from the ceiling all over the church. There were also illuminations all over the city, particularly in the mayor's house, that of Don Pedro de Cordova Mexia, of the Order of Santiago. . . .

"The following Sunday the feast was celebrated by the Vizcaynos. On the Saturday they had had music in the Jesuits' tower until the evening, and after nine, erected a miniature castle before the Jesuits' door. In this they placed a large wheel of gunpowder, and before setting fire to it, they burned great pans of rosin, which afforded a brilliant light like that in the illuminated church. Most of the evening was spent in enjoying a firework display of rockets and other devices with gunpowder, the great wheel being lit last of all, and while this was blazing, they played on various musical instruments."

- 308 *Relacion de lo sucedido en los Galeones y Flota de Tierra firme.*
10 pp., folio. (Havana, circa 1623.)

£15 15s

An account of the arrival of some of the treasure-ships of the *Tierra firme* fleet at the port of Havana; and of the loss of the flagship "*Nuestra Señora de Atocha*" and galleon "*Margarita*" off the coast of Florida at Maticumbe, in September, 1622. The account gives a full list of the crews and soldiers on board, most of whom perished.

- 309 *Relacion Del Sucesso del Armada, y Exercito que fue al Socorro del Brasil, desde que entro en la Bahia de Todos Santos, hasta que entro en la ciudad del Saluador, que posseian los rebeldes de Olanda sacada de una carta, que el senor don Fadrique de Toledo escrivio a su Magestad.*
4to, half morocco, g. e. Cadiz, Gaspar Vezino, 1625.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

- 310 Relacion de la Jornada que la Armada de su Magestad a hecho al socorro del Brasil, y batalla que entre ella, y la dos Estados de Olanda se dieron en doze de Septiembre deste año de 1631, en diez y ocho grados de altura a la banda del Sur de la equinocial y paraje de los Abrojos.

Folio, boards, leather back. 1631.

£15 15s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

- 311 Relacion de la Famosa Vitoria, que la Armada que fue a las Indias este año de 1633, de que fue General el Marques de Cadereyta, alcanço del enemigo Olandes, echandole del Puerto, y Fortaleza de S. Martin. Dase cuenta de todos los sucessos desde el dia que salieron de España, hasta que llegaron al dicho Puerto, y las personas que mas se señalaron.

Folio, half morocco. Seville, Pedro Gomez de Pastrana, 1633.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

- 312 Relacion Verdadera de la Famosa Vitoria que ha Tenido el Marques de Cadereita, capitan general de Los Galeones, en la Isla de San Martin, contra el enemigo Olandes, que estava apoderado della.

Folio, half morocco. Seville, Juan Gomez de Blas, 1633.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

- 313 Relacion de la Vitoria que alcanzaron las Armas Catolicas en la Baña de Todos Santos, contra Olandeses, que fueron a sitiar aquella Plaça, en 14. de Junio de 1638.

Woodcut Arms of Spain on title.

12 pp., folio, boards. Madrid, Francisco Martinez, 1638.

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 240. Medina, No. 983. Sabin, 69187.

Official account of the Dutch and French Expedition of 1,600 men against the Spanish in Bahia, in which the Spanish, under the governor Don Pedro de Silva were successful, the Dutch being driven off. The Dutch had made the River S. Francisco, midway between Bahia and Pernambuco, their base. Pernambuco was in Dutch hands at this time, and Bahia had been, for a few years previous; this expedition being undertaken to recapture the city.

- 314 Relacion del Sucesso que tuvo Francisco Diaz Pimienta, General de la real armada de las Indias, en la Isla de Santa Catalina. Dase cuenta como la tomò a los enemigos que la posseian, echandolos della, y de la estimacion de los despojos, y numero de los prisioneros.

6 pp., small folio, wrappers. Madrid, Juan Sanchez, 1642.

£12 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 241, could only quote the Huth copy.

Medina, Vol. II, No. 1041. Sabin, No. 28885.

The Island of Santa Catalina, now known as Old Providence Island, lying about 150 miles off the coast of Nicaragua, and belonging to Colombia, was one of the favourite headquarters of the pirates in their operations against the Spanish possessions. Nominally belonging to England, it was captured by a Spanish fleet, under Francisco Diaz Pimienta, in 1641. This relation contains the account of this incident. Later, in 1666, it was retaken by the famous buccaneers Mansfield, and Henry Morgan, and subsequently again changed hands several times. Margin of first leaf slightly cut into.

- 315 Relacion de la Victoria que los Portugueses de Pernambuco alcançaron de los de la Compania del Brasil en los Garerapes 19 de Febrero de 1649.

Small 4to, bound by Rousselle in full maroon levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e.

Vienna, 1649.

£15 15s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

PRINTED IN MEXICO.

- 316 Relacion del Solemne Jubileo de las Misiones, que los Padres de la Compañia de Jesus, celebraron y administraron este año de 1649, en la Ciudad de Mexico.

20 pp., small 4to, wrappers. Mexico, 1650.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 241, only quotes one copy. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. II, No. 712, only knew of one copy.

A relation of the Jubilee of the Jesuit Missions in Mexico.

- 317 Relacion del temblor, y terromoto que Dios N.S. fue servido de embiar à la ciudad del Cuzco à 31 de Março de 1650.

4 pp., small folio, wrappers.

Madrid, Julian de Paredes, 1651.

£3 3s

Medina, Vol. III, No. 1162, only knew of two copies. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 241. Sabin, 18214.

"A full account of the earthquake in Cuzco, March 31, 1650, and of the religious processions, and public penitence in the streets afterwards, which moved even the worst sinners to repent."

- 318 Relacion de los Felices sucessos que han tenido las armas del exercito de su Magestad en el Reino de Chili, y desde la nueva poblacion de Valdivia, y presidio de la Isla de Chiloe en el año de 1662, y en el presente de 1663.

Folio, 7 ff, new boards, uncut. (Spain, 1664.)

£14 14s

Not in Palau's *Manual*, Sabin or Leclerc.

In which is related the pacification and bringing into obedience to the King of Spain of more than four hundred Indian spearmen, 600 Caçiques, and innumerable followers, the freeing of the Christian prisoners who had been in their power since the last general revolt of the year 1655. Also, the fortification, with royal troops, of the State of Arauco, and of Yumbel with other intermediary forts.

- 319 Relacion del exemplar castigo que embio Dios a la Ciudad de Lima, cabeça del Peru, y a su Costa de Barlovento con los espantosos temblores del dia 20 de octubre del año de 1687.

4to, half morocco.

Mexico, Viuda de Francisco Rodriguez Lupercio, 1688.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, *Imprenta en Mexico*, No. 1421.

This report of the earthquake at Lima was written by Fr. Domingo Alvarez de Toledo, the Franciscan Procurator-General at Lima, to the Padre-General, in 1687; although it has, according to Medina, been erroneously attributed to Padre Buendia. The writer compares this disaster of 20th Oct., 1687, with the earthquake which devastated Lima in 1586, and takes it as a judgment from Heaven, for the iniquities of the age, and recommends a "fervent and prompt penitence."

IMPORTANT FOR THE HISTORY OF BUENOS AIRES.

- 320 Relacion del sitio, toma, y desalojo de la Colonia, nombrada el Sacramento, en que se hallaran los Portugueses desde el año 1680, en el Rio de Plata à vista de las Islas de S. Gabriel.

8 pp., small 4to, wrappers. Madrid, Antonio Bizarron, 1705.

£5 5s

(Continued over)

RELACION DEL SITIO—*continued*.

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 243. Sabin, No. 69216. Not in Leclerc or Medina.

An interesting "relation" in the history of Buenos Aires, containing an account of Colonia (Colonia del Sacramento, a port facing Buenos Aires across the Rio de la Plata), its situation, and its occupation by the Portuguese in 1680, and the expulsion of this Portuguese Colony in 1704. Also mentioning the "*Islas de San Gabriel*" situated in the Rio de la Plata a few miles off Colonia. We have seen a copy of this scarce tract quoted at £90 in a German catalogue of 1909.

- 321 Relacion historica de la fundacion de este convento de Nuestra Señora del Pilar, Compañia de Maria, llamada vulgarmente, la Enseñanza, en esta ciudad de Mexico, y compendio de la vida y virtudes de Maria Ignacia Azlor y Echeverez, su fundadora y patrona.

With full-plate engraving of the lady.

4to, calf. Mexico, 1793.

£4 4s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 245. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, No. 8255, only knew of one copy, viz., his own. Title reads (in translation):—

"Historical relation of the foundation of the Convent of our Lady of Pilar, or the Order of Mary, ordinarily called 'La Enseñanza,' in the city of Mexico, and a compendium of the life and virtues of its foundress and patroness, Maria Ignacia Azlor y Echeverez."

- 322 Relacion de los meritos, servicios y ejercicios literarios del licenciado Don Manuel Mariano de Urrutia y Ruiz de Quijano, dignidad de tesorero de la santa iglesia catedral de Popayán.

12 pp., folio. Madrid, 1819.

12s 6d

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

"Statement of the merits, services and literary work of Don Manuel Mariano de Urrutia y Ruiz, treasurer of the Cathedral of Popayan, Mexico."

Interesting for its account of the claimant's loyal services to the King during the Mexican Revolutions.

ORIGINAL SOURCES ON PERU.

- 323 Relaciones geograficas de Indias. Publicadas el Ministerio de Fomento. Peru.

4 vols., royal 8vo, calf. Madrid, 1881-97.

£6 6s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 246.

Containing reprints of, and particulars concerning, a large number of Geographical "Relations" referring to Peru.

- 324 REMESAL (Fray Antonio de).

Historia de la Provincia de S. Vicente de Chyapa y Guatemala de la Orden de nro. Glorioso Padre Sancto Domingo. Escrivense juntamente los principios de las demas Provincias desta Religion de las Indias Occidentales y lo Secular de la Governacion de Guatemala.

FIRST EDITION. Finely engraved title-page, woodcut vignettes in text, double columns within double-line border.

Folio, full blue morocco, gilt panel with fleurons in corners, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g.e., bound by Rousselle.

Madrid, Francisco de Angulo, 1619.

(See *Illustration*, Plate No. XV.)

£105

Palau's *Manual* Vol. VI, p. 249. Perez Pastor, No. 1633.

- 325 Representacion del Reyno de Chile sobre la importancia, y necesidad de reducir á Pueblos sus habitantes, dispersos por los campos: Y de los medios de conseguirlo, sin gasto del Erario, ni gravamen de los particulares.

Together with:

Representacion del Reyno de Chile sobre la importancia y necesidad de sujetar y reducir a Pueblos los Indios Araucanos. La imposibilidad de conseguirlo, perseverando en lo conducta pasada; y la facilidad, conque puede lograse sin costo alguna del Real Erario, por medio de las providencias que se expressan.

Small folio, half morocco, gilt panelled back, g. e.

[Circa 1750.]

£7 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

The text of two important petitions, addressed to the King of Spain, by the people of Chili: the first, requesting that the Spanish population should be drawn into properly-constituted towns, instead of being scattered in encampments, where, away from the vigilance of Spanish officials, "the Indians might engineer a rising in a single night." The petitioners suggest that the civic expenses might be defrayed from the profits accruing to the local treasury—and, incidentally, to the Royal Treasury in Madrid—from the cultivation of the mineral and agricultural resources of this fertile country. It is suggested that twenty-four thousand pesos should be spent on each township, and special privileges offered to the first fifty colonists of each. The King is also requested to grant a loan of forty thousand pesos, in order to assist in the foundation of the first three or four towns, whose residents would be assisted financially for a year or two until their land began to yield produce, and whose male population would be trained to defend the frontiers.

The second petition is made in respect of towns for the Araucanos and other Indians.

- 326 Representacion A Su Magestad Por la Congregacion del Oratio de San Phelipe Neri de la Ciudad de Lima. En Defensa de la exencion que la complete segun las Constituciones del Instituto aprobadas por la Santa Sede, y diferentes Bulas, y Breves Apostolicos, para tratar, resolver, y expedir todas las cosas del interior gobierno de la Congregacion en lo espiritual, y temporal, con exclusion del muy Reverendo Arzobispo de Lima, y sin que este pueda intervenir, ni introducirse en dicho interior gobierno en visita, ni fuera de ella.

Folio, limp vellum. (Madrid, 1756.)

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 254.

Very interesting work in defence of the rights of the congregation of the oratory of St. Philip of Neri to rule themselves without inspection or interference on the part of the Archbishop of Lima.

- 327 Respuesta al Memorial del Padre Julian de Pedraça, Procurador General de la Compañia de Jesus, de las Indias: que ha publicado nuevamente contra Don Fray Bernardino de Cardenas, Obispo del Paraguay.

48 pp., small folio, wrappers. [Madrid, circa 1652.]

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 405. Not in Sabin or Medina, 6871. Mentioned in Sommervogel's *Bibliothèque de la Cie de Jesus*.

This is an interesting publication relating to the bitter dissensions between the Franciscans and Jesuits in Paraguay. Fray Bernardino de Cardenas, the Franciscan Bishop of Paraguay, had caused considerable strife by accusing the Jesuits, who had organized an admirable colony in Paraguay, of encouraging the Indians to stay from their allegiance to the Spanish Crown. In self-defence, the Jesuits endeavoured to discredit the bishop before the authorities in Spain; while the bishop further retaliated by influencing the other bishops in America against the Jesuits, by means of his various writings. The Spanish Government took the matter

(Continued over)

RESPUESTA AL MEMORIAL—*continued*.

up, and only after much difficulty and prolonged enquiries, was able to arrive at a definite understanding of the case.

Padre Julian de Pedraza was the Jesuit Procurator General for the Indies, who was born at Guardia in 1599, and died in Madrid in 1662.

Bernardino de Cardenas was born at Chiquisaca in Peru in the early years of the seventeenth century; joined the Franciscan Order; and soon distinguished himself as a preacher and missionary. He became Bishop of Asuncion, Paraguay, in 1646; and, after the dispute with the Jesuits, was offered the bishopric of Popayan, which his advanced age forbade him to accept. However, he became Bishop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Peru, where he died in 1668. According to the *Catholic Encyclopaedia*, there was a genuine reconciliation between the Bishop and the Jesuits a few years before he died.

In this publication, Fray Juan de San Diego y Villalon, Franciscan Procurator for the Province of Tucuman, Paraguay, and Buenos Ayres, addresses to the King of Spain a reply to the letter by Padre Julian de Pedraza, and writes in defence of the Bishop Cardenas. This was published in French, and the French version seems to be better known to bibliographers than this Spanish original.

IN DEFENCE OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL STATUS OF THE MISSIONARIES
AGAINST THE CIVIL POWER.

328 Respuesta de la Seraphica Provincia de el Nuevo Reyno de Granada, en el Peru, a un exhorto hecho à su Provincial, y Definitorio, por Don Carlos de Alcedo, y Sotomayor, Oidor de la Audiencia de aquel Reyno, y Visitador de sus naturales, sobre que restituyesse à la Mission del Choco, un Religioso extraido de ella por los motivos que en este papel se contienen.

Folio, half morocco. (Madrid, 1696.)

£21

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

A most interesting privately printed document. A Franciscan Missionary, "Padre Predicador Fray Joseph de Cordova," of the Mission of the Provinces of "El Choco," in the New Kingdom of Granada, had been removed from his mission by Don Carlos de Alcedo y Sotomayor, on a charge of trading with the enemy and selling arms and clothes to them. In this "Respuesta," the Provincial of the Franciscan Order and his colleagues protest against this action, defend their colleague, and object to lay interference with the ecclesiastical status of the missionaries.

- 329 Resumen del hecho y derecho del pleito que el señor don Juan de Palafox, Obispo de la ciudad de los Angeles en Nueva España, movio a las tres Comunidades de Religiosos de la Compañia de Jesus de dicha ciudad.

79 pp., folio. (1647.)

£6 6s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

A full contemporary résumé of the case of Palafox against the Jesuits, which created considerable commotion in New Spain in 1647. The charges brought by the Bishop of Puebla de los Angeles were, briefly, that the Jesuits had contravened the dictates of papal bulls, the Council of Trent, and the Cardinals; had preached in the Bishop's diocese without due authority; and that, in view of their "general scandalous procedure in the Kingdom [of New Spain] they were to present their licences and cease to preach or take confessions, under penalty of rigorous prosecution." The Jesuits were also accused of failing to preach the Gospel in the right manner in Sinaloa and China.

These charges were the subject of bitter and lengthy controversy; and the present publication is a report compiled by a partisan of the Jesuits, Lorenzo de Alvarado, their Procurator General for the province of New Spain. Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, the famous Bishop of Puebla de los Angeles, Mexico, and, for the space of five months, Viceroy of New Spain, was the illegitimate son of Don Jaime Palafox y Mendoza, Marquis de Ariza. He was born at Fitero, Navarre, in 1600, and died at Osma (Spain), where he was officiating as Bishop, in 1659. He was a man of outstanding administrative ability, great moral courage, and sincerity; and proved his disinterestedness by declining to accept a salary as Viceroy and Visitador. His zeal, however, far exceeded his tact and prudence; and his notorious dispute with the Jesuits, which began with his expressed desire to see their licences for preaching in his diocese, led, not only to violent altercations between the opposing partisans, excommunications, persecutions which held something of tragedy and farce, and six years of bitter wrangling at official assemblies, but even to disputes, many years after, with regard to the beatification of Palafox and the question of his canonization, which was made the subject of controversy between pro-Jesuits and anti-Jesuits.

This publication is of particular interest, as it gives a very full report of the case.

- 330 REYNA Y REYNA (Tomas de).
Descubrimiento y conquista del Perú.
8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

10s 6d

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

331 RIANO (Juan Facundo).

El Arte Monumental Americano.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

6s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

332 RIBA AGUERO (Fernando de la).

Memorial y discursos legos, al rey nuestro Señor por Don Fernando de la Riba Agüero, Cavallero del Orden de Santiago, Governador, y Capitan General de la Provincia de Cartagena de las Indias, y de la Armada de la guardia de su Costa. Escriviole necessitado de aclarar una verdad, que Don Diego de Aguilera y Gamboa, Governador, y Capitan General de la Isla San Juan de Puertorrico, pretendio obscurecer; como todo parece, de la causa, y razones, que en el se expressan.

100 pp., folio, new boards. Madrid, 1655.

£5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual*, or Sabin.

333 RIBADENEYRA y BARRIENTOS (Antonio Joaquin de).

Manual compendio del Regio Patronato Indiano, para su mas facil uso en las materias conducentes a la practica.

With engraved frontispiece and vignettes.

Small folio, calf. Madrid, 1755.

£7 7s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 272. Medina, Vol. IV, No. 3752. Sabin, No. 70785.

"Full of original documents respecting the establishment of the Church in the Indies, and the protection of the Indians, together with all the bulls referred to, from that of Alexander VI to the time of publication."

Fine copy of an uncommon book in which the author has reproduced the whole of the Papal Bulls relating to the "*Patronato Real*" of the Indies.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE JESUIT TREATMENT OF THE GUARANI INDIANS AND
OF THE JESUIT EMPIRE IN PARAGUAY.

334 RICO (Padre Juan Joseph), Soc. Jesus.

Reparos que se han hecho contra la buena conducta, y gobierno civil de los treinta pueblos de Indios Guaranis que estan a cargo de la Compañia de Jesus del Paraguay.

Small 4to, wrappers. [Madrid, c. 1742.]

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 278. Sabin, 71248. This tract is unknown to Pinelo and De Backer.

In this report, the Jesuit Procurator-General for Paraguay "states the simple truth" and thereby disproves the malicious rumour that had gained currency in Spain, against the Jesuit administration of the thirty towns or "reductions" of Guarani Indians in Paraguay. The rumours are dealt with categorically, and comprise six chapters on the following points: that, after administering the reductions for over a hundred years, the Jesuits purposely refrained from teaching the natives Spanish, in order to discourage commerce and friendship with the Spaniards; that the Jesuits prevented commerce between the Indian and Spanish vassals of the King of Spain; that the Jesuits had become absolute masters of the Indians, whose work did not benefit themselves, but the Padres; that the Jesuits had made it impossible for the Spanish officials to assess the tributes payable by the Indians, a census being unobtainable; that the Jesuits had unlawfully established a gunpowder factory in the native villages, that the Jesuits had now ceased to trouble about the conversion of the infidels.

To all these charges, the Procurator General gives rational replies supported by statistics and other facts.

CATECHISM IN THE MEXICAN LANGUAGE.

335 RIPALDA (Geronimo de).

Catecismo Mexicano, que contiene toda la Doctrina Christiana.

Small 8vo, half morocco. Mexico, 1758.

£6 10s

This edition not in Palau's *Manual*. Sabin, No. 71488.

A very rare Catechism in the Mexican language, translated from the Latin by Father Ignacio de Paredes. With two title-pages, the first in Spanish, second in Mexican.

This being a School-book for Indians a few pages have naturally been worn with use.

336 RIVILLA BARRIENTOS (Juan Antonio de).

Astronomia Americana Septentrional regulada al meridiano de la Puebla ciudad de los Angeles para el año de el Señor de 1754.

With woodcut vignette on title.

12mo. Puebla, Viuda de Miguel de Ortega [1754].

£2 10s

Medina, *Imprenta en Puebla de los Angeles*, No. 590. Not in Palau's *Manual*.

An interesting little almanac, calculated from the meridian of Puebla de los Angeles, Mexico.

337 RIVILLA BARRIENTOS (Juan Antonio de).

Astronomia Americana Septentrional, regulada al Meridiano de la Puebla Ciudad de los Angeles para el año de el Señor de 1755.

With woodcut vignette on title, and minute astronomical woodcuts in text.

12mo. Puebla, Viuda de Miguel de Ortega [1755].

£2 10s

Medina, No. 599. Not in Palau's *Manual*.

338 ROBLES (Antonio de).

Resguardo contra el olvido, en el breve compendio de la vida del Dr. D. Alonso de Cuevas Davalos, Obispo electo de Nicaragua, consagrado de Oaxaca, Arzobispo de Mexico. [Together with a Memorial Sermon by Francisco de Siles.]

4to, calf. Mexico, 1757.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 299. Sabin, No. 72248.

338A RODRIGO DE VALDES (M.), Soc. Jesus.

Poema heroyco hispano—latino panegyrico de la fundacion y grandezas de la muy noble y leal ciudad de Lima.

4to, calf, gilt back. Madrid, 1687.

£5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Bartlett, No. 1343.

339 RODRIGUEZ (Padre Manuel).

El Marañon y Amazonas. Historia de los descubrimientos, entradas, y reduccion de naciones. Trabajos malogrados de algunos conquistadores, y dichosos de otros, en las dilatadas montañas y rios de la America.

FIRST EDITION. Folio, vellum.

Madrid, Antonio Gonzalez de Reyes, 1687.

£24

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, pp. 312-3. Salva, 3389. Heredia, 7882. Sabin, 72524. Bartlett, No. 1297.

The First Edition of a rare work in much demand, by the Jesuit Procurator General of the Indies at Madrid. It contains six "books" giving the history of the political and spiritual conquests in the region of the Amazon and Marañon during a period of forty-four years, in addition to an extremely interesting compendium of the history of American discoveries since 1491. The author states that he had gleaned his information from original documents in the archives of Madrid, and includes in his work a full extract of Padre Cristobal de Acuña's work on the discovery of the Amazon, a fact which Salva regards of considerable bibliographical value. The book is dedicated to General Don Geronimo Baca de Vega, Governor of San Francisco de Borja and the Peruvian Province of the Maynas, who were amongst the first to be converted in the conquered districts of the Marañon and Amazon, in which activity the General played an important part.

Padre Manuel Rodrigues was born at Vega del Val Pedronez in the diocese of Palencia, in December, 1633. He was admitted to the Society of Jesus in 1648. He taught philosophy and grammar, was successively rector, master of novices, and procurator of the Indies missions. He died at Valladolid on 5th January, 1701.

340 RODRIQUEZ DE BURGOS (Bartholomé).

Relacion de la Jornada del Brasil, escrita a Juan de Castro, escrivano mayor de la Armada.

With woodcut Arms of Leon and Castile.

4 pp., folio, half morocco, gilt, g. e.

Cadiz, Juan de Borja, 1625.

£15 15s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

The text of the report written by the fleet's notary, of the Spanish expedition, under Don Fadrique de Toledo, to Brazil. A detailed description is given of the military operations at Bahia de Santiago.

341 [RODRIGUEZ MALDONADO (Miguel).]

Relacion verdadera del Levantamiento de los Sangleyes en las Filipinas, y el milagroso castigo de su rebellion: . . .

8 pp., folio. Seville, Clemente Hidalgo, 1606.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

This contemporary account of the rising of the Sangleys in the Philippines in 1603, was originally written by a soldier who had taken part in the campaign; and the abridged report was the work of Miguel Rodriguez. A graphic description is given of the rebellion of these "Christian infidels," beginning with the murder of the Spanish captain, Estevan de Marquina and his wife, early in October, in the city of Manila, which was subsequently the scene of a fierce conflict; and ending with the overwhelming victory of the Spanish arms against great odds. A list of the principal casualties amongst officials and clergy is appended.

342 RODRIGUEZ PINILLA (Thomas).

Colon en España. Estudio histórico-crítico sobre la vida y hechos del descubridor del nuevo mundo. Personas, doctrinas y sucesos que contribuyeron al descubrimiento.

Royal 8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1884.

10s 6d

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 320.

An interesting critical study of the life and deeds of Columbus and of the people, doctrines and events which contributed to the discovery.

PASTORAL LETTER TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CALIFORNIAS, TEXAS, ETC.

343 RODRIGUEZ DE RIVAS Y VELASCO (Diego).

Carta Pastoral, a su Grey.

Small 4to, 207 pp., wrappers. Madrid, Ibarra, 1770.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 321. Medina, Bibliotheca, *Hispano-Americana*, 4501. Not in Sabin.

This is the Pastoral letter sent by the Bishop of Guadalajara (who included in his Bishopric New Galicia, New Leon, Nayarita, the Californias, Coahuila, and Texas), to his flock, and is dated from Guadalajara, Aug. 25, 1769.

344 Romance a la Entrada, y Exercicio de Fuego, que hizo en esta Ciudad la Tropa que volvió del Socorro de Quito.

7 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Lima, en la Oficina de la Calle de San Jacinto, 1768.

£3 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, "*La Imprenta en Lima*," No. 1286.

Ballad on the entrance into the City of Lima and the firing exercises of the troops, who had returned from the defence of Quito. At the end of the poem is a row of small woodcuts of armed soldiers.

345 ROXAS (Alonso de).

Al Rey Nuestro señor, por la Provincia de la Compañía de Jesus de la Nueva España. En Satisfacion de un libro de el visitador obispo D. Juan de Palafox y Mendoza. Publicado en nombre de el dean, y cabildo de su iglesia catedral de la Puebla de los Angeles.

278 pp., 4to, vellum. (Madrid, about 1650.)

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Sabin, No. 72620. Medina, Vol. VI, No. 6837.

Father Alonso de Roxas, the author of this Memorial, was the procurator general of the Jesuit Order for the province of New Spain, and attacked therewith Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, the Bishop of Puebla de los Angeles. Palafox answered this memorial in 1652 in a folio volume of 157 pages.

ON NEW MEXICO.

- 346 RUA (Hernando de la), Commissary General of the Franciscan Order for New Spain.

Informe que hizo al rey Nuestro Señor, en virtud de su real cedula el Padre Frey Fernando de La Rua . . . 1669; dado a la estampa el P. Matheo de Heredia, procurador general en la corte de Madrid año de 1671.

Folio, new boards. Madrid, 1671.

£36

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 347. Sabin, No. 73848. Wagner, *Spanish South West*, No. 51.

Very fine copy of a document which is extraordinarily interesting because it gives a detailed account of the State of the Franciscan mission in Mexico in 1669.

The principal subject of the "Informe" is the question of the *Doctrinas* and the persistent efforts to take them away from the monastic orders and put them in charge of the secular clergy. This was an old question, and especially agitated on the part of the bishops by the famous Bishop Palafox of Puebla. Rua gives a very considerable account of the services of the Franciscans in the missions, and especially those of Panuco, New Mexico, and Nueva Viscaya. In New Mexico he states that there were forty-four convents but only sixty-six missionaries.

The contest over the *doctrinas* between the bishops and the monastic orders lasted a hundred years or more, and was productive of an enormous mass of documents issued from both sides, but principally from that of the monastic orders. The bishops generally had the Crown on their side.

The two leaves at the end contain the Renuncia which the Franciscans made in 1645 of all their *doctrinas* in New Spain and the Philippines.

- 347 RUA (Hernando de la).

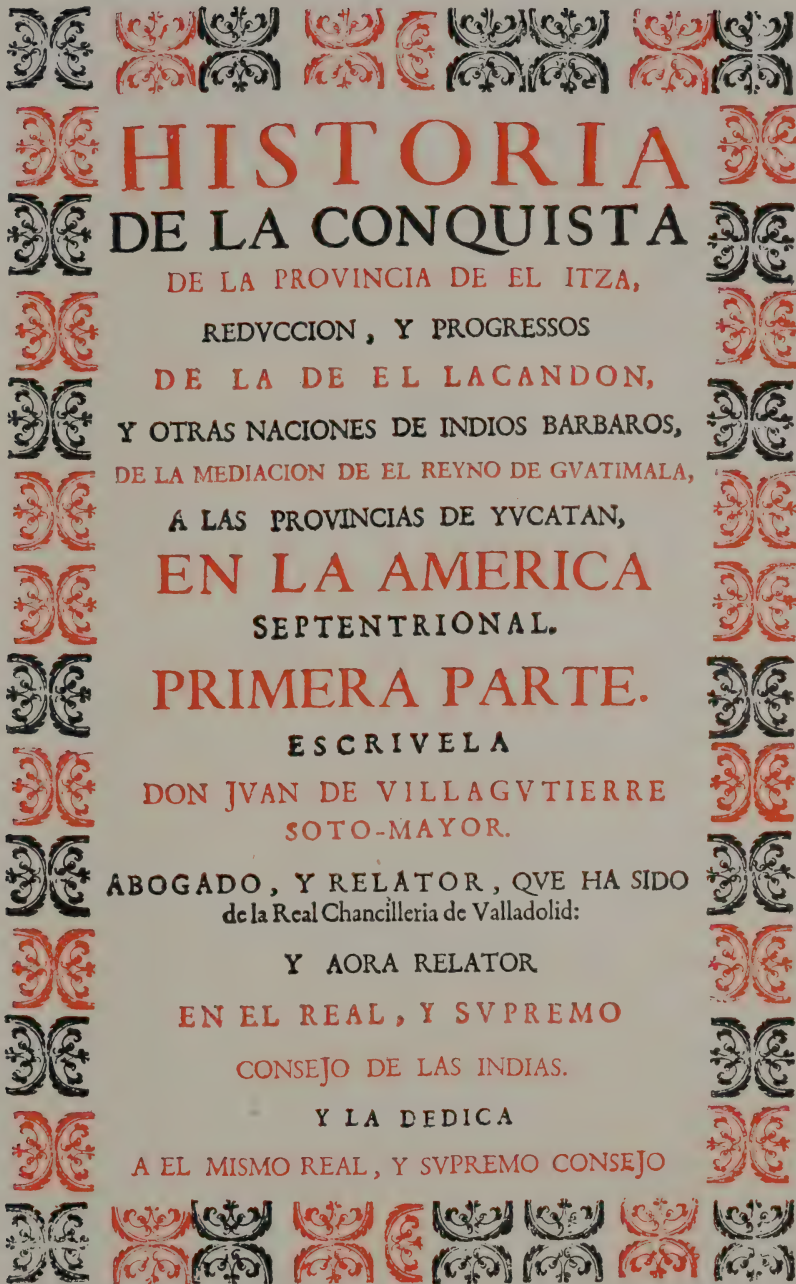
Manifestacion breve, radical y fundamental de la persecucion que ha padecido la Religion Serafica en las Provincias de Nueva España.

68 pp., folio. [Madrid, circa 1670.]

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 347.

Report, addressed by the Franciscan Commissary-General to the General of the Order, on the persecution to which the Franciscans had been subjected in New Spain, from 1524 to the year 1669. A full account is given of the various law suits that had taken place at Puebla during the administration of Palafox, etc.



TITLE-PAGE FROM
VILLAGUTIERRE SOTOMAYOR, HISTORIA DE LA CONQUISTA DE EL ITZA.
MADRID, 1701.
See Item No. 435.



FRONTISPIECE FROM VILLASEÑOR, *TEATRO AMERICANO*.

MEXICO, 1746.

See Item No. 436.

THE MISSIONARY HISTORY OF PARAGUAY, PARANA AND URUGUAY.

348 RUIZ DE MONTTOYA (Antonio), Soc. Jesus.

Conquista espiritual hecha por religiosos de la Compañía de Jesus, en las Provincias del Paraguay, Parana, Uruguay, y Tape. FIRST EDITION. 4to. A magnificent copy bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gold tooling on sides and back, doublures of blue levant morocco with elaborate gold tooling, watered silk fly-leaves, g.e. Madrid, 1639.

(See Illustration overleaf.)

£65

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 356. Sabin, No. 74029. Medina, Vol. II, No. 1001, only knew of one copy.

A history of the Jesuits of Paraguay and the surrounding countries, containing much valuable information on the Indians, their Religious Rites, etc. It is full of bitter and most vehement complaints of the inhuman conduct of the Spaniards with regard to the Indians.

Father Antonio Ruiz de Montoya, celebrated Missionary of Paraguay, was born at Lima in 1593. He joined the Jesuit Order in 1606 and was sent as a missionary to America. He converted over a hundred thousand Indians. He died at Lima in 1652.

"A book of the greatest importance was that by Padre Antonio Ruiz de Montoya, called '*Conquista espiritual, etc.*' (offered for sale above).

"Montoya, as if defending himself against criticism beforehand on account of his style and lack of proper arrangement of his material, confesses his rusticity imposed by long residence among savages; and that he wrote from memory, and without the documents that ought to have guided his pen, so that the result was a mass of information thrown together without system or order." Dr. Moses—*Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*).

349 SAAVEDRA (Eduardo).

Ideas de los antiguos sobre las tierras atlánticas.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

10s 6d

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 361.

350 SAGRA (Ramon de la).

Cinco Meses en los Estados-Unidos de la América del Norte desde el 20 de Abril al 23 de Setiembre de 1835. Diario de Viaje.

8vo, original wrappers. Paris, 1836.

£1 1s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 369.

CONQVISTA
ESPIRITVAL

HECHA POR LOS
RELIGIOSOS DE LA COMPAÑIA
de Iesus, en las Prouincias del Paraguay,
Parana, Vrugway, y Tape.

E S C R I T A
POR EL PADRE ANTONIO RVIZ DE
la misma Compañia.

DIRIGIDA A OCTAVIO CENTVRION,
Marques de Monasterio.

Año



1639.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

En Madrid. En la imprenta del Reyno.

TITLE-PAGE FROM

RUIZ DE MONTOYA, CONQUISTA ESPIRITUAL HECHA EN LAS PROVINCIAS DE
PARAGUAY, PARANA, URUGUAY, Y TAPE.

MADRID, 1639.

See Item No. 348.

351 SAHAGUN DE AREVALO (Juan Francisco).

Compendio de Noticias Mexicanas con indice general de todas
. . . desde el año de 1728. 1729. y 1730.

With woodcut heraldic vignettes.

Together with:

Compendio de Noticias Americanas, segunda parte . . desde
el año 1731, de 732, 733, y 734.

With woodcut heraldic vignettes.

Two parts in 1 vol., small 4to, old calf, panelled back.

Mexico, Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, and Imprenta Real del
Superior Gobierno y de el Nuevo Rezado, de Doña Maria de
Rivera, 1728-1734.

(*See Illustration Overleaf.*)

£250

Not in Palau's *Manual*, Salva, Heredia or Leclerc.

Sabin describes only the first part [No. 74944] from the Huth Catalogue. A rare and valuable publication, containing the current history of Mexico, Guatemala, Cuba, Campeachy, New Galicia, Yucatan, Veracruz, the Philippines, Peru, etc., compiled by the principal chronicler of the city of Mexico, dedicated by Dr. Juan Antonio de Vizarron, Archbishop of Mexico, and to Don Gaspar de la Torre Ayala, Governor of the Philippines. The second part of this work comprises the current news referred from China, Cochinchina, Africa, and Europe as well as various American states; while both parts contain chronological indices to the events referred to in the *Gazeta de Mexico*, of which there are eighty-five numbers. These curious little gazettes were printed, in strictly limited editions, for the purpose of recording the current political events, as well as early historical and curious miscellaneous data, which might otherwise have remained buried in manuscript in the official archives.

Num. 7.



GAZETA DE MEXICO

Desde primero, hasta fin de Henero de 1728.



Mexico.



A mañanā del dia 1. despues que los Capitularēs assistieron à la Missa rezada, que se dixo en el Oratorio de las Casas de Ayuntamiento, pidiendo el favor, y gracia del Espiritu Santo, para el acierto, procedieron à la annual eleccion de sus Alcaldes Ordinarios, que se hizo en el Regidor D Luis de Luyando, y Bermeo, y Ldo. D. Joseph Fernandez Beytia, quienes luego passaron à dar parte à su Exc. y à la tarde concurrieron en el

FIRST PAGE FROM
SAHAGUN DE AREVALO, COMPENDIO DE NOTICIAS MEXICANAS.

MEXICO, 1728-1734.

A SET OF 85 NUMBERS OF THE GAZETA DE MEXICO.

See Item No. 351.

- 352 [ST. DOMINIC, ST. FRANCIS AND MERCY (Orders of).]
Text of letter, addressed to the King of Spain, by the Fathers Superior of the Orders of St. Dominic, St. Francis, and the Order of Mercy, with regard to certain accusations made against these Orders by the Bishopricks of Guatemala and other dioceses in America.

Small folio, wrappers. C. 1726.

£3 3s

In this publication, the Generals of the three Orders deal fully with the accusations made against them in Guatemala and other places in America; and assure the King of Spain—who had threatened to deprive the Orders of their spiritual influence and place the education of the Indians in the hands of the Secular priesthood—that the accusations were false.

Amongst other misdeeds, their slanderers had accused them of preventing the Bishops from making tours of inspection; of selling the Sacraments of confession and Communion to the Indians; of compelling those who were ill, to attend at the church for the viaticum and extreme unction, which caused many of them to die on the way; of charging an excessively high fee for the use of the silver crucifix at funerals, and sending only a wooden cross, if the fee could not be paid; and of compelling the Indians to marry at a very early age in order to obtain more contributions.

The regular prelates were accused of appointing and dismissing curates at will, without consulting the Bishop; and the curates themselves were accused of absenting themselves from their curacies without the Bishop's permission! Further, that as the appointments to the curacies were made by the regular prelates, the *religiosos* who desired curacies, bought them from the Superiors, and that that was why the convents were so rich! Aspersions were also cast on the Commissaries General from Spain, who were accused not only of enriching themselves in this way, and by inducing the Indians to give them presents of money, but by lending money as usurers.

“RESTITUTION OF THE LAND HELD BY THE ENGLISH IN FLORIDA.”

- 353 [ST. PIERRE (J. B. H.).]

Ideas Pacíficas sobre las diferencias entre España e Inglaterra, con un plan de Tratado entre las dos Potencias.

16mo, half calf, g. e. (Spain, 1740.)

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

A curious little tract, giving the “Pacific ideas on the differences between
(Continued over)

[ST. PIERRE (J. B. H.)]—*continued*.

Spain and England," addressed from the Palais-Royal in Paris on 30th March, 1740, by the Abbé de St. Pierre, to the Spanish authors of a publication entitled "Estado Politico de la Europa," which dealt with a proposition for a Treaty of Permanent Peace between the Sovereigns of Europe. The Abbot forwarded certain propositions to the authors and suggested that they should publish their objections to the points raised, and his subsequent replies to the same, thus recording an interesting discussion on the question in the later volumes of the work." One of the "objections" is: "It should be necessary to make two Articles of the one called 'No. IV,' on the restitution of the places conquered in America during the present war, and of the ships taken after the signing of the Peace. Likewise it should provide for the restitution of the land held by the English, in Florida." The reply states: "The objection is justifiable in part, because the intention of the belligerents and the mediators is, that all territory conquered in America by one or the other side, should be restored; and that the ships which have been seized since the signing of the treaty, should be restored in specie or in kind; but as regards the land in Florida, it is fair that the restitution should be deferred until the commissaries have decided upon the boundaries."

354 SALILLAS (Rafael).

El pacificador del Peru. [Pedro de la Gasca.]

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

8s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

355 SALINAS Y CORDOBA (Father Buenaventura), *a Franciscan Commissary General of the Provinces of New Spain*.

Memorial informe, y manifiesto al Rey en su Real y supremo Consejo de las Indias. Representa las acciones propias y la estimacion con que ha servido a su M. y a su Religion. Informa la buena dicha y meritos de los que nacen en las Indias, de padres españoles. Manifiesta la Piedad, y Zelo con que Su Magestad gobierna toda la America.

Two parts in 1 vol., folio, original vellum. (Madrid, 1646.)

£15 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 387. Sabin, No. 75785, believes the book to have been printed in Mexico.

Medina, Vol. VI, No. 6858.

The author gives an interesting autobiography in this Memorial to the King. He was born in Lima and rose to the highest positions in New Spain and Mexico.

SALINGS Y CORDOBA (FATHER BUENAVENTURA)—*continued*.

He had been an assistant to the Viceroys of Peru and had often pleaded and preached with success in favour of better treatment for the Indians.

In 1635 the author was accused of preaching a disloyal sermon in the Cathedral at Cuzco, in which he stated "that the King of Spain governed tyrannically, that he sent all the silver to Europe and gave grants of lands to the flatterers about him, taking them away from the sons of the Conquistadors and other scandalous and evil-sounding words." In consequence he was sent to Europe in 1638 and thereafter went to Rome. In this work he defends himself from this accusation.

356 SANCHEZ LABRADOR (José).

El Paraguay catolico.

With numerous plates and maps.

2 vols., 8vo, half calf. Buenos Aires, 1910.

£2 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 434.

First edition of this work, which is of the greatest importance owing to the historical, geographical, and ethnological material contained therein. The author was born in Spain in 1717 and entered the Order of Jesuits in 1731. The contents comprise his important monograph on the Mbaya Indians, which fills a void in our knowledge of the American Indians.

357 SAN DIEGO Y VILLALON (Juan de).

Respuesta al Memorial del P. Julian de Pedraça, Procurador General de la Compañia de Jesus, de las Provincias de las Indias: Que ha publicado nuevamente contra el Ilustrissimo, y reverendissimo D. Fr. Bernardino de Cardenas, Obispo del Paraguay.

Folio, 48 pp., wrappers. (Madrid), 1652.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 405. Not in Sabin. Medina, 6871.

This includes the Memorial of Julian de Pedraza, an Exhortation by the Bishop of Paraguay, or Asuncion, and other papers relating to the disputes between the Bishop, Bernardino de Cardenas, and the Jesuits of Paraguay. By right the Bishops had authority over the Jesuits in charge of the "Reductions," or Indian Colonies, but owing to the great difficulty in properly exercising this jurisdiction, the Bishops conferred extensive rights and powers on the superiors of the missions. The one exception to the good feeling between the Bishops and missionaries was the case of Bernardino de Cardenas, whose actions brought confusion upon the entire country, and whose antipathy to the Jesuits nearly ruined the "Reductions."

- 358 SAN MARTIN (Juan Zorrilla de).
 Descubrimiento y conquista del Rio de la Plata.
 8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892. 10s 6d
 Not in Palau's *Manual*.
- 359 SANCHEZ ESPEJO (Andres).
 Discurso Politico del Estado de las cosas de España; sobrecarta
 para Indias. Granada primero de Julio de 1646. Por el Maestro
 Andres Sanchez de Espejo Secretario del Cabildo de la Santa
 Iglesia de della.
 11 pp., small folio, wrappers. Granada, Vicente Alvarez, 1646.
 £3 3s
- An account sent out to America, to Mexico and Tierra Firme, of all the
 happenings affecting Spain, and Spanish interests, in Europe. Really forming a
 sort of newspaper of various affairs in Spain, Netherlands, Austria, Italy, etc., which
 would be likely to interest Spanish-Americans.
 Not in Leclerc, Salva, Sabin, or Palau's *Manual*.
- 360 SANDIN (Alonso).
 Señor. El Maestro Fr. Alonso Sandin, del Orden de Predica-
 dores, poder habiente de la Provincia de San Antonio de dicha
 orden en el Nuevo Reyno de Granada, dize: Que aviendo
 solicitado la Compañia de Jesus de la Santidad de Clemente X.
 una Bula, su fecha de 17 de Abril de 1675, para poder graduar
 por espacio de diez años en Artes, y Theologia à los que estudi-
 assen en los Colegios de Santa Fe, y Quito.
 8 pp., folio. (Madrid, 1684.) £2 10s
 Not in Palau's *Manual*.
- 361 SANDOVAL (Geronimo de) and VEGA BAZAN (Juan de).
 Relacion verdadera de todos los sucessos y encuentros que ha
 tenido la Real Armada de la Flota, en la carrera de las Indias, con
 los Olandeses, desde 14 de Enero, hasta 3 de Março, 1641.
 Folio, 4 pp., wrappers. Madrid, Juan Sanchez, 1641.
 £10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, *Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana*, 1028.

Account of a naval engagement between the Spanish Fleet and a fleet of
 Dutch Corsairs near the port of Havana, in which the Spaniards suffered heavily,
 although successful in beating off their enemies.

- 362 SANTELMO (Jorge).
 Vida de Benjamin Franklin.
 With portrait of Benjamin Franklin, and seven plates.
 8vo, boards. Barcelona, 1920. 5s
- 363 SANTOS Y SALAZAR (Manuel de los).
 Invención de la Santa Cruz por Santa Elena. Coloquio escrito
 en Mexicano. Lo tradujo libremente al Castellano F.P.T.
 Small 4to, full blue morocco, uncut, t.e.g.
 Mexico, 1890. 18s
 Not in Palau's *Manual*. One of 50 copies only printed; Presentation copy.
- 364 SARALEGUI Y MEDINA (Manuel de).
 Alonso de Santa Cruz, inventor de las cartas esfericas de nave-
 gacion.
 8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1914. 6s
 Not in Palau's *Manual*.

PORTUGUESE COMEDY (IN SPANISH) INTRODUCING THE
 DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

- 365 SARDINA MIMOSO (Juan).
 Relacion de la Real Tragicomedia con que los Padres de la Com-
 pañia de Jesus en su Colegio de S. Anton de Lisboa recibieron a
 la Magestad Catolica de Felipe II, de Portugal, y de su entrada
 en este reino, con lo que se hizo en las villas, y ciudades en que
 entrò.
 Small 4to, full levant morocco, g.e. by Chambolle-Duru.
 Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez, 1620. £42
 Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 467.

A PERFECT COPY OF AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE, EARLY PORTUGUESE TRAGI-COMEDY,
 ON THE SUBJECT OF THE DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST OF THE NEW WORLD, by Manuel I,
 King of Portugal, which was composed and performed in the Royal Jesuit College
 of Saint Antonio, before Philip III of Spain (II of Portugal), and his wife Doña
 Isabel, on the 21st and 22nd of August, 1619.

The play describes the great deeds of the Portuguese discoverers, of Vasco
 (Continued over)

SARDINA MIMOSO (JUAN)—*continued*.

da Gama, the first discoverer of the East, of Don Francisco de Almeida, first Viceroy of India, and of the most famous Governor, Alfonso de Albuquerque.

It is most interesting to read the account of the theatre which was specially prepared for the performance, and which is described on six pages.

Among the characters were King Manuel and his councillors, Vasco de Gama, the Town of Lisbon, Cintra, the river Tagus, the Ocean, the Earth, Air, Fire and Water, South, West, and East, the Comet, Brazil, the Provinces of Malabar, Cambaya, etc.

In the middle of the comedy is a most interesting scene, in which a page arrives with signs of joy, with the information that a galleon has just arrived with the news of the discovery of new Lands. The King orders the captain of the galleon to advance; he advances, and gives the news of the discovery of Brazil. He brings "Brazil" with him, and introduces him to the King; together with six parrots, monkeys, Tapuias and Aymures. The King and the Tapuijas sing a chorus in Portuguese, and afterwards in Brazilian. After a lengthy scene there is a chorus between the King who speaks Portuguese, and the monkeys who speak alternately Portuguese and Brazilian.

The book was absolutely unknown to Rodriguez, "*Bibliography of Brazil*."

366 SARMIENTO DE GAMBOA (Pedro).

Viage el Estrecho de Magallanes, 1579-80, y noticia de la expedicion que despues hizo para poblarle.

Illustrated with 3 folding plates.

Small 4to, vellum. Madrid, 1768.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 468. Sabin, No. 77094. The Journal of the Voyage of Sarmiento was here printed from the original Manuscript in the Royal Library at Madrid, and edited by Don Bernardo Yriarte.

"In 1579, when Drake appeared in Peruvian waters, Sarmiento led an expedition in pursuit of him, but failed to overtake him. On his return, he received the Viceroy's orders to proceed to the Strait of Magellan, in order to intercept Drake there on his voyage back to England. At the same time he was under orders to fortify the strait so as to prevent the passage of explorers or pirates who might undertake to follow Drake. Other navigators had entered the Strait before Sarmiento—Magellan in 1520, Leaysa and Cano in 1526, Alcazava in 1535, and Drake in 1578; but Sarmiento's account of his voyage virtually superseded all reports made by previous explorers. It, moreover, persuaded the King of Spain to fit out an extensive fleet for the purpose of transporting a considerable body of colonists, men with their families, to the inhospitable shores of the strait. Sarmiento was appointed to be the governor of the colony, but the command of the fleet was entrusted to the incompetent Diego Flores de Valdés, and his incompetence rather than the storms encountered caused the ruin of the enterprise."—Dr. Moses' "*Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*".

THE JESUITS IN BRAZIL.

- 367 *Servicios de la Compañía de Jesus hizieron a V. Mag. en el Brasil.*

16 pp., small folio, wrappers. [c. 1640]. £12 12s

Not cited by Palau's *Manual*.

In this publication, addressed to the King of Spain, the Jesuits give a full account of their services to the Crown in Brazil, with the text of statements by Don Fadrique de Toledo and other military commanders, acknowledging their assistance since the earliest times. The writers of this address mention, bitterly, that they are the only members of a religious order who have been banished, although other *religiosos* have been allowed to remain. "The Portuguese say it is because they feared us too much; we feel that it is because they have more reverence for the others."

- 368 SEIXAS Y LOVERA (Francisco de).

Theatro Naval Hydrographico de los fluxos y refluxos y de las Corrientes de los mares, estrechos, archipiélagos y passages aguales del mundo y de las diferencias de las variaciones de la aguja de marrear, y efectos de la luna, con los vientos generales y particulares que regnan en las quatro regiones maritimas del orbe.

With folding table.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, old vellum.

Madrid, Antonio de Zafra, 1688.

£42

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 485. Medina, *Bibliotheca Hispano-Chilena*, 181.

This work contains an historical study of the art of navigation, shipbuilding—"proving that the inventors of ships have been the most famous monarchs, princes and heroes"; a study of the tides throughout the world; winds in general, and those on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts of America in particular; variations of the compass; and other matters relating to navigation. The folding table gives particulars of the winds.

This edition was printed at the expense of the King of Spain, to whom the work is dedicated.

The author wrote other geographical, mathematical and nautical works, some of which, however, do not seem to have been published.

Francisco de Seixas or Seijas y Lobera, was a distinguished Spanish navigator and cosmographer. Born at Mondoñedo, he began his travels at an early age,

(Continued over)

SEIXAS Y LOVERA (FRANCISCO DE)—*continued*.

and studied in particular mathematics, cosmography and languages. About the year 1662, he accompanied the French Ambassador Tavernier on his special mission to the Great Mogol; and visited China two years later; passing the Moluccas, and the Strait of Lemaire from the Pacific to the Atlantic on his way back. He then made a long voyage to China and Siam in a mercantile fleet, and took possession of one vessel as his share of the profits. In command of this vessel, he undertook another commercial tour in Europe and the coast of Guinea; proceeded to Lima in 1697, by way of Costa Rica and Panama, and made a special study of metallurgy for the purpose of increasing the output of precious metal in the mining districts of Peru. He studied with the most learned men of his day, and was much respected for his own learning. He compiled an original atlas with the principal ports in the whole American continent, which he mentions in one of the preliminary leaves in this item, but it was apparently never published.

He spent the latter part of his life in Paris, and died after 1704.

369 SEIXAS Y LOVERA (Francisco).

Descripción geographica y derrotero de la region austral Magallanica.

Small 4to, niger morocco.

Madrid, 1690.

£35

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 485. Medina, *Hispano-Chilena*, 185. Sabin, No. 78960.

"Seixas accompanied Tavernier on his embassy to the great Mogul, and came home to Spain by way of China, the South Seas, and the Straits of Magellan. He afterwards made a voyage from Holland to China through the same Straits, and returned the same way, so that the greater part of this book is from his own observations."

370 Señor. La Ciudad, y comercia de Philipinas dize, que a aquellas Provincias llegaron diferentes Reales Cédulas providenciales, mandadas expedir al fin de la forma, y limitaciones con que se avia de manutener el comercio de aquellas Islas con la Nueva España, etc.

42 pp., folio, new boards. (Madrid, 1701.)

£10 10s

Tavera, No. 2625.

This memorial details the damages which would arise from the observance of the decree, dated 5th June, 1697, about the new project and regulation of trade between Manila and Mexico, and proposes other means for the benefit of the inhabitants and traders.

THE RIVAL OF FATHER KINO, THE APOSTLE OF CALIFORNIA.

371 SIGUENZA Y GONGORA (Carlos de).

Parayso Occidental, plantado y cultivado por la liberal benefica mano de los muy Catholicos y poderosos Reyes de España Nuestros Señores en su magnifico Real Convento de Jesus, Maria de Mexico-de cuya fundacion y progressos . . . da noticia en este volumen.

Woodcut printer's device on title; and royal coat-of-arms on frontispiece.

Text in roman letter; large ornamented woodcut capitals.

Small 4to vellum. Mexico, Juan de Ribera, 1684.

£42

Leclerc's copy (No. 1274). Medina, No. 1328. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 515.

A description of the Convent of Jesus Maria de Mexico.

Carlos de Sigüenza y Gongora was a native of Mexico (1645-1700), and entered the Society of Jesus at the age of fifteen; being expelled (for reasons unrecorded) after seven years. He was a very distinguished historian, philosopher and poet, and taught philosophy and science for more than twenty years. Charles II of Spain appointed him geographer-royal, with a special pension; and Louis XIV, hearing of his exceptional talents, offered him a position at his Court, which, however, Sigüenza declined. The Viceroy of Mexico (the Conde de Galve) made him a member of the scientific commission appointed to reconnoitre the Gulf of Mexico. He was, as an astronomer, a great rival of Kino, the Apostle of California, and wrote a treatise on astronomy which is virtually little more than an attack on his rival.

Sigüenza wrote a number of works, but many remained unpublished on account of his lack of funds for printing. His published works are, however, extremely scarce; a great number having been destroyed or lost after the Jesuit expulsion.

372 SILVA Y LA VANDA (Manuel de).

De feuzza Juridica por el Dr. Don Francisco Martines Tamayo . . . por el Ill^{mo}. y Rev^{mo}. Señor Doct. Don Gregorio de Molleda y Clerque . . . dignissimo Arzobispo de la S^{ta}. Iglesia Metropolitana de la ciudad de la Plata.

88 pp., small folio, wrappers.

Lima, Imprenta en la Plazuela de S. Christoval, 1756.

£3 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

An interesting report of an ecclesiastical intrigue in Peru; in which Dr. Francisco Martines Tamayo, Vicar-General of La Plata presents a defence for the Archbishop of La Plata (Dr. Gregorio de Molleda y Clerque) who had—on the grounds of insanity—been ousted from office by the Dean and Chapter. Dr. F. Martines Tamayo, who had also been removed from office, pleads for the cancellation of the actions taken by the Dean and Chapter, against himself and the Archbishop.

373 SOLAR (Pedro Alejandrino del).

El Perú de los Incas.

8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1892.

10s 6d

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

374 SOLER RUIZ (Gaspar).

Manifiesto legal de la pureza, integridad, desinteres, zelo, y aplicacion al Real Servicio con que se ha manejado Don Juan Joseph Robina, Contador del Tribunal de Quentas de Lima, en le Visita que se le encargo de las Reales Caxas de Panama; y en la satisfaccion de los cargos, que se han intentado sacar en la Causa, que se ha fulminado, el Presidente de la Audiencia de Panama, Don Dionysio Martinez de la Vega.

Sobre supuestos excessos de haver introducido por las Costas de Portovelo, y desde esta Ciudad à la de Panama, porcion de Efectos de illicito Comercio, y executado otras introducciones de

SOLER RUIZ (GASPAR)—*continued*.

Generos, y Mercaderias de mala entrada en el Reyno del Peru por la Mar del Sur.

Folio, original vellum. (Madrid), about 1755.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, Vol. VII, No. 3752. Sabin, No. 70785.

Title reads (in translation) as follows: "Legal proof of the purity, integrity, unselfishness, zeal and devotion to the King's service shown by Don Juan Joseph Robina, auditor of the Tribunal of Accounts of Lima when he took charge of the Royal Cash Boxes at Panama; and an answer to the charges brought against him by Don Dionysio Martinez de la Vega, President of the Royal Law Officers of Panama. It is alleged that he introduced via Portobello to the City of Panama, goods proceeding from illegal commerce and that he imported other merchandise and smuggled goods into the Kingdom of Peru by the Southern Sea."

"THE MOST POPULAR AMERICAN HISTORY."

375 SOLIS (Antonio de).

Historia de la Conquista de Mexico, poblacion y progressos de la America Septentrional conocida por el nombre de Nueva España.

With engraved frontispiece.

FIRST EDITION. Folio, vellum.

Madrid, Bernardo de Villa Diego, 1684.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 529. Medina, Vol. III, No. 1773, devotes seven pages to this book. Salva, No. 3405.

Magnificent copy of the First Edition of the classical history of the Conquest and Colonisation of Mexico. See note to No. 376.

376 SOLIS (Antonio de).

Historia de la conquista de Mexico, poblacion y progressos de la America Septentrional, conocida por el nombre de Nueva España.

Title in red and black, double columns.

Folio, old calf. Madrid, Antonio Gonzalez de Reyes, 1704.

£2 2s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 529.

(Continued over)

SOLIS (ANTONIO DE)—*continued*.

This edition not known to Salva, or cited by Medina, who devotes seven pages to the work, the author, and some of the foreign editions.

This was undoubtedly the most popular history of America that had then been written; and the number of editions published even up to the nineteenth century, in Spanish, French, Italian, English and German, testify to its popularity long after the initial interest of its historical information had passed. The first edition was printed in Madrid (Bernardo de Villa Diego) in 1684 (No. 375 in this catalogue).

Antonio de Solis y Rivadeneyra (1610-1686) was born at Alcala de Henares, and graduated in Law at Salamanca. At the age of seventeen he composed his comedy, *Love and Duty*, which was followed by his *Alcázar del Secreto* and *El Amor al uso*, translated by Scarron, under the title *L'Amour à la Mode*, and regarded as his best dramatic work. In this branch of literature he belonged to the School of Calderon, and frequently made use of a somewhat affected style, which was termed *culteranismo*, or Gongorism; although his prose was "pure, lucid, elegant, and eminently historical in style," as both Hurtado and Nicolas Antonio declare.

His most important work was the *Historia de la Conquista de Mexico*, the result of long years of patient work and research. His principal sources of inspiration for this history were the letters of Hernan Cortes, the works of Francisco Lopez de Gomara, Bernal Diaz del Castillo, and some miscellaneous documents. In addition to a full account of the relations between Cortes and Montezuma, there is an abundance of data concerning the intimate lives of the Indians—their religious creed and rites, idols, hymns; their industries, arts, crafts; games and recreations, not the least of which were represented by Montezuma's court jesters; their methods of education, etc.

Solis became Secretary to the King of Spain (Charles II) and succeeded Antonio de Leon Pinelo as chief chronicler of the Indies.

377 SOLIS (Antonio de).

Historia de la Conquista de Mexico, poblacion, y progressos de la America Septentrional, conocida por el nombre de Nueva España; nueva edicion, enriquezida con diversas Estampas; portrait and numerous large folding plates.

Folio, original vellum. Brusselas, 1704.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 529. See note to No. 376 of this catalogue.

378 SOLIS (Antonio de).

Historia de la Conquista de Mexico, poblacion y progressos de la America Septentrional conocida por el nombre de Nueva España.

Title within woodcut border.

Folio, old vellum. Seville, 1735.

£4 4s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 529. This edition not cited by Salva or Medina.

379 SOLIS (Antonio de).

Historia de la Conquista de Mexico, poblacion y progresos de la America Septentrional, conocida por el nombre de Nueva España.

Small 4to, old vellum. Madrid, Blas Roman, 1776.

£5 5s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 530. This edition not in Salva.

380 SOLIS (Antonio de).

Historia de la conquista de Mexico, poblacion y progresos de la America Septentrional, conocida por el nombre de Nueva España.

With maps, fine portraits, and many fine plates by Moreno and others.

2 vols., 4to, modern marbled calf, festoon borders on sides, inside dentelles, g.e.

Madrid, 1783-4.

£8 15s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 530. Medina, Vol. V, No. 5064.

Fine clean copy of this the Best Edition which is now uncommon.

381 SONORA (Bishop of).

Carta Pastoral del Illmô Señor Dr. Fr. Bernardo del Espiritu Santo, dignísimo Obispo de Sonora, á sus amados diocesanos.

Title and 40 pp., small 4to, wrappers.

Mexico, Arizpe, 1818.

£1 1s

Medina, "*La Imprenta en Mexico*," No. 11372.

The Postoral letter of the Bishop of Sonora; contains references to the French Revolution, Murat, Robespierre, etc., and to Napoleon.

382 SOTO Y MARNE (Francisco). Comissario-General y Apostolico de las Provincias Minoritas del Peru). Copia de la relacion y diario critico-nautico de el viage que desde la ciudad de Cadiz à la Cartagena de Indias hizo con sus compañeros.

44 pp., small 4to, new boards. Madrid, 1753.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 539. Medina, Vol. IV, No. 3647.

A most interesting Relation, giving minute details of the Voyage from Spain to South America, and a description of Martinique.

The author gives a "Description of the Martinica" where they remained until the 11th. On the 17th they sighted the Island of Curacao and on the 19th and 20th various points on the coast of Tierra-firme. On the 23rd they reached the port of Sta. Maria and sighted the mouth of the great River La Magdalena, of which he also gives a description. Continuing the voyage they arrived at dawn on 24th Sept. at Tierra-firme, and on the 25th landed at Cartagena, sixty-one days after their departure from Cadiz. . . .

He concludes with some notes on the voyage; the temperature; birds and fishes; the phosphorus which appeared at nights; and phenomena observed at Cadiz and Martinica, all of which he offers to enlarge upon.

ACCOUNTS OF DRAKE, HAWKINS AND CAVENDISH.

383 SUAREZ DE FIGUEROA (Christoval).

Hechos de Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, quarto Marques de Cañete.

324 pp., 4to, morocco gilt, g.e.

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1613.

(See *Illustration overleaf*).

£75

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 452. Sabin, No. 24317.

A very rare and important volume concerning the discoveries in South America.

Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza was Captain General of Chile and the twelfth Viceroy of Peru (1590-1596). Sent by his father (then Viceroy of Peru) to Chile, he distinguished himself in the wars against the Araucan Indians, whom he vanquished in seven battles. In the present biography is given a valuable description of this war and also of the incidents which happened during his Viceroyalty.

Suarez de Figueroa gives in this book an account of the expeditions of Drake, Cavendish and Hawkins, and battles with these famous English explorers, including the sacking of the Port of Nombre de Dios, and the discovery of the Solomon Islands.

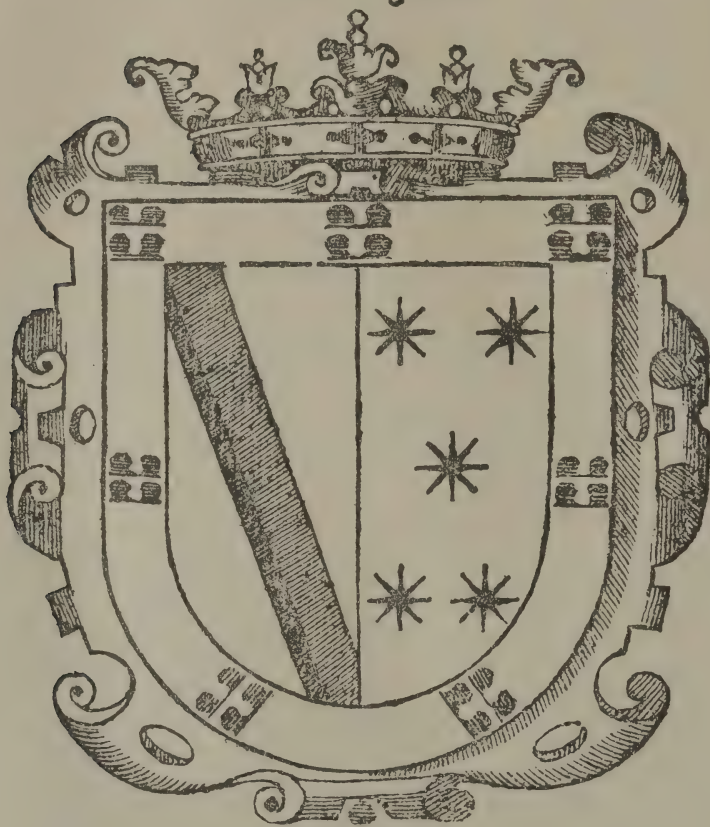
"Ercilla's apparent determination to belittle the achievements (in his work 'La Araucana') of the Governor of Chile, called forth the 'Hechos de Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, el Marques de Cañete,' by Suarez de Figueroa, who, although not a Chilean, was induced to write on a Chilean topic. His work was an attempt to overtake and smother an advanced damaging report. Don Garcia, when in command of the expedition against the Araucanians, as already suggested, condemned Ercilla to death, a sentence later modified under the protests of persons who comprehended its injustice. After this incident, Don Garcia did not find either his leadership or his character glorified in 'La Araucana.' This was a source of regret not only to himself, but also to his family. He died in obscurity, and after this event his relatives sought to habilitate his memory for posterity. They approached Dr. Cristobal Suarez de Figueroa, proposing that he should undertake the task, should become the eulogist of a person on whom an unfavourable verdict had already been pronounced. He accepted the proposal, and of the seven books into which his work was divided the first three treat of Don Garcia's campaigns in Chile; the others deal with his government as viceroy of Peru, Mendana's expedition to the Solomon Islands, and the inglorious years of disgrace. It may be said in favour of

(Continued over)

HECHOS
DE DON GARCIA
HURTADO DE MENDOZA,
Quarto Marques de Cañete.

A DON FRANCISCO DE ROXAS Y
Sandonal, Duque de Lerma, Marques de Denia, &c.

POR EL DOCTOR CHRISTOVAL
Suarez de Figueroa.



EN MADRID, En la Imprenta Real.

Año M. DC. XIII.

TITLE-PAGE FROM
SUAREZ DE FIGUEROA, HECHOS DE DON GARCIA DE MENDOZA.
MADRID, 1613.
See Item No. 383.

SUAREZ DE FIGUEROA (CHRISTOVAL)—*continued*.

the book that it presents papers or documents given to the author by the Mendoza family, which furnish details of the viceroy's life, not otherwise known. The book is written in 'flowing and elegant language that is only rarely found in the historians of America,' and in order to add interest to the work the author introduced rhetorical descriptions of a country he had not seen and of battles that were scarcely referred to in the documents."—Dr. Moses ("*Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*").

384 SUAREZ DE PERALTA (Juan).

Noticias Históricas de la Nueva España publicadas por Don Justo Zaragoza.

FIRST EDITION. Royal 8vo, half calf.

Madrid, 1878.

£1 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 553.

This is the first publication of the Sixteenth Century manuscript by Joan Suarez de Peralta entitled "A Treatise of the discovery of the Indies, and their conquest, and the rites, sacrifices, and customs of the Indians; and the Viceroys and Governors that have governed there, especially in New Spain; and of the success of the Marquis del Valle, and secondly, of Don Martin Cortez; of the Rebellion imputed to him, and of the Judgments and decapitations done in Mexico by the Judges appointed by His Majesty; and of the dispute with the English, and of the causes which led Francis Drake to declare himself our enemy."

385 SUCESSOS de la armada, que fue al Brasil, ye el largo viaje que tuvicon por tierra. Dase cuenta de los encuentros que tuvieron con el Olandes. En este ano de mil y seyscientos y quarenta.

4to, calf. Seville, 1640.

£10 10s

- 386 SUCCEOS felices que por mar y tierra ha dado N.S. a las armas Españolas, en las Islas Filipinas contra el Mindanao; y en las de Terrenate contra los Holandeses por fin del año de 1636 y principio del de 1637.

8vo, morocco, g.e. by Rivière.

Manila, Tomas Pimpin, 1637.

£31 10s

Medina, *La Imprenta en Manila*, 50.

Retana (*Origenes de la Imprenta Filipina*), No. 48, is of the opinion that this relation was printed at the Jesuits' press in Manila; and is consequently one of the earliest examples of Philippine typography, printed on Chinese paper.

This is the earliest of two contemporary reports of the successes of the Spanish arms against the King of Mindanao (the other having being printed at Seville in 1639). In addition, the tract offered herewith contains an account of the events at Terrenate, where the Spaniards fought the Dutch in 1636-7, an account which is omitted from the later publication.

- 387 TACON (Miguel, Marques de la Union de Cuba). Juicio de residencia del excelentísimo señor Don Miguel Tacon, Gobernador y Capitan General que fue de la Isla de Cuba.

Royal 8vo, original calf. Philadelphia, 1839.

£1 16s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

Coleccion de varios escritos presentados por su apoderado y defensor el Señor Don José Antonio de Olaneta, fiscal electo de la audiencia pretorial mandada establecer en la ciudad de la Habana, y dados á luz por el comercio, con un apendice que contiene las respectivas sentencias.

- 388 TAMAYO DE VARGAS (Tomas), Chief Chronicler of the Indies.

Restauracion de la ciudad del Salvador, i Baia de Todos-Santos, en la provincia del Brasil. Por las Armas De Don Philippe IV. el Grande, Rei Catholico de las Españas, Indias, etc.

With large folding view of San Salvador, inserted.

Small 4to, bound by Petit in levant morocco, gold lines on sides, gilt back, g.e.

Madrid, Viuda de Alonso Martin, 1628.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 9. Medina, Vol. II, No. 850, only knew of one copy. Salva, No. 3409.

- 389 TAPIA (Father Diego de).

Confessionario en lengua Cumanagota, y de otras Naciones de Indios de la Provincia de Cumanà, con unas Advertencias previas al Confessionario para los Confesores.

With a woodcut frontispiece.

Thick 8vo, morocco.

Madrid, Pedro Fernandez, 1723.

(See *Illustration* overleaf).

£31 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 10. Medina, *Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana*, 2490.

"This very scarce work was composed by a missionary of the Franciscan Order who had spent more than 30 years among the Indians (he joined the missions in 1693 with Father Ruiz Blanco). It was printed for distribution among the missions of the province of Cumana, practically the entire edition being sent to America.

Cumanagota is spoken by the Indians living on the banks of the Orinoco (the old provinces of Cumana and New Andalusia, now Venezuela). It is also called Tamanaques, and belongs to the Galibi family."

CONFESSONARIO
EN LENGUA CUMANAGOTA,
y de otras Naciones de Indios de la
Provincia de Cumaná , con vnas Ad-
vertencias previas al Confessionario
para los Confessores.

POR FRAY DIEGO DE TAPIA,
*indigno Frayle Menor , Hijo de la Santa
Recoleccion de la Provincia de Sevilla,
y Misionario Apostolico en las vvas
Conversiones de Piritu.*

DEDICALO

A LA SOBERANA REYNA
de los Angeles , y hombres Ma-
ria Santissima , Madre de Dios,
y Señora nuestra , con la
Advocacion de los
MILAGROS.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

En Madrid. Por Pedro Fernandez. Año
de 1723.

TITLE-PAGE FROM
TAPIA'S CONFESSONARIO EN LENGUA CUMANAGOTA.
MADRID, 1723.

See Item No. 389.

390 TAPIA ZENTENO (Carlos de).

Arte Novissima de Lengua Mexicana.

Sm. 4to, vellum.

Mexico, Viuda de J. B. de Hogal, 1753.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 11. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. V, No. 4142. Leclerc, 2338.

Tapia Zenteno, born in Mexico, was a commissary of the Spanish Inquisition, and the chief professor of the Mexican language at the Royal University and Pontifical Seminary College, and was also Examiner to the Bishopric and chief Chaplain of the Monastery of Santa Ines, etc. Retiring from his curacy at Tam-pamolón, he competed for, and obtained the professorship of the Nahuatlán language at the University of Mexico. It was on this occasion that the present volume was published. He was also the author of the only grammar of the Huasteca language, published in 1767.

391 TAPIA ZENTENO (Carlos de).

Noticia de la Lengua Hausteca, Con Cathecismo, y Doctrina Christiana para su instruccion, segun lo que ordena el Santo Concilo Mexicano, Enchiridion Sacramental para su administracion, con todo lo que parece necessario hablar en ella los Neoministros, y copioso Diccionario para facilitar su inteligencia. Small 4to, original vellum.

Mexico, Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1767.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 11. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. V, No. 5187, could only trace one copy, viz., his own.

Fine copy of an exceedingly rare grammar, and the only one existing in this dialect. It was written by order of the learned Lorenzana and printed at his expense. Huasteca is the northern dialect of the Maya race, and was spoken in the Mexican States of Puebla, Vera-Cruz, and San Luis Potosi.

The author was a commissioner of the Spanish Inquisition, and the first professor of the Mexican language at the Mexican Royal University and at the Royal Pontifical Seminary College, was also Examiner to the Bishopric and Chief Chaplain of the Monastery of Santa Ines, etc.

Pages 48-88 are devoted to a Spanish-Huasteca Dictionary.

392 THAYER (John).

Relacion de la conversion del Sr. Juan Thayer, antes ministro protestante en Boston en la America Septentrional, y convertido a la Religion Catolica en Roma 25 de Mayo de 1783.

Small 4to, boards. Valencia, Benito Monfort, 1788.

£4 4s

Not in Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 27.

John Thayer, Roman Catholic Missionary, was the first native of New England ordained to the priesthood. His family were among the early Puritan settlers of New England. He was educated at Yale, and became a Congregational Minister, and served as such, during the Revolutionary War as Chaplain of a company organised for the defence of Boston. He was converted to Roman Catholicism at Rome in 1783, after having tried to dispute some of the miracles worked by the beggar-saint Benedict Joseph Labre. This account of his conversion appeared in English, French, Spanish, and Italian, and created a great controversial sensation. He returned to the United States in 1790, and was put in charge of the Roman Catholic Congregation of Boston, whence he moved to Virginia, and then Kentucky. He finally went to Ireland, where he died about 1818.

393 TOLEDO (Diego Ruiz).

Código Diplomático-Americano de Cristobal Colon. Coleccion de cartas, de privilegios, cédulas y otras escrituras del gran Descubridor del Nuevo Mundo, almirante Mayor del Mar Oceano, Virey y Gobernador de las Islas y Tierra Firme de las Indias, etc.

With portrait of Columbus.

Royal 8vo, wrappers. Habana, 1867.

12s 6d

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

Containing the complete text of the famous codex of Columbus's privileges, Royal Decrees, etc.

394 TOVAR (Manuel).

Apuntes para la Historia Ecclesiastica del Peru hasta el gobierno del VII Arzobispo.

Historia del Arzobispado de Lima desde el VIII hasta el XVII Arzobispo por Pedro Garcia y Sanz.

2 vols., 8vo, half morocco. Lima, 1873-1876.

£2 2s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

- 395 Traslado de una carta, embiada del Brasil à un Cavallero desta Corte, dandole cuenta de las grandes vitorias que han tenido las armas Catolicas de su Magestad D. Felipe IIII. nuestro señor, gobernadas por don Jorge Mascareñas, Conde de Castillo, y Marques de Montalvan.

Woodcut of the Arms of Spain on title-page.

4 pp., folio, wrappers.

Madrid, Catalina de Barrio y Angulo (1650).

£6 6s

Not in Leclerc, Congress Philippine Collection, Salva, Rodrigues' "*Bibliotheca Brasiliense*," Medina, or Palau's *Manual*.

Giving an account of the forts and ships captured from the Dutch by the Spaniards in Brazil, or off the Brazilian Coast, during 1640, hoping that Pernambuco will soon be restored.

Mentioning that advice had reached them of the attacks by the Dutch, aided by the King of Achen, and others, with a total arm of 100,000, on Malacca. Help had been rushed from Manilla and the Philippines, and this attack had been defeated. The letter gives an account of this victory, and adds that it is believed that the Dutch are going to attack the famous city of Goa. However, the Dutch again attacked, and captured Malacca, and started their factories there in 1640.

RESTORATION OF CAPE BRETON TO THE FRENCH.

- 396 Tratado definitivo de paz concluido entre SS. MM. Christianisima, y Britanica, y los Estados Generales de las Provincias Unidas, en Aix la Chapelle a 18 de Octubre de 1748, a que accedio el Rey nuestro Señor en 20 del mismo mes, y ratifico su accession en 1 de Noviembre del mismo año. Con los articulos preliminares del mismo tratado, y las ratificaciones de todas las Potencias interessadas, concernientes a la accession de Su Magestad.

Small 4to. Madrid, Imprenta del Mercurio, 1749.

£3 3s

The text, in French and Spanish, of the Treaty of Peace between England, France and the Netherlands at Aix la Chappelle in October, 1748, to which the King of Spain acceded in November of the same year. By this Treaty, Cape Breton was restored to the French, "together with all the conquests made by British arms on subjects of the English King, before or during the signing of the Preliminaries, in the East and West Indies."

THE CESSION OF CANADA BY FRANCE, AND THE DIVISION OF FRENCH AND
ENGLISH TERRITORY IN AMERICA.

- 397 Tratado Definitivo de Paz concluido entre el Rey nuestro Señor y S. M. Christianisima por una parte, y S. M. Britanica por otra, en Paris a 10 de Febrero de 1763. Con sus articulos preliminares, y la accesion de S. M. Fidelisima a ellos, y al mismo Tratado; como tambien las ratificaciones, plenipotencias y demas actos de las Potencias interesadas.
8vo, wrapper. Madrid, 1763.

£4 15s

Text of the Peace Treaty signed between Spain and France on the one part, and England on the other, in Paris, on 10th February, 1763.

By this Treaty, France ceded to Britain the whole of Canada, with Nova Scotia, the island of Cape Breton, and all other islands in the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, "without restriction, and precluding the possibility of any lawful claim being made, on any pretext, against this cession and guarantee; neither shall Great Britain be disturbed in the above-mentioned possessions." England also agreed to grant religious freedom to the French Catholics in Canada; certain rights to fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and ceded to France the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon for the convenience of French fishermen.

Moreover, the Mississippi was named as the boundary line dividing English and French territory in America; the line was to be drawn in the centre of the river, from its source to the Iberville, and from there across the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the sea; "and to this end, the Most Christian King [Louis XV] cedes to His Britannic Majesty the River and Port of Mobile and all that he possesses or should have possessed to the left of the Mississippi, with the exception of the city and island of New Orleans which shall remain French"; the navigation on the Mississippi being equally open to English and French subjects.

By this Treaty, also, Britain restored to Spain all that had been conquered on the Island of Cuba, including the Garrison at Havana.

- 398 Tratado de paz y amistad concluido entre España y la Republica del Ecuador en 16 de Febrero de 1840.
8vo, wrappers. Madrid, 1841.

10s 6d

399 UGARTE-VIDEA (Francisco).

Relacion de los viajes por la America Meridional y Septentrional.

Small 8vo, calf. Madrid, Ortega, 1834.

£3 3s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 81.

400 ULLOA (Antonio de).

Noticias Americanas : Entretenimientos phisicos-historicos, sobre la America Meridional, y la Septentrional Oriental. Territorios, Climas, Producciones, vegetales, animales, minerales. De los Indios naturales de aquellos Países, sus costumbres, y usos. Sobre la Lengua y sobre el modo en que pasaron los primeros Pobladores.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. A beautiful copy, bound by David in blue levant morocco, gold lines on sides, gilt backs, inside dentelles, g. e. Madrid, 1772.

£10 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 83. Medina, Vol. V, No. 4600. Leclerc, "*Ouvrage curieux et fort intéressant.*"

"The volume treats of the geography and productions of Peru and Ecuador, the antiquities of these countries, the customs, language, and religion of the Indians, with suggestions as to the means of increasing the population of America."

See also note to No. 402 of this catalogue.

401 Another copy.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. Magnificent copy in contemporary red morocco, gilt back, sides, and edges.

£10 10s

402 ULLOA (Antonio de).

Noticias Americanas : entretenimientos fisico-historicos sobre la America Meridional, y la Septentrional oriental : Comparacion general de los Territorios, climas y Producciones en las tres especies Vegetal, Animal y Mineral ; con una relacion particular de los Indios de aquellos paises, sus costumbres y usos. . .

Small 4to, vellum. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1792.

£3 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 83. This, the second, edition not in Salva. Medina, No. 5570. Leclerc, No. 1502.

A curious and interesting work, divided into twenty-two chapters of *entretenimientos*, or "entertainments," treating of the geography and natural productions of America from Peru to Canada; its antiquities; the customs, language and religion of the Indians and a hypothetical history of the vicissitudes of the first settlers in the land.

Antonio de Ulloa was a Spanish admiral and statistician, born in Seville, 1716, and died in 1795. He was an able administrator, and undertook the organization of the newly-acquired dominion of Louisiana on behalf of the Spanish Government, but was obliged to abandon the project on account of the colonists' opposition. He was indefatigable in his scientific researches, and made a study of the properties of platinum; of magnetism; introduced various improvements in the arts of engraving and printing; and directed the execution of the geographical charts of Spain. He was a member of various scientific institutions in Europe, including the Royal Society in London.

403 UNANUE (Dr. J. Hipólito), *pseud. Aristio*.

Coleccion de los Mercurios referentes a las Misiones de Caxamarquilla : peregrinacion de los PP. Sobreviela y Girbal para restaurar las de Manoa : la historia de los trages, supersticiones, y ejercicios de sus moradores, con un epilogo de las Entradas de los Padres Franciscanos a las Montañas de los Andes, escrito por R. P. Manuel Sobreviela. With a Supplement.

Two parts, 4to, wrappers. Lima, 1791-2.

£2 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, Vol. III, No. 1749.

PAPAL BULL.

404 URBAN VIII (Pope).

Bulla de la Santa Cruzada, concedida por la Santidad de Urbano VIII, para todos los Fieles Christianos vecinos, estantes y habitantes en las Provincias del Peru, Tierra Firme, y sus Partidos, sujetas al Rey Felipe V, con grandes indulgencias, para socorro de la guerra contra Infieles como las heregias son trayciones formados contra la Fè.

Broadside, crudely printed on one side of a single large folio leaf. Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal below.

In buckram case. Madrid, 1735.

£10 10s

PAPAL BULL.

405 URBAN VIII (Pope).

Bulla de Composicion sobre los bienes havidos, y adquiridos, de Cuyos Proprios Duenos no Consta. Concedida por la Santidad de Urbano Octavo, en favor de los que ayudaren à los gastos de el Rey Don Felipe Quinto, en las guerras contra Infieles, y Hereges, enemigos de nuestra Santa Fè Catholica, en las Provincias del Peru, Tierre Firme.

Broadside, crudely printed on one side only of a single large folio leaf. Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal below.

In buckram case. Madrid, 1735.

£10 10s

PAPAL BULL.

406 URBAN VIII (Pope).

Bulla de la Santa Cruzada, concedida por la santidad de Urbano VIII, para todos los Fieles Christianos, vezinos, estantes, y habitantes en las Provincia de Nueva España, y Filipinas, sujetas al Rey Fernando VI, con grandes indulgencias para socorro de la guerra contra Infieles.

Broadside, printed on one side of a large folio sheet. Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal at foot.

In buckram portfolio. (1750.)

£10 10s

This bull, published at the instance of Benedict XIV, contains the indulgences granted by Urban VIII to all those who assisted the King of Spain's arms, either by personal service or financial aid, against the Turks or other infidels. "In consideration of such service, they are granted absolution for all their transgressions."

PAPAL BULL.

407 URBAN VIII (Pope).

Bulla de composicion sobre los bienes mal havidos, y adquiridos, de Cuyos propios dueños no consta. Concedida por la santidad de Urbano VIII, en favor de los que ayudaren à los gastos del Rey Fernando VI, en las guerras contra Infieles, y Hereges, enemigos de nuestra Santa Fé Catholica, en las Provincias de Nueva-Espana, y Filipinas, y sus Partidos.

Broadside, printed on one side of a single large folio leaf. Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal below.

In buckram portfolio. (1750.)

£10 10s

This interesting bull sets forth the various sums of what is, in effect, conscience-money, payable by persons who have unlawfully become possessed of funds, either by means of debt, usury or theft, and who may salve their conscience by contributing to the King of Spain's expenses in fighting the infidels and heretics in the Spanish dominions overseas.

407A VARGAS MACHUCA (Bernardo de).

Milicia y Descripcion de las Indias.

With engraved heraldic vignette on title, and full-page portrait.

[Marginal repair to title-page.]

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, vellum.

Madrid, Pedro Madrigal, 1599.

(See *Illustration*, Plate No. XVI).

£250

Medina, No. 402. Picatoste, No. 324. Salva, No. 3825. Leclerc, No. 2979. Perez Pastor; Madrid, No. 662.

One of the most important early Spanish works on the Indies and American military organization in the XVIth century; the rare text of which was reprinted in the *Coleccion de los libros raros ó curiosos que tratan de America*.

Vargas Machuca was a native of Simancas, and spent practically his whole life in military service, finally reaching the rank of Capitan-General in America; serving from 1568 in Italy; the Granada war; the war in New Granada, where he was instrumental in pacifying the Indians; and many other campaigns in America. He presented a paper on the proposed pacification of the Araucan Indians of Chile in 1599, at the request of the Consejo de Indias, and opposed the suggestion that Chile should be de-populated.

408 VALDIVIA (Padre Luis de).

Memorial addressed to the King of Spain concerning the war against the Indians in Chile and Peru, commencing, "Señor. El Padre Luys de Valdivia Viceprovincial de la Compañia de Jesus en el Reyno de Chile digo," etc.

Folio, wrappers, 29 pp. (Madrid, 1618.)

£21

Not in Palau's *Manual*, Medina, or Sommervogel.

For many generations the Araucanian and other Indians of the inland parts
(Continued over)

VALDIVIA (PADRE LUIS DE)—*continued*.

of Chile and Peru were a constant menace to the security of the Spanish settlers, and the various campaigns against them formed a constant theme for writers on South America. The Spanish policy had been one of aggression, but in March, 1612, a new policy respecting the Indians was proclaimed. It provided that the Government should adopt a plan of defence, and that the river Biobio should be the boundary line, the Spaniards were to maintain armed forces, but only for defence purposes. Father Luys de Valdivia was the great advocate of this policy, and he was commissioned to act with the Governor in the enforcing of the new policy, which also included the peaceful penetration of the Jesuit Missionaries, of whom he was the Vice-Provincial. This interesting Memorial sent to the King of Spain treats of the execution of this new policy, of the river Biobio (the boundary line); of the prosecution of the Indian War, and of the bad feeling it caused; the forces required for various military defences, etc.; and is of the greatest importance for the early history of the Spanish Settlement of Chile.

Luys de Valdivia was born in 1561 and was sent to Peru in 1589, where he became the Vice-Provincial of the Jesuits in Chile, and one of those who had the greatest influence on the history of those parts. He returned to Spain in 1621, where he died in 1642. At the commencement of this work he states that he had been in America for 29 years.

410 VARGAS MACHUCA (Juan de).

Prodigio milagroso del Occidente, el niño credito de Pisco, y admiración de Lima. . . .

Title and text within woodcut borders.

Small 4to, crimson calf, gilt fillet border and fleurons, gilt back.

Lima, 1667.

£18 18s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 116. Medina, *Imprenta en Lima*, No. 455.

A curious work, describing the life of a "child-saint," the spiritual prodigy who was known as Francisco, the Child of Pisco (a small town near Lima).

The author was a distinguished Spanish Dominican who held many ecclesiastical appointments in Peru. He was a professor of Theology, historian to the Province of San Juan Bautista del Peru, a member of the governing body of the Dominican Order, Provincial of Tierra Firme and of "the new reduction of Darien." He went to Spain in 1649, and subsequently obtained important concessions from Philip IV, on behalf of the Dominicans, including various academic privileges. He wrote a Life of Santa Rosa of Lima, but omitted to write the chronicle of his Order, which he had been specially appointed to do.

411 VARGAS Y PONCE (José de).

Relacion del ultimo viage al Estrecho de Magallanes de la Fragata de S. M. Santa Maria de la Cabeza en los Anos de 1785 y 1786. Extracto de todos los anteriores desde su Descubrimiento Impresos y MSS. y Noticia de los Habitantes, Suelo, Clima y Producciones del Estrecho.

Apendice a la relacion del viage al Magallanes de la Fragata de Guerra Santa Maria de la Cabeza, que contiene el de los paquebotes Santa Casilda y Santa Eulalia para completar el reconocimiento del Estrecho en los anos de 1788 y 1789. . . Trabajado de Orden Superior.

Portrait and numerous large folding plates.

2 vols., 4to, original calf. Madrid, 1788-93.

£4 4s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 117.

Besides the Voyage of Captain Jose de Vagas y Ponce, the previous expeditions to the Straits of Magellan are here described.

412 VEGA (Feliciano de la), Archbishop of Mexico.

Informe que haze el Arzobispo de Mexico al excmo. Señor Marques de Manzera, Virrey destos Reynos, sobre la licencia que pretende para passar a aquel arçobispado, y fletar un navio para el puerto de Acapulco.

10 ff., folio. (Lima, January 24, 1640.)

£6 6s

Not in Palau's *Manual*, Sabin or Leclerc.

Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, Vol. I, No. 208, only knew of one copy.

Information supplied by the Archbishop of Mexico to the Viceroy concerning special rights which are said to belong to the Archbishopric, for landing and sending a vessel to the Port of Acapulco.

The relation ends: "V. Exc. lo verà todo. y con su mayor prudencia, y justificacion se servirà de dar el expediente que mas convenga. Lima 24 de Enero de 1640. años."

413 VEGA (el Inca Garcilasso de la).

Primera parte de los commentarios reales, que tratan del origen de los Incas, reyes que fueron del Peru, de su idolatria, leyes, y gobierno en paz y en guerra; de sus vidas y conquistas, y republica, antes que los Espanoles passaron a el.

Small folio, old calf. Lisbon, Pedro Crasbeeck, 1609.

FIRST EDITION.

Together with the second volume.

Historia general del Peru. Trata el descubrimiento del, y como lo ganaron los Espanoles. Las guerras civiles que huvo entre Piçarros, y Almagros, sobre la partija de la tierra. Castigo y levantamiento de tiranos, y otras sucessos particulares.

Folio, calf.

FIRST EDITION. Together 2 volumes.

Cordova, Viuda de Andres Barrera, 1617.

£45

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 126. Medina, Vol. II, No. 549.

These two volumes, the second of which was printed eight years after the first and in a different town (and in a different country), are rarely to be found united and still more rarely in good condition.

Garcilasso de la Vega, the author, was a son of one of the conquerors of Peru, by his wife, Chimpa Oello, a grand-daughter of the great Inca Tupac Yupanqui, the last native monarch of Peru. He was proud of both paternal and maternal origin, and assumed the Spanish name of the first, while he was careful to assert his Incaial descent. He was a gentleman of refinement and possessed of much learning, speaking Spanish and Quichua from infancy. A descendant of the proud race of the Incas, he was a most industrious and careful historian of the evil fortunes of his race, as well as a chronicler of the victories of its conquerors.

"Garcilasso de la Vega's principal work, 'Los Comentarios Reales,' was based, not only on information acquired during his early life at Cuzco (with his mother), but also on later contributions made by his former associates in Peru; for as soon as he decided to write this history, he communicated with his old

VEGA (EL INCA GARCILASSO DE LA)—*continued*.

school fellows, and asked them to help him by sending accounts of the particular conquests which the Incas had made in the provinces of their families. They took up this project and caused to be brought out from the Archives the accounts which their relatives possessed, and sent them to him; it was thus, he said, "that I obtained the records of the deeds and conquests of each Inca." He was, moreover, able to make use of earlier writings, such as those of Cieza de Leon, Zarate, Lopez de Gomara, and Acosta, and also of the papers of the missionary Blas Valera, that were afterwards destroyed in 1594 at the sacking of Cadiz, by the English."—(Dr. Moses, "*Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*").

414 VEGA (el Inca Garcilasso de la).

Primera parte de los Comentarios Reales, que tratan del origen de los Yncas, Reyes que fueron del Peru. . . .

FIRST EDITION.

Folio, calf. Lisbon, Pedro Crasbeeck, 1609.

£31 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 126. Heredia, No. 7833. Leclerc, No. 1740. Moses, "*Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*").

First Edition of the most interesting of Garcilaso the Inca's three historical works, with others being *La Florida del Inca*, and *Historia General del Peru*. The author, who is always designated "*the Inca*," to distinguish him from the Spanish poet of the same name, who was his cousin, was the son of a third Garcilaso de la Vega (a warrior and one of the *Conquistadores* of Peru) and a native princess, a kinswoman of Atahualpa, the last of the Inca rulers of Peru. Garcilaso was born at Cuzco in 1540, and spent his early childhood in Peru, where he committed to memory the wonderful legends and traditions of his mother's race, and which he introduced into his fascinating book many years later. The *Comentarios Reales* are a combination of history and fantasy, presented through the medium of a rich imagination in excellent and picturesque pose. He left his native land as a youth, and, from the age of twenty, resided at Cordoba in Spain, where he died (1692) and is buried. Possessing some of the best racial characteristics of the Indians and the Spaniards, his education and culture were entirely Spanish, while he retained his inherent love of the picturesque and exotic, a marked sentimentality, and a taste for anecdote. He only began to write in the early days of the seventeenth century, when he was already sixty years of age. This book, which is dedicated to the Princess Catherine of Portugal, Duchess of Braganza, is the most authentic history of the Inca Empire as it stood before the Spanish Conquest, and treats of the idolatry, laws, government in peace and war, legends and history of the natives, and the natural wonders of Peru. See also note to No. 413.

415 VEGA (el Inca Garcilasso de).

La Florida del Inca. Historia del adelantado, Hernando de Soto, Governador, y Capitan General del Reino de la Florida. Y de otros heroicos caballeros, Españoles, e Indios. Van enmendadas en esta impresion, muchas erratas de la primera : Y añadida copiosa tabla de las cosas notables. Y el ensaio cronologico, que contiene, las sucedidas, hasta 1722.

Title printed in red and black.

Folio, old calf, gilt panel back.

Madrid, Nicolas Rodriguez Franco, 1723.

£10 10s

The first book gives a description of Florida, its people and customs, and its discoverer. The first part of the second book describes the arrival of the Governor, and how he tracked Pamphilo de Narvaez and a Christian captive, the terrible life and cruel torments to which the latter was subjected by the Indians, the generosity of an Indian, Vasallos. The second part of the second book gives an account of the quarrels and difficulties encountered by both Spaniards and Indians in the Province of Apalache: their hard struggle to reach the sea, the anxieties and successes that were experienced on both journeys by the thirty horsemen.

The third book gives a description of the departure of the Spaniards from Apalache: The welcome given them in four provinces: The hunger which in some places they had to suffer: The quantities of pearls and riches which were found in the Temple: The generosity of the Señora de Cosachiqui, and of other Caciques, the gentlemen of Vasallos: a battle forced on them under the cloak of friendship by the Indians; the laws of the Indians as regards adulterers.

The fourth book treats of the battle of the Fort of Alibamo: the deaths of many Spaniards, through want of salt: their arrival at Chisca, and their passage across the Rio Grande: a procession in which the Indians and Spaniards took part in order to venerate the Cross, to beg God's mercy: the cruel war between Capha and Casquin: the Spaniards' invention to create salt: the ferocity of the Tulas, in looks and in arms.

The fifth book, in which is mentioned a Spaniard who was retained by the Indians: the efforts that were made on his behalf: a long journey undertaken by the Castillians, crossing eight provinces: the cruel war between Guacoyas and Anilcos: the lamentable death of the Governor, Hernando de Soto: the wonderful burial given him.

The second part of the fifth book treats of the abandonment of Florida by the Spaniards: an immense road which they constructed: their intolerable trials

VEGA (EL INCA GARCILASSO DE)—*continued*.

until they reached Rio Grande: a league by ten Caciques against the Castellians: the secret warning given them: the offers made them by the General Anilco: an immense flood-tide of the Rio Grande: etc.

The sixth book describes the election of the captains for the navy: the numbers of canoes against the Spaniards: the manner in which the fight was carried on for eleven days: the deaths of eight Castellians through the foolhardiness of one of them: the return of the Indians to their homes: the arrival of the Spaniards at the sea: the encounter they had with the coastal tribes: the success of their navigation after one hundred and five days, until they reached Panuco: the many quarrels which took place amongst themselves and the reason why: the splendid welcome given them by the City of Mexico, and how they were dispersed all over the world.

Garcilasso de la Vega, the author, was a son of one of the conquerors of Peru, by his wife, Chimpa Ocllo, a grand-daughter of the great Inca Tupac Yupanqui, the last native monarch of Peru. He was proud of both paternal and maternal origin, and assumed the Spanish name of the first, while he was careful to assert his Incarial descent. He was a gentleman of refinement and possessed of much learning, speaking Spanish and Quichua from infancy.

A descendant of the proud race of the Incas, he was a most industrious and careful historian of the evil fortunes of his race, as well as a chronicler of the victories of its conquerors.

“FORBIDDEN READING TO THE INDIANS.”

416 VEGA (el Inca Garcilasso de la).

Primera Parte de los Comentarios reales de el Origen de los Incas, su idolatria, leies, y gobierno, vidas y conquistas. Historia general del Peru, guerras entre Pizarros y Almagros.

2 vols. in 1, folio, calf. Madrid, 1722-23.

£4 10s

Medina, Vol. IV, Nos. 2408 and 2451.

“Edited by Andrés Gonzalez de Barcia. By a royal order of the 21st April, 1782, all copies of this work were to be bought up in secret. This order was due to a report of the Inspector Don José Antonio de Areche who had written in May, 1781, that the Indians should be forbidden from reading this book because there was a false prophecy therein that England would restore the throne of Peru to a Tupac-Amaru Indian.”

417 VELASCO (F. Diego de).

Descubrimiento del camino que la ciudad de Quito, y su Reyno, ha pretendido abrir para el Puerto, y Baya de Caracas, en la mar del Sur. Hecho por el Presentado fray Diego de Velasco, Provincial de la Provincia del Cuzco, del Orden de nuestra Señora de la Merced, siendo Dotrinero de los pueblos de Pasao, y Quaque.

Folio, 4 pp., new boards. (Madrid, about 1617.)

£21

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, Vol. VI, No. 6953.

Announcing the discovery, by a party of Spaniards, of one of the old Indian highways between Carácas, on the Caribbean sea-board, and the "South Sea" or Pacific, which the City of Quito was intending to re-open, and discussing some of the advantages such a road would offer.

Francis Diego de Velasco, at the time of this "*relation*" was the grand Provincial of Cuzco, and played a most important part in the opening up of the "hinterland" of Peru (including Ecuador and Colombia). In another account sent to Spain, it was announced to the King that Velasco was one of those monks who had performed most important service for His Majesty, apart from his regular religious duties, that he had travelled on foot more than 500 leagues through the inland deserts, and that he had led the party for the opening up of a new road for conquests in the interior of Peru. He afterwards returned to Spain, and became the "*Redeemer of Captives*," being, in that position, instrumental in liberating many captives from the hands of the Moors.

An interesting and most important "*relation*." The period of the actual discovery was about 1616.

TROUBLES IN BUENOS AIRES AND PORTUGUESE JEWS IN BRAZIL.

418 VELASCO (Diego de).

Advertencias que el Padre Maestro fray Diego de Velasco, Provincial que fue en la Provincia del Cuzco, del Orden de Nuestra Señora de la Merced, Redencion de Cavtivos en los Reynos del Pirù, tiene hechas sobre el remedio de los excessos que se cometen por el Puerto de Buenos Ayres, y puerto de S. Pablo, y los inconuenientes que se siguen en no tomar remedio eficaz en cerrallos, como V.M. siempre ha procurado.

Folio, 8 pp., new boards. (Seville, 1618.)

£15 15s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Medina, Vol. VI, No. 6955.

Giving an account of various troubles taking place in Buenos Aires, and to

VELASCO (DIEGO DE)—*continued*.

a certain extent also in Lima, Brazil, Chili and Paraguay, owing to the bad feeling between the Spaniards and the Portuguese. The relation contains several interesting references to the large number of Portuguese Jews coming into those parts, and also remarks of the Dutch and English taking advantage of this ill feeling between the two nations.

When Portugal was seized by Philip II in 1580, Spanish regulations against the existence of Jews, secret or other, in Spanish Dominions, applied to Brazil also, but the insecure hold of Spain on the great Portuguese Colony prevented a rigid application of the Spanish rule.

From 1618 to 1654 the Dutch made repeated attempts to take possession of Brazil, and during the whole time the Jewish element in that country remained friendly to the Dutch and inimical to the Spanish, and, after 1640, to the Portuguese. Thus as early as 1618—the period of this relation—Francisco Ribeiro, a Portuguese Jewish captain who had relatives in Holland, is said to have assisted the Dutch in their attempts upon the Brazilian Coast.

Not in Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*.

419 VELASQUEZ DE CARDENAS (Don Carlos Celedonio).

Breve Practica, y Regimen del Confessionario de Indios, en Mexicano, y Castellano; para instruccion del confessor principiante habilitacion, y examen del penitente, que dispone para los seminaristas.

12mo, original vellum.

Mexico, Imprenta de la Bibliotheca, Mexicana, 1761.

£5 5s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Sabin, 10809. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. V, No. 4747, only knew of two copies (one in his own collection and one in the British Museum).

420 VELEZ (Miguèl Francisco de).

Noticia del Estado que han tenido, y tienen estas Misiones de Capuchinos de la Provincia de Caracas desde el año de 1658.

Folio, 76 pp., wrappers. (Madrid, 1745.)

£4 4s

Not in Medina or Palau's *Manual*.

This contains an account of the progress of the Capuchin Missions in the Province of Caracas in Venezuela from the year 1658 until 1745, and contains much information concerning the Indians there.

THE ORIGINAL EDITION OF THE BEST BOOK ON CALIFORNIAN HISTORY.

421 VENEGAS (Miguel).

Noticia de la California, y de su conquista temporal, y espiritual hasta el tiempo presente.

Illustrated with four large folding maps.

3 vols., small 4to, calf. Madrid, 1757. £31 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 146. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 132. The real author was the Jesuit, Andres Marcos Burriel.

Medina, Vol. IV, No. 3855, devotes 5 pages to a description of this work.

The first map is one of California only; but as that name was used in a more limited sense than at present, the second map, which is general, supplies the deficiencies. The second map is a very curious one, showing the entire Pacific shores of Asia and America, with records of the latest explorations by the Spaniards, Russians, and English, especially on the upper Californian coasts.

422 VENEZUELA.

Ignacio de Cortabarría (Antonio, *comisionado Regio para la Pacificacion General de las Provincias de Venezuela*). A los Pueblos de las provincias de Caracas, Barinas, Cumanaá, y Nueva Barcelona.

59 pp., small 4to, new boards. (Madrid, 1811.)

£6 6s

Venezuela and Colombia declared their Independence of Spain in 1811, and after eleven years of warfare succeeded in effecting their liberation. This pamphlet was printed for circulation to gather together the Royalists in Venezuela to support the Crown of Spain.

ON THE INDEPENDENCE OF VENEZUELA.

423 VENEZUELA.

Manifiestos de la correspondencia que ha mediado entre los Generales Conde de Cartagena y Don Miguel de la Torre, jefes del ejército de Costa-firme, con el de los disidentes Don Simon Bolivar, desde el restablecimiento de la Constitucion hasta la escandalosa é inesperada ruptura del armistico por Bolivar.

90 pp., small 4to, new boards. Madrid, 1821.

£5 10s

424 VERA (Hipolito).

Tesoro Guadalupano, Noticia de los libros, documentos, inscripciones, &c. que tratan mencionan o aluden a la aparicion y devocion de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe.

8vo, half calf. Amecameca (Mexico), 1889.

£3 3s

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

An interesting account of 334 books and pamphlets published on the Apparition of the Blessed Virgin to a Mexican Indian. The devotion to Our Lady of Guadalupe is very well known in Spain and the old Spanish Colonies, even in France it is a favourite form of piety, more particularly so in Abbeville, where a very beautiful and much venerated picture of Our Lady of Guadalupe is to be found in the church of The Holy Sepulchre.

SPANISH VICTORY OVER ENGLISH AND FRENCH PIRATES IN THE CARIBBEAN
SEA.

425 Verdadera Relacion del Viage, y sucesso de los Caravelones,
Galeoncetes de la Guarda de Cartagena de las Indias, y su costa.
Y la grandiosa vitoria que an tenido contra los Cossarios Piratas
en aquel Mar.

Folio, 4 pp., half morocco, t. e. g.

Seville, Bartolome Gomez de Pastrana, 1621.

£28

Not in Palau's *Manual*.

An extremely scarce "relation" concerning the pirates. Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II, p. 108.

The author describes the ravages of two English and French pirates on the coast, how they had seized a "despatch boat" belonging to Christoval Cambero of Cartagena en route for Coro and, with it, had followed the frigates along the coast in the usual manner, as far as the Rio de la Hacha, where entering, they had bombarded the place, and passing Santa Marta, had fired on various other vessels they met, and had chased a fine fourteen gun vessel, in the charge of Capt. Geronimo de Bien, from the Rio Grande de la Magdalena as far as Zamba, nine leagues from Cartagena, where, as a last resort it had run aground, so saving those on board. The pirates had seized this boat and so strengthened their forces, and at the mouth

VERDADERA RELACION DEL VIAGE—*continued*.

of the Rio Grande had seized another frigate belonging to Alexos Hernandez of Cartagena with 1,000 measures of maize and more than 6,000 pesos worth of gold and silver.

The author then describes how the Governor, Don Garcia Giron de Loaysa, prepared a punitive expedition, under the command of Captain Martin Vasquez de Montiel, and how they followed the pirates to Santa Domingo where they had a rendezvous at a small Island called Caymito (Gt. Cayemite near the western extremity of Hayti). A Dutch vessel conveyed the warning to the pirates of the Spanish approach. The pirate vessels comprised:—The Spanish boat taken from Geronimo de Bien; the “Marquesa,” commanded by Monsieur de Namburg, and having as lieutenant M. de Renter, and as constable M. Miguel de Moguer; the Dutch ship, the “Black Bear,” under Capt. Juan Nicolas; an English launch; an English sloop called the “Sevillano,” under Capt. Estevan Carbi (Stephen Kirby), “a very valiant and experienced man.”

After a desperate battle, in which the Spanish were victorious, Capt. Juan Nicolas surrendered, the English vessel was blown up by her Captain who, with the few remaining members of his crew left in the small boats, the French boat was also destroyed, and only the captured Spanish vessel, under Monsieur de Namburg, escaped in a badly damaged condition. The pirates lost over sixty killed, besides five who were hung later, and also sixteen men, including Capt. Nicolas, taken prisoners from the Dutch vessel; and those who escaped were almost all wounded.

426 VERGARA GAVIRIA (Pedro de).

Puntos breves en defensa del licenciado Pedro de Vergara Gaviria Oydor mas antiguo de la real audiencia de Mexico, acerca del alboroto sucedido en aquella ciudad a los 15. de Enero de 1624, en descontento de la persona y gobierno del Virrey Marques de Gelves.

With autograph signature of the author at end.

Folio, wrappers. N.P., 1624.

£10 10s

Not in Palau's *Manual*. Title reads in translation:—

“Short details in defence of Pedro de Vergara Gaviria, Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Mexico, with reference to the revolt that took place in Mexico City, 15th January, 1624, owing to discontent with the person and rule of Marquis of Gelves, the Viceroy.”

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427 VETANCURT (Fray. Agustin de).

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Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 178.

ARTE DE LENGVA MEXICANA.



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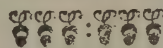
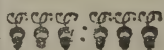
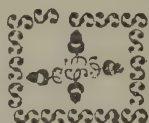
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y Venerable Diffinitorio de la Provincia del Santo Evangelio.

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de la Capilla de S. JOSEPH de los Naturales en el Convento
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that Juan Ponce de Leon who was navigating those parts, was the first to discover
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4to, vellum. Lima, 1650.

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Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 188. Not mentioned by Pinelo. Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, No. 332. In defence of the preachers who were in the habit of saluting first the Bishops and then the Law Officers of Lima.

435 VILLAGUTIERRE SOTO-MAYOR (Juan de).

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Folio, calf. Madrid, Lucas Antonio de Bedmar, y Narvaez, 1701.

(*See Illustration, Plate No. XVII.*)

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 188. Medina, Vol. IV, No. 2051. Not in Salva.

The first part was all that was published of this most important work on the early history of Guatemala and Yucatan.

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(See *Illustration*, Plate No. XVIII.)

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Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 200. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 118.

"In Volume II will be found the account of the frontier provinces. Pages 272-294 contain an account of California in which will be found Father Consag's journey to the Colorado in 1746. Pages 294-336 contain the account of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Texas, with details about the La Salle expedition, and those of Alonso de Leon and St. Denis. Pages 383-409 contain an account of Sinaloa and Sonora; and from there to the end, there is an account of New Mexico.

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438 VILLAVICENCIO (Juan Joseph de), Soc. Jesus.

Vida, y virtudes de el venerable, y apostolico P. Juan de Ugarte, de la compañía de Jesus, misionero de las Islas Californias, y uno de sus primeros Conquistadores.

4to, original vellum. Mexico, Colegio de San Ildefonso, 1752.

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 201. Wagner's "*The Spanish South-West*," No. 126. Medina, No. 4, 105.

Chapter 13 of this book contains an account of an expedition of Ugarte in 1705 to the south coast of California to comply with a *cedula* of the King to use every diligence to see if any port could be found in which the Philippine Galleon could make a stop. Chapter 15 contains another account of an expedition of Father Ugarte to the north of the Gulf to see whether California was an island or not. Father Ugarte was born in Honduras, July 22, 1662. At Topotzotlan he began his novitiate in the Company, August 14, 1679. Here he became *Ministro de Noviciado* and afterward went to Mexico to teach philosophy, and became Rector of the College of San Gregorio. When Salvatierra undertook the work of evangelizing California, Father Ugarte became *procurador* of the missions in Mexico, and to his efforts in raising funds is due a large part of the credit of the success obtained by Father Salvatierra. On page 48 will be found the names of several of the early benefactors of the missions. In 1700 Ugarte went himself to California by way of Sonora. He never returned to the City of Mexico, but died in California, December 29, 1730.

439 WEST INDIES.

Voto de un Ministro del Rey de Espana, sobre pertenecer a esta Corona la Isla de Santa Cruz, una de las de Barlovento, en las Indias Occidentales, y no poder condescender S.M. Catholica á la venta, que de ella hizo S. M. el Rey de Dinamarcà.

56 pp., small 4to, new boards. (Madrid, 1735.)

£6 6s

A work against the sale of the Island of Santa Cruz by Spain to Denmark.

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Chapter XII (pp. 131-137) describes the "Marvellous conversion of the Infidels in New Mexico" by Benavides and others, and certain trances experienced by the Venerable Mother, in which she seemed to be transported among the Indians, whom she was able to convert.

CONVERSION OF THE INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.

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4to, original vellum.

Madrid, en la Imprenta de la Causa de la V. Madre, 1759.

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Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 237. Not in Medina.

443 YLLARREGUI (Miguel Francisco de).

Prognostico y particular Diario . . . para el año de 1752, y meridiano de la Puebla de los Angeles.

With woodcut vignette on title.

12mo. Puebla (Mexico), Viuda de Miguel de Ortega, 1752.

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Not in Palau's *Manual*.

- 444 YLLARREGUÍ (Miguel Francisco de).
 Prognostico, y particular Diario calculado por . . . Piloto de
 Altura y Professor de Ciencias Mathematicas : para el año 1751 y
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 With a folding revolving chart, showing the hours of the day in
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£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 250.

(Continued over)

ZARATE (AUGUSTIN DE)—*continued*.

First Edition of this important early history of Peru. The work was dedicated to Philip II of Spain as Mary Tudor's consort, and is addressed to "His Majesty the King of England, our Prince."

"To the latter part of the period of the Pizarros belongs the account given by Augustin de Zárate, who was sent to Peru to take charge of the accounts of the 'kingdoms and province of Peru,' at the time that Blasco Nuñez Vela was commissioned to become the first viceroy of the Spanish possessions in South America. Zárate had part in the conflicts occasioned by the arrival of Nuñez Vela and the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro. He was one of the two commissioners sent by the Oidores to order Pizarro to disband his army, which he held at Jauja, and enter Lima with only a small escort. Pizarro, however, sent out Captain Villegas, who met Zárate on the way, arrested him, took away his commission, confiscated his provisions, and imprisoned him at Huarochiri. Released after some days, he was persuaded to return to Lima, and it was suggested that, in consideration of his release, he should urge the Audiencia to leave the government to Gonzalo Pizarro. Whatever may have been the influence of Zárate in this matter, Pizarro not long afterwards approached the capital and assumed the reins of government." [It is interesting to note, here, that Gonzalo Pizarro had obtained, by tyranny and irregular means, a decree, reluctantly issued by Zárate as one of the Oidores of the Audiencia, appointing Gonzalo to the Governorship of Peru.

"Having played his part in this turbulent period, a part regarding which writers venture a variety of opinions, Zárate returned to Spain, and, using notes made in America, wrote the *Historia del descubrimiento y conquista de la provincia del Peru*. His final plan for this work was to treat of the discovery and occupation of the country, and to narrate the principal events in the history of the colony until the pacification that followed the intervention of Pedro de la Gasca. The author is said to have intended that his work should remain in manuscript until after his death, but under the persuasion, perhaps the orders, of Prince Philip, to whom he had presented it, he caused it to be printed.

"His style is less clear than that of some of his contemporaries, but his opportunities for gaining information enabled him to present abundant details of events within the period of his narrative."—(Dr. Moses's "*Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*").

447 ZARATE (Gabriel de).

Sermon en la dedicacion y fundacion de la Iglesia y Monasterio de Santa Caterina de Sena de la ciudad de Lima.

With woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title.

8vo, scarlet calf, gilt back.

Lima, Geronymo de Contreras, 1624.

£25

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 251.

Medina, *Imprenta en Lima*, No. 113; this copy has the title-page, which is missing in Medina's copy.

The work consists of the text of the sermon preached by Padre Gabriel de Zárate at the consecration service for the Church and Monastery of St. Catherine of Sienna at Lima, on the 11th February, 1624; and is dedicated to the Marques de Montesclaros, Viceroy of Peru. The author was the Provincial of the Order of Preachers, and Prior of the Convent of Nuestra Señora del Rosario in Lima.

448 ZUNIGA Y ONTIVEROS (Phelipe de).

Ephemeris Calculada, y pronosticada al Meridiano de Mexico para el año del Señor de 1753, primero despues de Bissexto.

With woodcut vignette on verso of title.

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Mexico, Viuda de Joseph Bernardo de Hogal [1752].

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Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 262.

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Mexico, Imprenta Nueva de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1755.

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Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 262.

A curious little treatise on the nature and duration of sickness as calculated by astrology.

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